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MASONIC MEDALS.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY.

VOL. XI.

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VOL. XI.

BOSTON, JULY, 1876.

No. 1.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. X., page 92.]

XIII. A Lodge called *The Three Golden Keys* was organized at Halle, under a charter from the Lodge *The Three Globes*, of Berlin, December 14, 1743. St. John's Day, June 24, following, the brethren were presented by their Master Von Bruckendahl with Medals, struck in gold and silver. The obverse represents the Worshipful Master, in regalia, leaning upon a globe, and holding a plumb line in his right hand: at his feet are various Masonic implements; above him an eagle crowned, is soaring in the sun; in the background are columns, two erect, and a third fallen; in the foreground a cubical stone having on one face the letters C. S. B. R., and on another a square. Legend, STUDIO SAPIENTIA SILENTIO. [Figure 1.] The reverse has three hands clasped above a view of the city of Halle, with the moon and stars in the sky. Legend, ET NON FVCATA AMICITIA QVID NOBILIVS. In exergue, HALÆ MDCCXLIV D. XXIV. IVN. in two lines.

XIV. In grading a road near Pittsburgh, Pa, some years ago, on the field of General Braddock's defeat in 1756, the workmen reduced a small mound, which proved to contain the remains of various bodies, victims of that melancholy slaughter. Among them was found an oval Medal, about two and three-quarters by two inches, and in fair preservation. The obverse has the All-seeing eye above an arch of eleven blocks, the keystone having the Royal Arch cypher; from this stone hangs the letter G, surrounded by rays; over the arch, on the left is the sun, and on the right the moon; on the platform beneath is an altar with seven steps; on one side of the pillars that support the arch is a pot of incense, on the other a dagger, and branches of acacia on each side. The exergue is left blank for the owner's name to be engraved. The reverse has the two pillars; over that upon the right the sun, and over the other the moon, and the All-seeing eye at the upper edge of the Medal. Between the pillars are the Bible, on which rests the square and compass, between three burning tapers; on the right a level and sprig of acacia, on the left a beehive and ladder of three steps. In lower foreground a coffin and anchor. The Medal is of copper, heavily plated with silver. It probably

belonged to one of the soldiers in Braddock's Expedition, and is now in the possession of Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Penn., to whom we are indebted for a drawing of the Medal.


XV. An oval Medal of silver is, or was formerly, in the possession of a member of Nevada Lodge, Nevada City, which was originally the property of the late Captain Charles Tomkins, of Freeport, Gloucester Co., Virginia, who, during the Revolutionary War, was a prisoner at Dartmoor, England. His death occurring while he was still detained there, though allowed some liberty, his effects were sent home, and with them this Medal. It has an abundance of Masonic emblems; on the obverse, the Bible, square and compass, trowel, key, coffin, skull and bones, three links of a chain, and other devices. Around it, at the top the lettering, SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT, and at the bottom the motto, AMOR. HONOR. ET JUSTITIA. as on several already mentioned. The *three links* on the Medal give it more than usual Masonic interest, as this has been claimed by another body as a distinguishing emblem. This Medal, however, shows it to have been a Masonic token long before Odd Fellowship was thought of. The reverse has the two pillars on a mosaic pavement, sun, moon, All-seeing eye, and many other emblems. An engraving of this curious Medal can be found on page 10, volume 4, of the "American Freemason," from which the above account is taken.

XVI. On the founding of the first Masonic Lodge in Hilburghausen, November 25, 1755, called "Ernestus," a Medal was struck by Stockmar, of which Figure 2 shows the obverse:—Three masons, clothed in aprons and sashes, and wearing cocked hats and swords, are standing in a group facing each other, their arms crossed, and the right hand of each clasping the left of his neighbor: behind the one on the left is a globe, against which a square is leaning, and a gavel, trowel, and other working tools at his feet; behind the one on the right, a scroll passing between the legs of a pair of compasses, and in the background a temple with columns. Legend, IVNCTO CONATV. (By united effort.) In exergue, CONFRATERN. S. ERNESTI. HILPERHVSÆ in two lines. Reverse:—A mosaic pavement, on which lies a scroll, inscribed ARCANVM SCRVTATVS CVNCTA ADEPTVS (having learned the secret he knows all things): a hand holding a pair of compasses emerges from clouds which conceal the sun, whose rays are bursting out behind them. The hand is describing a mathematical figure on the scroll. In exergue, FVNDATA · VII · CALEND · DECEMBR · ANNO 4048. STOCKMAR F.

XVII. Medal struck for the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, K. T. of Philadelphia, Pa. Obverse, between two olive branches, tied at the bottom, a Norman shield, containing Masonic devices referring to the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery degrees. The heraldry is poor, but may be thus described: Per fess, the upper part argent, having the words, BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH in two lines; the lower, parti per pale; the dexter, azure, charged with a square and compass; the sinister, parti per pale, purple and gules, charged with a double triangle braced, in the centre of which is the triple tau. (The emblem is placed on what may be called the fess point of this quartering; its color is not indicated, unless it be argent, which would not correspond with the symbolism of the degree.) The chief, parti of three per pale; the dexter, vert, charged with a Greek cross, (humetee,) the centre, sable, charged with a Maltese cross; the sinister,

parti per fess, sable and argent, alluding to the Beau-seant, and charged with a Templar's cross (patee). Over all, in fess point, an Eastern crown, pierced with a Latin cross (passion,) and surrounded by rays.* Above the shield a ribbon, having the motto, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES: over the ribbon a small helmet, affrontee. In exergue, ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY NO. 4 MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PHILADELPHIA PENNA. in four lines, the last slightly curving. Reverse, ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY N^o 4 K. T. SEMI CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY JUNE 15, 1869. in five lines, all but one curving, over a ribbon, having SIR and KNT. with a space left for a name to be engraved. Below the ribbon, CONSTITUTED JUNE 15. 1819. STATIONED AT PHILADA. in four lines, the first and last curving. This Medal is finely struck, and, but for the extremely poor heraldry, would be worthy of praise. It was suspended by a swivel from a clasp, with a ribbon the upper part of black and the lower of white, in which was woven the name of the Commandery in yellow letters on the black ground; and a Latin cross and the date of the anniversary, in red letters on the white ground, the top of the cross extending up into the black part of the ribbon. Bronze, size 28. The dies are said to have been destroyed, and the Medal is now quite rare. We are indebted to Henry G. Fay, Esq., of Brookline, Mass., for this Medal.

XVIII. Medal struck by the Lodge *La Bien Aimee*, at Amsterdam, in 1835, to celebrate the discovery of an ancient Masonic Document, purporting to have come to light in 1816, and to have been dated at Cologne, as early as June 23, 1535, and which has been a fruitful cause of Masonic discussion. On the third centennial of this discovery, the Lodge above named, assuming the authenticity of the papers, caused a Medal to be struck by Schonberg, at Utrecht. The obverse has within a circle of nineteen stars, CONVENTVM FRATER.: LIB.: CEMENTAR.: COL.: AGRIP.: A. MDXXXV HABITVM GRATI CELEBRANT FRATRES NEERLANDICI. ORDINIS IN PATRIA SVA RESTAVRATI FESTVM SECVLARE AGENTES. A. MDCCCXXXV. The reverse has a radiant triangle, around which are the words, CHARTA FRATR.: COL.: AGRIP D.: XXIV JVN.: MDXXXV. Within the triangle are the words, PRINCIPIA NOSTRORVM ACTVVM HISCE DVOBVS PRAECEPTIS ENVNCIANTVR. OMNES HOMINES VELVTI FRATRES ET PROPINQVIS AMA ET DILIGE. DEO QVOD DEI IMPERATORI QVOD IMPERATORIS EST TRIBVITO. [Figure 3.] The lettering is necessarily omitted in the cut.

XIX. The Russian-Turkish war which began in 1768, was closed July 21, 1774, when the Russians occupied Moldavia. In honor, perhaps, of this event, Mars Lodge was founded during that year, at Jassy, by Baron Von Gartenburg Sadogusky, then Commissioner General of the Imperial Russian Army. A Medal was struck to commemorate its establishment, the obverse of which shows a female figure reclining on clouds, wearing a plumed helmet; her head turned to the observer's right; in her left hand extended, she holds a serpent 'nowed,' a symbol of wisdom; in her right, a 'mound,' symbolizing power or strength; beside her are various Masonic working tools, a square, gavel, trowel, and compasses, with a skull and bones resting on a closed book; below her is a landscape. Legend, VIRTUTE ET SAPIENTIA. In exergue, SADOGURA. (Figure 4.) The reverse has, within a wreath of oak leaves,  MOLDAV CALCULUM ALBUM ADIECERUNT MAIORES, 574. The master of the


* The color of the cross and crown, of the square and compass, and of the various crosses in the chief, is not indicated, unless it be argent, which would not be the appropriate symbolic color in all cases.

mint where the dies were prepared was F. Comstadius ; the engraver, Stockman. This Medal is said to be very rare.

XX. Medal struck by the Lodge Zur Saule (The Pillars) of Berlin, in 1774, to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, which occurred May 19th of that year. Obverse, a mosaic pavement, on which stands a pillar (alluding to the name of the Lodge) resting on a cubic stone, and surmounted by a globe ; a cable-tow is entwined about it ; a closed book is leaning against its base. Other emblems, — a globe, gavel, square, level, &c., are scattered over the pavement. St. John the Baptist stands near the pillar, holding in his extended left hand an open roll, upon which he is drawing a sketch with the compasses in his right hand ; a crozier or cruciform staff is resting against his shoulder ; at his feet are rough and perfect ashlar, and the rising sun is shining from the right side of the Medal. (Figure 5.) The reverse has within a wreath of palm leaves tied at base by a ribbon, the date of founding the Lodge, that of its semi-centennial festival, "together with the names of the Masters under whose direction these festivals were celebrated."

XXI. Medal struck in commemoration of the dedication of the New Masonic Temple, in Boston, 1867. Obverse, A view of the Temple, showing both the front and side, and adjoining buildings. On the curb stone, in very small letters, W. N. WARDEN. Above, MASONIC TEMPLE. Below, BOSTON. Reverse, NEW MASONIC TEMPLE in a curved line above the All-seeing eye ; below the eye, DEDICATED JUNE 24. A. L. 5867 CHAS. C. DAME in three lines ; below a square and compasses, and GRAND MASTER in a curved line. This was not struck by authority of the Grand Lodge, but by private parties. White metal, and perhaps others. Size 19. Somewhat rare.

XXII. French Medal, probably used as a prize. Obverse, a square and compass ; the head of the compass is a sun, from which issue rays ; from the joint of the compass a gavel is suspended over "two right hands joined," the square and compass surround them, and sprigs of acacia issue from behind. Legend, LABORIS ASSIDUI PROEMIUM. A date, 1842, at bottom. Reverse, L.^r. DE LA PARFAITE UNION ET S^t JEAN DU DESERT REUNIS around a wreath of palm and olive branches, above which in a circular line is O.^r. DE VALENCIENNES, and within which is FONDEE LE 1^{er} JUILLET 1735 in four lines, the first curving. Brass, gilt, decahedral, size 14, between opposite sides.

XXIII. Medal struck in 1791 by the "Thriving Lodge of the Three Keys," of Ratisbon, in honor of its twenty-fifth anniversary. This Lodge was founded by the Lodge "St. Charles de la Constancie," May 1, 1767, and received its charter from the Grand Lodge in the Hague, July 1 of the following year. In the first quarter-century of its existence, it supplied constitutions for a large number of Lodges in Vienna, Munich, Dresden, and elsewhere, thus deserving the epithet Wachsenden (waxing or thriving). The Medal has on the obverse a wall of freestone adorned with the arms of the city of Regensburg, (Ratisbon,) the three crossed keys, which gave the Lodge its name ; on the wall rests a cubic stone, or "perfect ashlar," with the letters XXV on its face ; above it, G on a blazing star of five points. Legend, IUBEL DER WACHSENDEN  IN REGENSBURG (Jubilee of the Thriving Lodge in Ratisbon). (Figure 6.). Reverse, Hercules slaying a four-headed hydra. Legend, DIE TUGEND SIEGT (Virtue triumphs). In exergue, 5791.

XXIV. A Medal commemorative of the quarter-centennial of the Grand

Mastership of Prince William Frederick of the Netherlands, was struck October 16, 1841, by the Lodge of that name, at Amsterdam. Its obverse has a portrait of the Prince, with the inscription, WILL FREDERIK KAREL PRINS DER NEDERLANDEN. The Reverse, [Figure 7,] has the ribbon and jewel of a Grand Master, hanging from a blazing star of five points inscribed with the letter G. Around the ribbon is an inscription, which is translated, "Twenty-five years National Grand Master of Freemasons of the Netherlands and her Colonies ;" and within the ribbon, HEM BESTRALE STEEDS HET LICHT UIT DEN HOOGHE, which is omitted from the cut.

XXV. Medal struck for Maryland Commandery, Baltimore, in commemoration of the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States in Baltimore, September, 1871. The form was an equilateral triangle, the sides measuring two and one fourth inches. Obverse, a raised circle, the upper half having the word MARYLAND and the lower COMMANDERY N^o 1. A gilded passion cross passes under the lower half of the circle, the lower bar extended nearly to the bottom of the triangle ; the transverse arms slightly overlap its inside edge, and the centre of the bars of the cross rests upon the centre of the circle. In the upper corners of the triangle, 1790 in the left, and 1871 in the right. It was worn suspended from a white ribbon by a small double triangle, interlaced by the opposite points. The lower triangle is attached at its base by three small balls to the Medal. Edges beveled. Reverse, plain. Silver (oxydized). The dies for this Medal were made, it is said, in Paris.

XXVI. Medal struck in honor of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in 1858. Obverse, the arms of that Grand Lodge on a shield, which may be described :—Per pale ; dexter, per fess, the upper part gules, a chevron between three castles, argent, on the chevron a pair of compasses extended ;* the lower part gules, a beaver proper : sinister, a cross voided argent, (the color of the cross probably vert, but not indicated,) the field beneath the cross quarterly azure and or, 1. a lion rampant ; 2. an ox passant ; 3. a man with arms uplifted ; 4. an eagle displayed.† The dexter side of the shield is formed by ears of wheat, and the sinister by an olive branch. Below on a ribbon the motto AUDI VIDE TACE. Crest, the ark of the covenant, over which two cherubs are bending. Supporters, two cherubim, each having one wing extended over the shield and crest. Between their wings, and above the ark, are Hebrew characters. Around, GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA. Reverse, within a wreath of maple and laurel leaves, TO COMMEMORATE THE **UNION** CONSUMMATED 14TH JULY 1858 in six lines, the second and last two curving. The dies are very poor, that of the reverse particularly so. Silver, silver gilt and white metal. Size 26.

XXVII. Medal struck May 21, 1825, by the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands, in honor of the marriage of their Grand Master, Prince Frederic to the Princess Louisa Augusta of Prussia. Obverse, Latomia, (the Genius of Masonry,) standing upon a platform of three steps ; on her right a column with the letter J on its base, and at its foot, a bunch of acacia ; on her left

* Arms of the so-called "Modern" Masons ; that is, the "Grand Lodge of England," previous to their union with the Grand Lodge of "Ancient" or "Athol" Masons, as mentioned in the next note.

† Arms of the Lodge of "Ancient" Masons, previous to their uniting with the "Modern" Masons, to form the "United Grand Lodge of England." We describe these arms as they appear on the Medal. The "cross voided" is probably a poor drawing of four Masons' squares, so arranged as to form a cross. If this be an error in drawing, as we believe, it is a very common one in emblazoning these arms.

a column, with the letter B ; at its foot a rose bush. Masonic implements are scattered between. The figure wears a diadem, and rays of light issue from her head. Her right hand uplifted holds a sprig of acacia, her left places a wreath of roses upon two oval shields, one inscribed F. the other L. "which are supported by the altar of Love, behind her." Around her neck is a collar, from which are suspended the square and compasses. Above her in the quadrate cypher, ORNAT ET AUGET. In exergue, not seen in the engraving, Braemt. Reverse, in a radiant triangle, the letter G. Legend, in the same cypher, IN MEMORIAM AUGUSTISSIMARUM NUPTIARUM FRATRUM LIBERE AC FIDELIS SILENTII LEGE OPERANTIUM FLORENTISSIMA IN BELGIO SOCIETAS. The cypher begins to read from beneath the long central ray, falling from the base of the triangle. [Figure 8.] Bronze. Size 29.* It is said only four hundred were struck.

NOTE. — In describing the Boettiger Medal, (III, p. 74, Vol. X,) I was misled by following the translation of Zacharias, to which credit was given. An impression of the Medal, now in my possession, enables me to correct that description as follows:—For SEPTUAGESIMUS, read SEPTUAGENARIUS. On the bust, in very small letters, is KRUEGER. The bust faces observer's left. The dies are very fine. Copper, Size 25.

W. T. R. M.

COINS UNDER FOUNDATION STONES—BLACK MONEY.

THE following reference to the ancient custom of placing coins under Foundation Stones, and the account of the origin of the "Black money" of Malta, is condensed from Seddall's description of laying the corner stone of Valletta, in his "Malta: Past and Present."

The 28th of March, 1566, was named as the day on which the first stone of the city was to be laid. At eight o'clock in the morning, La Vallette left the Borgo, preceded by the Knights of St. John in solemn procession, and the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the island. When the procession landed at Mount Scieberras, the guns of Fort St. Elmo, which less than a year before had made such havoc amongst the Turks, poured forth a triumphant volley. Under a rich canopy stood an altar, at which high mass was said; and after this, an Augustinian monk preached an eloquent discourse. After the sermon, the vice-prior pronounced the benediction. Then several gold and silver Medals, bearing on one side the effigy of the Grand Master, and on the other appropriate inscriptions, were placed beneath the stone before it was lowered into its place. On some of the Medals were inscribed the words: IMMOTAM COLI DEDIT. On others, MELITA RENASCENS. On some David was represented slaying Goliath, the inscription on these being UNUS DECEM MILLIA. Then, having been formally tapped with a mallet and carefully examined with a square, and pronounced duly laid, a loud shout burst from the assembled crowd, and "Long live the great La Vallette!" was heard from thousands of voices, and was repeated with greater and ever-increasing energy until the acclamations of the multitude reached the soldiers at Fort St. Elmo, who reloaded their guns, and again rent the air with a martial salute in honor of their brave chief, and in token of joy at the anticipated glory of their new city. On the foundation-stone was engraved an inscription which mentioned the fact that La Vallette had placed beneath it several gold and silver coins.

* Prof. Anthon exhibited this Medal at the June (1875) Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York. See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. X, p. 69.

Every Saturday the workmen on this new city were paid in what was called "black money." This consisted of brass and copper coins, which had been manufactured to meet the necessity of the case, bearing on one side the arms of the Grand Master and of the Order, and on the other side the inscription, *NON ÆS SED FIDES*. Each of these coins possessed a current value, and was held as a promissory note would be — payable on demand as soon as ever the exchequer of the Order should be replenished; and to the credit of La Vallette be it said, that as remittances arrived in the island from the continent, this spurious currency was gradually withdrawn, so that throughout the whole progress of the work public confidence was not for one moment shaken.

MEDAL OF ATTILA, KING OF THE HUNS.

ATTILA REX. Bust to right, with two horns on his head, short, curly hair, and goatish face. *Reverse,* The ruins of a city; above, *AQVILEIA*.

This Medal is the work of an Italian artist of the fifteenth century, (Rudolph'schen Muenz-Sammlung, No. 4027.) From the descriptions given of Attila by ignorant and prejudiced historians, it is no wonder that he is represented with horns. In a work published in 1679, the author states that the portrait on this Medal agrees exactly with the description given by Jornandes. But Jornandes wrote two centuries after the death of Attila, and obtained his information from the works of Priscus, a Byzantine historian who was one of the ambassadors sent by Theodosius to Attila, A. D. 445. He wrote an account of the embassy in eight books, but only fragments have been preserved. An examination of the works of both shows that their descriptions gave not the slightest ground for such a portrait. Jornandes says:—"He was a short, thick-set man, of a stately gait, with a large head, small eyes, thin, hard, scattered gray hair, a broad nose, and the complexion of the Huns." The Gothic fable of the origin of the Huns may, perhaps, have caused the artist to represent Attila with horns. Jornandes says that Filimer, king of the Goths, after his arrival in Scythia, drove from his people into the forests all the witches, and that from them and the forest devils, were descended a wild, barbarous race, the Huns.

As Fauns and Satyrs are pictured with horns and goats' feet, so, I suppose, they thought that Attila, whose ancestors were forest devils, must necessarily have horns, too. Although undoubtedly wild and barbarous enough, yet Attila might put many a Christian King to shame. Kohler even thinks that if he had been a Catholic, he would have been made a saint and represented with a halo around his head, instead of with horns. Priscus can hardly sufficiently praise the order of his camp and court; how attentively he listened to the poets singing their songs of heroes, and how temperate he was in eating and drinking. He used only a wooden cup, while gold and silver vessels were placed before his guests; he dressed plainly, and rode an unadorned horse, while his soldiers often covered theirs with gold and precious stones. The city of Aquileia checked his march into Italy, A. D. 452. It was so bravely defended that he was about to withdraw his army, when they noticed that the storks flew out of the city, and accepting this as a favorable omen, he attacked it again and destroyed it.

E. W. H.

COIN DEALING WITH THE ARABS.

THOSE of our readers who remember Dr. Rob. Morris's amusing account of his experiences in buying "Antiques" of the Arabs, (printed in the *Journal*, Vol. VII. p. 33,) will recognize their similarity to those of a correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, which we give below :—

It is in amusing inconsistency with these Oriental customs of buying and selling that one sometimes meets with an ingenious method by which the trader who makes his successive abatements, saves at the same time his pride. A friend who was in search of antique coins, scarabæi and the like, found in the possession of a shrewd Moslem a collection from which about half a dozen articles of different value were selected. The price demanded for them was twelve pounds sterling, and the sum offered was exactly half that amount. Then ensued a scene in which wrangling, shuffling—everything, in fact, short of downright blows—formed a part. We were accompanied by a friend of the dealer's, who acted as interpreter, and who incontinently seized the desired articles, and laying down six sovereigns started to walk off with them. At once the dealer closed with him, and the two wrestled for their possession with a vehemence of speech and gesture which threatened a more violent contention. It was all purely dramatic. Suddenly the dealer ceased his struggles, placed a certain number of the coins and scarabæi in the hand of our attendant, and said, "These for six pounds ;" and then, pausing a moment, added with a reproachful air, as he surrendered the rest, "These a present."

COUNTERFEIT ANTIQUES.

THE Paris *Journal Officiel*, in cautioning amateurs against the indiscriminate purchase of relics, says that in the East, principally in Egypt and Syria, the traffic in antiquities, such as statuettes in bronze and stone of heathen divinities, arms, vases made of pottery or glass, sarcophaguses, medals, &c., has of late assumed great extension. The *Monatsschrift für den Orient*, a monthly journal of the Oriental Museum, established at Vienna, states that in order to supply unscrupulous dealers, these manufacturers have not hesitated to construct *ateliers* for the making of such objects. Pottery, vases, statuettes of Egyptian and Phœnician gods, monumental stones, with Hebrew, Samaritan, Arabian, Greek, and all kinds of ancient inscriptions, medals with Hebrew characters, &c., have been imitated to a wonderful exactness.

A LIGHT-WEIGHT SILVER COIN.

It appears from a report of a special agent of the Treasury that the trade dollars coined at the Carson Mint do not contain the amount of silver prescribed by law. The discrepancy is said to vary from a half to two cents on all the recent coinage. This most unexpected revelation explains some things in connection with the silver problem which were very puzzling. We now know why these coins are not as readily received in China as they were when they were first emitted. The Chinese are very expert in all matters relating to coins. They acquire a deftness of hand which is as sure as the most deli-

cate scales. There are Chinese accountants who can detect, in the mere process of counting, any coin that is under weight, to an almost incredible fraction. As soon, therefore, as the trade dollars were discovered to be in a sense a fraud, the market for them was reduced. The falling off in the demand contributed to the glut of silver, which has already caused some monetary derangements in this city.

The excuse that is offered for this most outrageous and disgraceful transaction is that the workmen at the Carson Mint were not as skillful as they ought to be, and hence the variation in the intrinsic value of the coins. If they do work in that slovenly way at the Carson Mint, the sooner that institution is shut up the better it will be for the country and the commerce of the coast. The attempt to throw the blame on the unskillfulness of the operator in this case is surpassingly audacious. The fact is, somebody has been making \$20,000 on every million of these coins struck. That, we apprehend, will be found the frozen truth of the matter. It is, to be sure, a comparatively small theft, but our reputation in the East will suffer for it for a long time. The derangement in business which it has contributed to produce in this city is known to all. But probably nothing better was to be expected from the foolish system or want of system which permitted the coining of trade dollars on private account. In the nature of things there could be no check upon such operations. If the government got its one and a quarter per centum on all coined, its interests were protected, but its reputation was put in peril. If the coins were struck for the government in the usual way, the bullion fund would at once have exhibited the cheat.—*San Francisco Bulletin*, March 30.

THE SEVEN SACRED METALS.

A WRITER in *Once a Week*, an English periodical, recently published an article under the above title, which, with the exception of erroneously ascribing the metal gold to Jupiter, has some interesting and curious facts. We print below a portion of the article, to which we have made some additions and corrections, to render it more complete, and think our readers will be interested in it.—EDS.

In the discovery of the metals men first asserted their mastery over nature; yet the discovery is still progressing. Before the fifteenth century only seven were positively known. They were each held sacred, among the ancients, to some ruling deity. Gold—indestructible, malleable, the richest in coloring, the most precious of decorations—was consecrated, from its brilliancy, to Apollo, or the sun, and had already assumed the supremacy which it has never since lost.

Silver ranked next to gold, and was named, it is said, from the soft light of the moon. It was consecrated to Diana, or Luna, the sister of Apollo, and to this Shakespeare alludes when he speaks of

“Celestial Dian, goddess argentine:”

Argentum, as is well known, being the Latin name of the metal. It adorned the helmets and shields of warriors, and formed the costly mirrors with which the Roman ladies shocked the austerity of Lactantius or Jerome. It was

Demetrius, the *silver* smith, who made silver shrines for Diana at Ephesus, (see Acts xix. 24,) that stirred up the "workmen of like occupation" in a riot against St. Paul, for preaching against his patron goddess.

Five other metals were employed by the ancients for various purposes: iron, which from its use in warfare they consecrated to Mars, who delighted in battles; copper, to Venus, the beautiful golden-haired goddess of love: tin, to Jupiter; lead, to the cold-blooded Saturn, the father of the gods, and quicksilver to Mercury, their swift-winged messenger. The old alchemists, in speaking of these metals, mystified the common people by using the mythologic names. The ancients also made steel by a rude process, and brass without discovering zinc.

For many ages no addition was made to the sacred seven — the perfect number. Three thousand years passed before it was suspected that the number could be increased — a memorable example of the slowness of human apprehension. At length, in 1490, antimony was added to the metallic family; and not far off from the period of the discovery of a new world, the chemists were about to enter upon fresh fields of science, scarcely less boundless or inviting.

A second metal, bismuth, came in almost with the Reformation. Zinc, perhaps the most important of the new family, may have preceded the others; it was certainly described long before. It is, indeed, quite curious to notice how the bright metal has been constantly forcing itself upon the attention of careful observers, and had yet been wholly overlooked, had been used by the ancients, in the form of an earth, to color copper into brass, and give it a shining surface like gold; it was seen dropping from the furnaces of the middle ages, or melted in rich flakes from their walls. Two magicians or philosophers, at last detected the error of ages; and Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus probably both discovered that zinc was as indestructible and as free from foreign substances as gold. It seemed a pure element. Paracelsus, who was fond of penetrating to the source of things, admits that he could not tell how the bright metal grew; nor in the height of their magic renown was it ever foreseen that the rare substance the sorcerers had discovered would one day shed knowledge, in tongues of fire, from London to Japan. Two centuries followed, during which no metallic substance was discovered. Paracelsus found no successor; Albertus, almost the first man of science in Europe, was remembered only as a sorcerer. It was not until 1733 that the vast field of metallic discovery began to open upon man. Two valuable and well-known metals—platinum and nickel among several others,—first appeared about the middle of the eighteenth century. The number of the metals now rapidly enlarged; galvanism lent its aid to dissolve the hardest earths; and at length, in the opening of the nineteenth century, a cluster of brilliant discoveries aroused the curiosity of science.

Each eminent philosopher seemed to produce new metals. Berzelius discovered three; Davy, the Paracelsus of his age, is the scientific parent of five—potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium. The numbers advanced, until already more than fifty metals, of various importance, have been given to the arts. The new experiments in light have added cæsium, rubidium, and indium; and no limit can now be fixed for the metallic family, which for so many ages embraced only seven members, the emblems of the ruling gods.

WHAT IS A GUINEA?

THIS coin was first heard of in England during the Commonwealth, when, in 1669, some correspondence took place between the Parliament and the Council of State concerning the coinage of gold brought by a vessel from "Guiny," but the name was not given to the coin until the Restoration. It was intended to circulate as a twenty-shilling piece, but from an error in calculating gold and silver values, it never circulated for that sum. Sir Isaac Newton fixed the value of the coin, in relation to silver, at twenty shillings and eight pence, and by his advice the government proclaimed its value at twenty-one shillings. A specimen of this coin is now rarely seen, it having run out or been withdrawn from circulation years ago. The term has, however, been kept up, and no one who pretends to gentility in England would think of subscribing to any charity or a fashionable object by contributing the vulgar pound. An extra shilling added to the pound makes the guinea, and lifts the name of the subscriber at once into the aristocratic world.—*Exchange*.

ISSUES OF THE U. S. MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

This list of issues of the branch Mint at New Orleans was prepared with great care and trouble by Mr. Wm. E. Du Bois of the Mint at Philadelphia, and has been revised by him and by myself. It may not be absolutely perfect, but is thought to be very nearly so. If omissions are found, I hope to be informed of them. I believe the same facts cannot be read elsewhere.

W. S. APPLETON.

Dollars were coined in 1846, 50, 59, 60, 61.

Half-dollars were coined in every year 1839-61.

Quarters were coined in 1840, 41, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Dimes were coined in 1838, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Half-dimes were coined in 1838, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

Three-cent pieces were coined in 1851 only.

A SILVER QUARTER WITH A HISTORY.

FIFTEEN years ago, Mr. Louis German lost a silver twenty-five cent piece, upon one side of which he had engraved his name and place of business. The piece was bright and new when he engraved it, and he wore it as a charm on his watch chain. As the trinket was of small value, it was of course forgotten soon after its loss, and Mr. German never expected to see it again. A few days ago an Indiana farmer drove into New Albany to purchase goods, and in the money paid for them was the identical piece of coin bearing Mr. German's name. The gentleman (a New Albany merchant) who received the money, came over to Louisville and returned it to the owner. The piece bore upon its surface the appearance of having been in constant use. As there has been no specie circulation during the last fifteen years, the finder of the quarter adopted it as an ornament for his guard or chain.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

BRONZE AND NICKEL PIECES.

THE nickel cent is no longer coined, and the two-cent bronze piece, which was very convenient, was abolished in the Act of 1873. The fact that large quantities of two-cent bronze are in circulation misleads many business men. They may be sent to the Mint at Philadelphia for redemption, but when they are so sent, they go to the melting-pot. The bronze one-cent piece is also subject to redemption at the Mint, but unless mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation, it is cleansed and reissued. The same is the case when nickel coin of the denominations of three and five cents are forwarded for redemption. If in good condition they are cleansed, overlooked and reissued. The one-cent nickel goes to the melting-pot when sent for redemption. It proved too clumsy.

COUNTERFEIT NICKELS.

A COUNTERFEIT five-cent piece is in circulation in New York and probably elsewhere, which is worthless only because not made at the Government Mint. Some of the counterfeits were recently sent to the Superintendent of the Mint in Philadelphia by the Treasurer for the purpose of making inquiries and to test their value. The Superintendent says the counterfeits have been assayed and found to contain copper and nickel in the legal proportion, that the coins are of proper weight, size, and finish, and just as valuable as good coin. The execution of the work is poorly done. The circle beneath the cross in the genuine is well defined, in the counterfeit it is indistinct and touches the scroll work. The cross is entirely out of line, and the words, "In God we trust," are very irregular. The dates are nearly all 1875, a few are 1874. It is noticed that most of the coins are received from the west side of the city of New York, giving the impression that the factory is in that neighborhood or in New Jersey. Many come through the car conductors, and a number from the ferries.

SCOTCH HALFPENNY OF ROBERT II.

THE *Dundee Advertiser* describes the only piece of royal money once coined there now believed to be in existence. It is a silver halfpenny of the time of King Robert II., the size of a herring scale, and weighing seven grains. On one side is the portrait in profile of the king holding a sceptre in front, with the inscription "Robertus Rex," and the words "Villa Dundei."

THE BRITISH BRONZE COINAGE.

THE mint mark "H," on the reverse of the pennies and halfpennies of 1874, under the date, indicates that the coin was made by Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, the Mint not being able to supply the demand. One hundred tons were made by them during the year.

BURIED TREASURE.

WHILE some men were engaged lately in taking up an old stone fence on a farm near Greenwich, Conn., they came upon a tin box, two feet beneath the surface of the ground and under a stone which required several men to roll away. In the box were about ten dollars in silver coins, some of them dating back more than one hundred years.

In tearing down a portion of an old residence in Hartland, Conn., belonging to Mr. Dwight Beman, a well-preserved silver-piece was found, which on examination proved to be a French crown of Louis the Fifteenth, bearing the date 1748. It is doubtless a relic of the old French wars brought back from Canada by a Connecticut soldier.

A bronze amphora, of elegant model, containing two thousand Roman coins in brass, copper and silver, has recently been found in the commune of Thonon, near the village of Tully (Correze). Of various types, they belong to the emperors Gordian, the younger; Philip; Gallienus; Posthumus, one of the thirty tyrants; Claudius II.; and the empress Salonina. By far the most numerous are those of the third and fourth named. Their dates vary from 238 to 258 A. D. Consequently, this treasure appears to have been buried towards the end of the third century.

A gold coin of the reign of Nero, about the weight of two-thirds of a sovereign, in a most excellent state of preservation, has been picked up at Pakefield, near Lowestoft, England, having been unearthed by the action of the sea upon the crumbling cliff.

While a farmer's daughter was attending sheep at Glenquach, in the Perthshire Highlands, she found on a rocky shelf a vase, nearly concealed by moss and fern, containing several hundred coins—some silver, but chiefly copper. On many coins the date 1670 was distinctly visible, and the inscriptions Charles I. and William and Mary were clearly traceable. They were in fine preservation, and had probably lain in their place of concealment nearly two hundred years. The vase was of earthenware. The bowl had crumbled to pieces, but the neck remained intact.

A MEDALLION OF ANTONINUS PIUS.

ÆNEAS and Ascanius, landing from a galley at anchor in a river: in the foreground, under a tree, a sow and her brood; above, the walls of a town. This beautiful medallion illustrates a well known passage in Virgil, (*Æn. Lib. viii.*) in which the poet relates the dream of his hero; thus rendered by Dryden:—

“ And that this nightly vision may not seem
The effect of fancy, or an idle dream,
A sow beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young.
When thirty rolling years have run their race,
Thy son Ascanius, on this empty space,
Shall build a royal town of lasting fame,
Which from this omen shall receive the name.”

Akerman on Coins.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. X., page 62.]

XXXVI. *Ob.* Same as No. XXXII. *Rev.* Same also, except that the monument has lines indicating the stone work, and the inscription is A MONUMENT * CORNER STONE LAID 1848 — COMPLETED — ? — 1876 * on a raised and roughened border. Size 25. Silver, only one struck, and white metal, a few only. Lovett.

XXXVII. *Ob.* Same as No. XXXIII. *Rev.* JOHN HANCOCK, fac-simile of his signature : above, WORDS SPOKEN BY JOHN HANCOCK, AFTER SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE in two curves, over thirteen stars in a curve : below, THERE! JOHN BULL CAN READ THAT NAME WITHOUT SPECTACLES, NOW LET HIM DOUBLE HIS REWARD. White metal, size 26.

XXXVIII. *Ob.* Large naked bust of Washington to R. GEORGE WASHINGTON 1876. *Rev.* Independence Hall and outbuildings : above BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN and below INDEPENDENCE 1776. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

XXXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* A female resembling one of the trade dollar patterns, seated facing L. and holding in her right hand an olive-branch and having her left on what is perhaps a shield emblazoned with a pair of scales and a square. Before her is the sea and a ship, and behind her flags and the land with a plough and railroad train. Above FREE AND UNITED STATES and below 1876. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

XL. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fountain, above CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN and below FAIRMOUNT PARK DEDICATED TO AMERICAN LIBERTY JULY 4. 1876 PHILA. in five lines, the last curved. Gilt. Size 24.

XLI. *Ob.* Same as rev. of No. XXXIX. *Rev.* Same as rev. of No. XXXVIII. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

XLII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Officer, soldier with gun, and cannon, balls, drum, and liberty cap on pole ; and behind a farmer with axe, and a mill. Above, an eye surrounded by thirteen stars and rays, and AMERICAN COLONIES. Below, 1776. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

XLIII. *Ob.* Same as rev. of No. XL. *Rev.* A shield with a cross and lilies and C T A U O F A In a circle around, ERECTED BY THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA * Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

XLIV. *Ob.* Naked bust of Washington to R. surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle, and outside, THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE 1876. *Rev.* A wreath of oak leaves and within in a circle BATTLE OF MOORES CREEK BRIDGE NO. CAROLINA ; within in a curve FEBRUARY 27 and in the centre of a beaded circle and rays 1876 ; below 1. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 21.

XLV. Same, except that the inscription on rev. is BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND SO. CAROLINA JUNE 28 1776 2.

XLVI. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND NEW YORK AUGUST 27 1776 3

XLVII. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF HARLEM PLAINS NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 16 1776 4

XLVIII. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEW YORK OCTOBER 11 & 12 1776 5

XLIX. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS NEW YORK OCTOBER 28 1776 6

L. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON NEW YORK NOVEMBER 16 1776 7

LI. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF TRENTON NEW JERSEY DECEMBER 26 1776 8

LII. *Ob.* Bust of Washington to L., clothed in uniform. Outside a raised roughened border with the inner edge beaded, inscribed, TO AID 'ST. JOHN'S-GUILD—' FLOATING-HOSPITAL (WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 5). *Rev.* Bust of Martha Washington to L. In two circles CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA-PARTY FEB 22ND 1876 ACADEMY OF MUSIC, * N. Y. * This medal was intended for sale at the reception, &c., for the benefit of the Hospital, but was delayed. Fifteen only were struck, four being in white metal and the others in silver, before the obverseside broke. Size 18.

LIII. *Ob.* Naked bust of Washington to R. surrounded by thirteen stars in a circle, and outside in a circle TO AID 'ST. JOHN'S-GUILD—' FLOATING-HOSPITAL WOOD'S SERIES C NO. 5 G. H. L. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, 50 struck, copper, and white metal. Size 18.

LIV. *Ob.* Gold pine tree on blue enameled field. Outside in gold letters on a raised, white enameled, gold edged border, SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT. 1876. *Rev.* A mail-clad arm brandishing sabre, gold on white field. Outside in gold letters on red, ground gold edged, ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM. Oval; size 11 by 15 with loop. Gotten up by the Woman's Centennial Committee of Boston.

LV. *Ob.* Pine tree, MASSACHUSETTS. over it. *Rev.* Monogram U. S. with 1776 above, 1876 below, and around all "SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT" * Oval, size 12 by 16. Gold, eighteen struck, silver, two hundred struck. Gotten up by same committee.

LVI. *Ob.* Woman seated holding distaff. Around in a circle SHE SEEKETH WOOL AND FLAX AND WORKETH WILLINGLY WITH HER HANDS. 1776. *Rev.* Monogram W C A and outside a double ring in a circle ART IS THE HANDMAID OF HUMAN GOOD. LOWELL, 1876. Gold, ten struck, silver, four hundred struck, white metal, four hundred struck. Size 15.

LVII. *Ob.* Bust of Washington, clothed, to R. in wreath of oak and palm crossed and tied at the bottom. Outside in curves 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * JULY 4, 1876 * *Rev.* 1876, wreath of oak and tobacco enclosing DEDICATED TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA in five lines, the upper and lower curved. White metal. Size 21.

LVIII. *Ob.* Bust of Martha Washington, facing, 1876 below. *Rev.* IN HONOR OF THE WOMEN OF THE 1776 REVOLUTION and thirteen stars. White metal. Size 12.

LIX. *Ob.* Small clothed bust of Washington to R. *Rev.* Independence Hall, same as obverse of No. XXVIII. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11. These small medals are all by Key.

LX. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Differs slightly from last, the most marked peculiarity being thirteen stars around the outer field. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.

LXI. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as obverse of No. XXVIII. *Rev.* Small bell same as No. XXXI. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.

LXII. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as reverse of No. LX. *Rev.* Small bell same as No. XXXI. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.

LXIII. *Ob.* Clothed bust of Washington, same as No. LIX. *Rev.* Large bell same as No. XXVIII. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.

LXIV. *Ob.* Clothed bust of Washington, same as No. LIX. *Rev.* Small bell same as No. XXXI. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.

LXV. *Ob.* Independence Hall, front; above INDEPENDENCE HALL, and below 1776 1876. *Rev.* Cracked bell, above, LIBERTY BELL, and below 1776 1876. Copper. Size 12.

[To be continued.]

THE WINGATE SALE OF SCOTTISH COINS.

WE gave in the last number of the *Journal*, a brief list of some of the prices obtained at the Wingate Sale, which threw into the market Mr. Wingate's cabinet, which has been known for many years as having the most complete historical series illustrating the coinage of the Kingdom of Scotland from the earliest times. It consisted of several hundred examples, many of which are of unique interest, some being the only known of the particular mintage. The series of Alexander II. and III. was considered quite exhaustive in its completeness. That of the reign of Mary (Queen of Scots) was an exceedingly fine one, and contained the only very fine and perfect piece known of the testoon of her reign, a silver piece with a good bust of the Queen crowned, showing her hair to have been long and richly braided, with pearls and jewels. This sold for the large price of 61*l.* to Mr. Addington. A lion gold piece of her reign, bearing on the obverse Scottish arms crowned between two cinquefoils, with legend, "Maria D. G. Scotorvm Regina," absolutely unique, sold for 105*l.* to Mr. Addington. The gold coinage of James VI. was especially well illustrated by numerous choice specimens, of which two are of the highest rarity—a 2-3*d* lion, gold, of 1587, and a 1-3*d* of the same coin of 1584, selling for the unprecedented price of 201*l.* and 205*l.* to Mr. Addington. These are two pieces which are not to be seen in the collection of the British Museum, although that is already a very comprehensive one.

We now give, in addition to those previously published, the most important lots in the sale, with the prices and names of the purchasers. Early Scottish sixpennies, attributed to Alexander I. and David I. (1124-1158,) 10*l.* 10*s.*—Mr. Gray; a penny of David I., struck at Roxburgh, 10*l.*—ditto; a penny of Prince Henry of Northumberland, 26*l.* 10*s.*—ditto; penny of William the Lion (1165-1214), 10*l.* 10*s.*—ditto; penny of Alexander II., 10*l.* 10*s.*—ditto; an Inverness penny of Alexander III., only one other known, 21*l.*—ditto; a farthing of the same reign, 20*l.* 10*s.*—ditto; penny of John Balliol (1292,) 9*l.*—ditto; halfpenny of Robert Bruce, 9*l.*—Mr. Addington; halfpenny of David II., 35*l.*—ditto; groat and half-groat of Robert II., (1371-1390,) 30*l.* 10*s.*—ditto; halfpenny of Robert III., Perth mint, on reverse "Villa de Perth," exceedingly rare, 26*l.*—ditto; a variety of the half St. Andrew gold, equally rare, 31*l.*—Mr. Gray; St. Andrew of James I., (1406-1437,) gold, 28*l.*—Mr. Addington; a half St. Andrew, 26*l.*—Mr. Gray. These coins take this name either from having the cross of the saint or the figure of the saint crucified. A groat of Stirling mint, 21*l.* 10*s.*—ditto; a St. Andrew, silver, very rare, 30*l.*—ditto; a half St. Andrew as figured by Lindsay, Plate 12, No. 20, equally rare, 50*l.*; a half-groat, James IV., 30*l.*—Mr. Gray; groat, sixth coinage, full-faced bearded portrait, 61*l.*—Mr. Addington; a unicorn, gold, same reign, 47*l.*—ditto; a half ditto, without the numeral IV., 12*l.*—Mr. Gray. These unicorns bore the figure of the fabulous animal wearing a crown round the neck and holding at his breast the shield, with a lion. A two-third St. Andrew, gold, 49*l.*—Mr. Addington; a one-third rider, gold, James IV., extremely rare, 26*l.*—Mr. Gray; a one-third bonnet-piece, same reign, 41*l.*—Mr. Addington. Of this curious coin there were several others; they get this name from the effigy of the King wearing the singular kind of hat covered with silk or velvet pleated; a half-testoon or jetton of Mary, silver, 15*l.* 5*s.*—ditto; a testoon of 1553, 61*l.*—ditto; a half-testoon, 1562, 25*l.*—ditto; a lion, gold, 105*l.*—ditto; a half-ryal, 1555, 24*l.*—ditto; a ryal, 1558, 13*l.* 10*s.*—Mr. Gray; a thistle dollar of James VI., 21*l.* 10*s.*—Mr. Addington; a half thistle dollar, 36*l.*—ditto; a quarter ditto, 36*l.*—ditto; a forty-shilling piece, in splendid condition, 85*l.*—ditto; a twenty-pound piece, James VI., 35*l.*—Mr. Addington; a noble, gold, same reign, 30*l.*—Mr. Addington; a two-thirds lion, 1587, 201*l.*; a one-third lion, 205*l.*; a hat piece, 1592, gold, 35*l.*—ditto; a half unit, after the accession, 30*l.*—ditto; a half unit, gold, Charles I., first coinage, 11*l.* 5*s.*—Gray. The sale, including some specimens of Greek and Roman coins, with the coin cabinets, and a few books upon Numismatics, realized the sum of 3,263*l.* 14*s.*

RECENT NEW YORK SALES.

COLLECTION of Lewis White, sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, April 17th and 18th. We give the prices brought for the most desirable pieces.

Dollars, 1794, g. \$49; do. fair, \$38; 1795, fillet head, g. \$5; 1796, fair, \$5; 1798, small eagle, \$5; 1799, fair, \$4.50; 1851, proof, \$26; 1852, proof, \$26; 1854, g. \$5; 1855, g. \$5; 1856, g. \$4. Half Dollars, 1796, fair, \$16; 1797, fair, \$11; 1802, g. \$3.50; 1806, uncir. \$2.25; 1836, milled, g. \$4. Quarter dollars, 1804, fair, \$3.75; 1815, g. \$2.38; 1823, poor, \$13.50; 1827, v. f. \$67.50. Dimes, 1800, f. \$5.50; 1804, f. \$10.50. Half dimes, 1794, v. f. \$5; 1796, g. \$2.55; 1803, g. \$4; 1805, v. f. \$6.25; proofset, 1858, \$11.50. Cents, 1793, wreath, fair, \$11.75; do. rev. fair, \$4.50; do. chain do. \$5.25; 1799, v. g. \$22; 1804, g. \$8.50; 1806, g. \$4.25; 1809, v. g. \$4.50; 1812, f. 4.50. Patterns, Half disme, uncir. \$19. Proof dollar, 1838, \$33; do. 1839, \$29. Nickel cent, 1856, f. \$2.40. Commonwealth Crown, f. \$9; half do. g. \$2.75. Medals, silver, Franklin Pierce, 1853, \$9; James Munroe, \$5; Washington Allston, \$8; Sumter, 1861, \$22; Peace of Westphalia, 1648, \$20; Charles III., 1778, \$10; "Soria" Medal, 1809, \$15; Ferdinand XII., 1808, \$6; Ferdinand VII., 1808, \$6.50; Augustin, 1822, \$6.50; do. 1823, \$6.50; St. Louis Potosi, 1823, \$5; Market Medal of City of Mexico, 1847, \$7.25; Charles and Maria Theresa, size 20, \$10.50. Colonial Pine tree shilling, g. \$6.50; do. fair, \$3.75; do. g. \$3.50; do. fair, \$3; Carolina, Elephant, 1694; fine, \$20.50. Mass. Half cent, 1788, uncir. \$4.25. Catalogued by Edward Cogan, 813 lots pp. 40.

A SALE of coins took place in New York, May 2d, 3d, and 4th, last, at Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s Rooms. It comprised American and foreign coins and medals, political pieces, store cards, tokens, &c., and many of the pieces were disposed of at extremely low prices. The catalogue (80 pages,) was prepared by George H. Farrier. We give a few of the prices obtained:

A half-cent of 1793, barely fair, \$1.62; do. 1797, fair, .60; cent of 1793, wreath, one hundred for a dollar on the edge, \$3.50; do. 1799, date *very* good, \$4.50; nickel do. 1856, \$2.15; pine tree shilling, 1652, large planchet, good, \$4.50; Rosa Americana halfpenny, 1723, poor, .80; Nova Eborac, 1787, barely fair, \$1.40; Massachusetts half-cent, 1787, \$2.25; Kentucky cent, fair, \$1.80; Talbot, Allum & Lee, 1794, fair, .30. Washington centennial, 1832, copper, in beautiful condition, .90; head of Washington, no inscription, and head of Grant, silver, size 13, \$1.38; thirty-four other Washingtons of various patterns, mostly bronze, a few in silver, sold for from 10 to 65 cents each; ten "Washington Headquarters," in copper proof, size 17, 40 to 50 cents each; a set of fifteen Lovett's residences of the Presidents, in copper, all fine, \$7.00; sixty-four politicals, &c., Lincoln, Douglas, Jackson, Fremont, and others, nearly all fine, and some rare, from 3 to 40 cents each, four at 50 to 55 cents, and one, a Brooklyn medal, "Honor to the Brave," 1863, at \$1.00; nearly one hundred foreign silver medals at about their value as old silver, many of them catalogued as fine and rare. An Indian medal of George III., "young head," rev. British arms, "obtained from an old Indian squaw at Lake Huron, Michigan; in good condition and very rare," \$13.50. Some foreign silver coins brought less than their current value. Gold coin of Honorius, and another of Valentinianus III., both exceedingly fine, at \$5.50 each; thirty-eight pieces of the "third brass" Probus, Licinius, &c., \$2.66 for the lot. U. S. dollars, 1796, fair, \$2; 1797, \$1.40; 1798, large eagle, \$1.10; small eagle, thirteen stars, \$2.60; a half-dollar of 1859, N. O. mint, almost uncirculated .51; dime of 1796, fair, .75; one of 1853 with arrows, .10; half-dime of 1795, unusually good, \$1.15; another, very fine, \$1.65; one of 1843, proof, .30; Proof sets, 1863, seven pieces, \$2.75; 1864, eight do. \$3.00; 1865, nine do. \$3.00; 1866 to 1871, ten do. averaged less than \$3.00; proof set of nine pieces, three 50 cent, three 25 cent, and three 10 cent, all different, standard silver patterns, struck as suggestions for circulation, being under the value of the ordinary silver, \$6.00.

The sale was in two parts. The prices we have given are from the first part; the pieces in the second part were sold at equally low rates, the highest price obtained in that part being for a cent of 1793, wreath, very sharp impression and but little circulated, \$6.00.

JOHNSTON SALE, ENGLAND.

A VERY valuable collection of coins and medals, the property of the late Mr. William Harrower Johnston, has been disposed of in London by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge. The sale lasted five days, terminating on Monday, May 8. Among the English coins, the one most fancied by the connoisseurs was the extremely rare *Reddite Crown* of Charles II., Simon's pattern, 1663; this fetched 32*l.*, and 17*l.* 5*s.* was given for the pattern crown, Charles II., dated 1662. A noble or rial of Elizabeth sold for 16*l.* 10*s.*; a milled half-crown of Elizabeth for 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; an "Exurgat" half-crown of James I. for 12*l.*; two Oxford pounds of Charles I., dated 1643, for 25*l.* and 17*l.* respectively, and one dated 1642 for 10*l.*; a pattern sovereign or broad of Charles I. for 13*l.* 5*s.*; a Commonwealth pattern shilling, by Ramage, 1651, for 18*l.*, and a pattern sixpence for 9*l.* 10*s.* Other remarkable English coins were these: Henry I., London Mint, 3*l.* 12*s.*; Eustace, as Governor of York, 7*l.*; Edward I., pattern groat, 8*l.* 5*s.*;

Richard II., half nobles, 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 8*l.*; Henry V., noble, 5*l.*; Henry VI., Bristol angel, 7*l.* 15*s.*; Edward IV., half rose noble, 3*l.* 12*s.*; Richard III., angels, 4*l.* 5*s.* and 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Henry VIII., half angel, 3*l.* 7*s.*; Mary, sovereigns, 1553, 4*l.* 14*s.* and 4*l.* 4*s.*; Mary, angel, 3*l.* 13*s.*; a Philip and Mary shilling, 2*l.* 10*s.*; a Philip and Mary angel, 4*l.* 11*s.*; a Portcullis crown of Elizabeth, 4*l.* 14*s.*; a thirty-shilling piece of James I., 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; a noble or rial of James I., 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; a half angel of James I., 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Charles I., Briot's pattern crown, 8*l.* 10*s.*; Charles I., Oxford three pound, 1642, 4*l.* 6*s.*, and ditto, 1644, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; a Carlisle three-shilling piece, 1645, 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; a Carlisle shilling, 1645, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; a Pontefract shilling, stamped *Carolus Secundus*, 1648, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Blondeau's pattern Commonwealth half-crown, 1651, 6*l.* 6*s.*, and pattern shilling, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Cromwell, crown, 1658, termed *Tanner's*, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Cromwell, pattern half broad, 1658, 9*l.* 15*s.*; James II., five-guinea, 1687, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; William III., proof crown, 1695, 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Anne, pattern halfpenny, 4*l.* 12*s.*; George III., pattern five-guinea, 1770, by Tanner, 18*l.* 15*s.*; George III., pattern half-sovereign by Wyon, 1820, 7*l.*; pattern halfpenny by Droz, 1790, 6*l.* 10*s.*; Victoria, pattern five-pound, 1839, by Wyon, 9*l.* Among the few Scottish coins offered, two silver pennies of David I. sold for 4*l.*; a rider of James III., for 3*l.* 12*s.*; and a half-lion of Mary, dated 1553, for 5*l.* The early British coins included a Verica, which fetched 8*l.*; a Tasciovanus, 7*l.*; and a Cunobeline, 6*l.* The Anglo-Saxon coins included, Offa, King of Mercia, 9*l.* 12*s.* and 6*l.*; Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Harthacnut, 11*l.* 15*s.* Three Anglo-Gallic coins, struck at Bordeaux, of Edward the Black Prince, fetched 10*l.*, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 6*l.* respectively. Two Washington cents, 1792, 8*l.* 5*s.* and 10*l.* 5*s.* A Syracusan decadrachm, or medallion, 9*l.*, and a shekel of Judæa, of Simon the Maccabee, of the year 4, 4*l.* A double stater of Alexander III. of Macedon, 8*l.*; an octodrachm of Ptolemy Soter and Berenice, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; two of Ptolemy VIII., 10*l.* 15*s.* and 13*l.* respectively; and one of Arsinoë, 9*l.* 9*s.*; a medallion of Lucilla, 9*l.*; of Probus, 8*l.* 5*s.* Two gold Roman coins of Carausius, turned up by the plough in a field at Burton Hey, near Neston, Cheshire, weighing 68 grs. and 69 grs. respectively, sold for 22*l.* and 10*l.* 15*s.*

MEMORIAL MEDAL OF WASHINGTON.

MR. SNOWDEN, of the Mint, has struck off a Washington bronze Medal. It bears upon its face a splendidly executed bust of Washington, with the following inscription: "George Washington. Born February 22, 1732. Died December 14, 1799." Upon the reverse is a representation of the Washington cabinet at the Mint, and the following words: "Washington Cabinet of Medals, U. S. Mint. Inaugurated February 22, 1860." The Medal was executed and designed by Mr. A. C. Paquet, assistant-engraver at the Mint. The following correspondence will explain itself:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In view of your distinguished position as an artist, and the only one, now living, to whom the great Washington sat for his portrait, it has occurred to me to ask your acceptance of one of the Washington Memorial Medals, which I recently caused to be prepared and struck. I accordingly send one with this note. Hoping that it may be interesting to you to possess one of the memorials of the inauguration of the Washington collection of Medals,

I am, with great respect, yours very truly,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, *Director of the Mint.*

To REMBRANDT PEALE, ESQ., 1506 Vine Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In acknowledging the receipt of your polite note of yesterday, accompanied by the "Memorial Medal of Washington," I would express the peculiar pleasure your present affords me as a specimen of American art; gracefully designed, exquisitely finished, and the best medallic likeness of the great original which has come under my notice.

Respectfully yours,

REMBRANDT PEALE.

To Col. J. R. SNOWDEN, United States Mint.

From *Historical Magazine* of August, 1860.

TOKENS which appeal to the senses are requisite to the human mind, by which things of the past are united to the present time.

MEDAL OF WAGNER.

WE have received from C. G. Thieme, of Leipsic, a circular containing an engraving and description of a Medal, to be struck in honor of Wagner, the great German composer. The size is to be 70 millimeters, (about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches,) and they are to be furnished in white metal, at \$1.62, bronze, at \$2.00, and silver, \$12.00. Obverse, Bust of Wagner, to right; legend RICHARD WAGNER; under the bust in small letters, C. WIENER. The Reverse, from an original design, made expressly for this Medal, by Prof. Adolf Schmitz, of Duesseldorf, contains figures from Wagner's musical dramas. On the right, "The Flying Dutchman," an anchor near him, and the artist's name, Ch. Wiener, (of Brussels,) appears; next, Tannhauser, Lohengrin and his swan, Tristan, and Hans Sachs the Master Singer, with his harp, who is sitting on a bridge, on the arch of which is inscribed in small letters Bairevth, 1876. The field on the left of these figures is devoted to the Nibelungen Trilogy, from the three Rhine-gold maidens, who are sporting in the waves, to Siegfried, Brunhild, and the god Woden.

"The new birth of the German nation," says the circular of Herr Thieme, "calls for a new development in the sphere of mind. This is found in the performance, in August next, at Bayreuth, of Wagner's 'Ring of Nibelungen Legends,' a work of art, uniting all arts. The immaturity of music, the youngest of the arts, has hitherto delayed their renaissance, and that for which five centuries have toiled, one man is now permitted to realize. Many years ago Wagner conceived the high ambition of founding an art-shrine for Germany, nor did he rest until he had inaugurated the building of an art-temple free from all confining conventionalities, and fashioned in a mould befitting his genius. Germany gave willingly that he might build. A monument so unique and so full of significance in the history of art, demands a recognition and a memorial. Such we offer to all friends of art in the form of this Medal." W. T. R. M.

COINS OF ALEXANDER.

EVELYN, in his "Sculptura," quoting from Horace, says that Alexander the Great ordained that no one should take his portrait on *gems* but Pyrgoteles; no one should paint him but Apelles; and no one should stamp his head on *coins* but Lysippus. We have no remains of the work of Apelles, but the gems and coins of Alexander are superb, and quite excuse the monopoly. Alexander, by the bye, was the first king who had his portrait impressed on coins, only the gods having that honor previous to his assumed deification in the temple of Jupiter Ammon. The generals of Alexander, as they procured to themselves the title of king, assumed the privilege of having their portraits stamped on their coins, and so the practice became a custom.—*American Biblioplist*.

CHINESE USE OF COINS.

THE "Territorial Enterprise" tells of a "defunct Celestial," who was "packed and ticketed through to China's heaven in a costly casket, the body being packed around with bits of gold spotted paper to keep off devils; sundry provisions of pork, rice, candies," &c., and "a plentiful supply of Chinese coins to pay his expenses on the road to kingdom come." "In his mouth was placed a U. S. ten cent piece (silver) to show where he came from."

I. F. W.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 3. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations from Mr. Thomas Warren, of Coshocton, N. Y., of Medals struck on the celebration of the golden wedding of his parents, and of Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., of three "Confederate States" bonds. Dr. Green exhibited the Italian Medal found among the roots of the Old Elm on Boston Common,* and the large bronze Medal of Agassiz, described in the Journal, X. 6. Mr. Holland showed several Medals, including that of the battle of Germantown, that presented to General Greene in lead, that presented to De Fleury in bronze, and the obverse of that presented to Col. Henry Lee in bronze. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1798 and 1799. Mr. Child showed half-eagle, two dollars, and four cents of 1798, and three dollars and cent of 1799; Mr. Crosby seven cents of 1798 and two cents of 1799; the Secretary two eagles, two half-eagles, quarter-eagle, four dollars, two dimes and four cents of 1798, and eagle, three half-eagles, three dollars, and two cents of 1799. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

April 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, enclosing the Washington Medal of St. John's Guild Hospital, with an impression of a rejected reverse and a broken obverse. Dr. Hall exhibited one of the few specimens of the small piece "NEW YORKE IN AMERICA," and a beautiful New Jersey cent. Mr. Holland showed the Indian Medals of George I. and George III., the obverse of a Medal of De Witt Clinton, and a small one said to have the heads of Peter Stuyvesant and wife. The Secretary exhibited a silver Medal of the "TRUE BLUE CLUB" 1812, and some rare patterns of the U. S. Mint of 1870 and 1875. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1800 and 1801. Mr. Child showed half-eagle, two dollars, two cents and two half-cents of 1800, and dollar, half-dollar and three cents of 1801; Mr. Crosby, two cents and half-cent of 1800, and cent of 1801; the Secretary, eagle, half-eagle, dollar, two dimes, two half-dimes, three cents and half-cent of 1800, and eagle, dollar, half-dollar, dime, half-dime and five cents of 1801. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

May 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying a donation to the Society of the large Medal struck by the Amer. Num. and Archæol. Society, in honor of Abraham Lincoln; the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Wood. Mr. Holland presented an impression in silver struck for him from an old die with the head of the Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Channing; it has no reverse. Mr. Child exhibited five cents of 1808 and 1825. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1802 and 1803. Mr. Crosby showed seven cents and half-cent of 1802, and five cents and half-cent of 1803; Mr. Child half-eagle, two dollars, half-dollar, five cents and half-cent of 1802, and two dollars, half-dollar, four cents and half-cent of 1803; the Secretary half-eagle, quarter-eagle, two dollars, half-dollar, dime, half-dime, seven cents and half-cent of 1802, and two eagles, half-eagle, dollar, half-dollar, dime, half-dime, six cents and three half-cents of 1803. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting was held at Mott Memorial Hall, March 21, 1876, Vice-President Parish in the chair. Sylvester Sage Crosby of Massachusetts, and John T. Wood, B. A., of Great Britain, were elected Honorary Members. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in favor of the Society. The Curator reported an increase to the Cabinet of 71 Coins and Medals during the year by donations. The Librarian

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. X., page 93.

reported additions by donations and purchase, of 14 bound volumes, 84 pamphlets and circulars, 51 coin catalogues, 46 serials, and 10 autographs and photographs, the greater part of which were contributed by thirty donors. The Society has sustained losses by death during the past year of 1 honorary, 3 permanent corresponding, and 1 resident member. The present membership is 14 honorary, 54 corresponding, (of both classes,) and 34 resident members.

Curator Groh reported donations; from Geo. H. Lovett, a bronze Lincoln Medal (Holland's Centennial List, No. 35); from W. H. S. Wood, Medal maps of the world, size 26; from Isaac F. Wood, a Medal of Andrew Johnson and Philadelphia Convention, proof; one bronze Medal, National Rifle Association; one set toy money; one each copper and white metal of second variety of his Martha Washington Centennial Reception Medal, "Series C," No. 5. In the first variety of this Medal the reverse die (head of Washington to left in military dress) broke after striking 10 silver, 1 copper, and 4 white metal. The Librarian announced donations of additional numbers of Canadian Antiquarian, autograph letters of several medical men, eight publications of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and several other pamphlets, newspapers and coin catalogues of various dates, (nearly completing the Society's collection,) and serials and almanacs for the current year; also, by subscription, additional numbers of the various Numismatic Journals.

The following officers were then elected: Chas. E. Anthon, LL. D., *President*; Daniel Parish, Jr., Frederic J. De Peyster, Alexander Balmanno, *Vice-Presidents*; Wm. Poillon, *Secretary*; Isaac F. Wood, *Librarian*; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer*; and Edward Groh, *Curator*.

Mr. I. F. Wood showed a fine electrotype copy of Wright's Declaration of Independence Medal, reverse, the copy of Trumbull's celebrated painting; a specimen in silver from the broken die, known as the first variety of his "Martha Washington Reception Medal," of which only ten were struck; a fine Martha Washington dime of 1792; a curious satirical Medal in copper, relative to Maria Theresa and the war of the Austrian succession, bearing on each side the date 1742, one side representing the Empress naked, while the Elector of Bavaria is running away with her clothes, and saying, "I have won;" on the other side the victorious Maria Theresa is drawing on the Elector's breeches, and saying, "You have lost." Mr. Wood also exhibited a beautiful little silver war Medal of the Spanish African campaign of 1860, size 12, obverse, a laureated head of Queen Isabella, with gracefully draped bust within a wreath which supports an escutcheon beneath bearing the date 1860; reverse, the names of eleven battles and engagements, of which "Tetuan" is the most prominent. The Medal is set within the four points of a cross. He also showed, in behalf of Mr. Demarest, a fine specimen of the large Jefferson Peace Medal, size 64. From the Society's collection the following were exhibited: a war Medal of honor ordered by Resolution of Congress, March 3, 1863, presented by the late Secretary Stanton, bronze; a war Medal presented by Major General Q. A. Gilmore, for gallant and meritorious conduct, reverse, Fort Sumter, Aug. 23, 1863. Bronze. Also, a case of Napoleon Medals.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

CLIPPINGS.

THE archæological commission at Rome has published a catalogue of the relics of ancient art discovered in that city during the year 1875. These antiquities are classified as follows: 14 statues, 20 heads or busts, 1 sarcophagus, 2 funereal urns, 37 articles of sacred ornamentation, 9 engraved stones, 6 pieces of sculptured ivory or bone, 5 objects of gold, 4 of silver, 22 of bronze, 405 pieces of earthenware, (amphoræ, lamps, &c.,) 284 architectural fragments, a great number of inscriptions on marble, and a quantity of utensils of all kinds. The coins found in the excavations were 9 of gold, 21 of silver, and 6,715 of bronze.

AND now the Centennial folks are agitated because France has made a better Medal than theirs, and proposes selling it here. France always was a little ahead in the Medal line, and it is to be hoped that she will continue to "thrust her wares upon us" until we can do something creditable ourselves.—*Boston Transcript*.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WHAT is the signification of the coin described below?

Obverse. Apparently a bust of George III. laureated and in armor. Beneath the shoulder
G. D. Legend, GREGORY—III. PON. *Reverse.* Britannia as on English halfpennies. In the exergue,
1777. Legend, BRITANN. — RULE. Copper. s.

"DR. C. H. PINNEY of Wallingford, Conn., has a rare Macedonian coin. It is of silver, about the size of a half-dollar. It bears upon its face a profile in bold relief of Alexander the Great, and on the reverse some Greek characters, with Zeus seated in the chair of state with a falcon standing near. It is a very handsome coin, and although coined 320 years B. C., it is about as perfect as though of the present century. It is believed to be the only one of the kind in this country."

This extract, if of earlier date, would have found a place in the article printed in the *Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 55. Silver coins of Alexander the Great are as plenty as any one could wish, and constantly appear in auctions in New York. Every decent collection has one or more, and I have several similar to Dr. Pinney's and in perfect preservation. W. S. A.

ONE would have supposed that the descendants and representatives of the original members of the Cincinnati would have religiously preserved as heirlooms the gold medals that they were entitled to wear. But the fact is so many of them have been sent to the melting-pot, that but few of the originals are known to exist.

THE Prussian Government has purchased for the Berlin Museum, at a cost of \$150,000, the famous collection of ancient Medals made by Count Prokesch-Osten, for many years Austrian Internuncio to the Porte, but now retired from active service. The collection contains some of the finest specimens of this branch of Greek art extant.

NATURALLY enough they don't like paper money at Gold Hill, Nevada, and the newspaper there is savage upon "the very bad and dirty notes of the national banks which have been in circulation long enough to cover them with grime and make them unwholesome to look at and unhealthy to handle."

GOVERNOR ALLEN, on behalf of the State of Ohio, has received a Medal from the Emperor of Austria, which was awarded as a special token to the State for its large contributions of useful productions to the Vienna Exposition.

OUR SILVER CURRENCY.

THE June number of the *Galaxy* has some interesting notes and reminiscences on the text suggested by the reappearance of silver "change," which we should like to print in full, but can find room for a small portion only. We make the following extracts:—

"The event of the past month has been the return to specie payments as far as the fractional parts of a dollar are concerned. And yet it is not a return to specie payments, even if the silver dollar should be brought into circulation; for silver has ceased to be specie or a legal tender of payment in the principal civilized nations, except for very small sums. But still it is real money, which we have not seen in our daily transactions for fifteen years; and its appearance has made a sensation; and that sensation has caused a sort of hoarding of the pretty, fresh, white silver circles, . . . and it is almost as hard to get a dollar changed now as it was in 1861. . . . We may all rejoice at the return of the days when a dollar was a dollar, when the filthiness of lucre was not spread in a thin film upon slips of paper, . . . and when money could not be torn up or reduced to pulp by an accidental wetting. . . . The appearance of real money will produce a change in manners and customs and speech. Pocket books will go out and purses will come in. . . . Opulent persons who like to handle their funds and attract attention to their possession of the precious metals, may again bestride the hearth, and soothe their sense of touch and hearing by jingling such silver as they carry in the pouches of their nether garments. Elegant people will, after a while, no longer call money 'stamps.' If they do not return to the former beauties of phraseology upon this subject, and call it 'tin,' 'spoons,' 'brads,' or 'rocks,' they must needs invent some other synonymes equally accurate and expressive. For some years past it has been said of an eligible party of either sex that he or she 'had the stamps;' and the slang had almost become an accepted phrase, so that people not meaning to be slangy, would say they hadn't the stamps to do this or that thing, meaning that they hadn't the money, and could not afford to do what they

wished or were asked to do. This use of 'stamps,' for 'money,' is one of those traits of language that have an historical significance, and record . . . the experience of the people."

The article then describes the history of the "rise and progress" of postal currency and mentions the sudden disappearance of all metallic currency at the outbreak of the war which caused at first the circulation of postage stamps in their normal state of stickiness; the relief afforded by small envelopes to hold them; the petty swindling which followed this, when 'short count' or worthless stamps victimized the recipient; the first issues of the fractional currency, having postage stamps of various denominations engraved upon it, and its displacement by the later issues of paper, now finally, let us hope, disappearing. It next has some forcible remarks to make on the appearance of our coinage:—

"Why is it that we have the ugliest money of all civilized nations? For such undoubtedly our silver coinage is. The design is poor, commonplace, tasteless, characterless, and the execution is like thereto. Our silver coins do not even look like money. They have rather the appearance of tokens or mean medals. One reason of this is that the design is so inartistic and so insignificant. That young woman sitting on nothing in particular, wearing nothing to speak of, looking over her shoulder at nothing imaginable, and bearing in her left hand something that looks like a broomstick with a woolen nightcap on it—what is she doing there? what is the meaning of her? She is Liberty, we are told, and there is a label to that effect across a shield at her right, her need of which is not in any way manifest. But she might as well be anything else as Liberty; and at the first glance she looks much more like a spinster in her smock, with a distaff in her hand. Such a figure has no proper place upon a coin. On the reverse the eagle has the contrary fault of being too natural, too much like a real eagle. In numismatic art animals have conventional forms, which are far more pleasing and effective than the most careful and exact imitation of nature can be. Compare one of our silver coins with those of Great Britain, France or Germany, and see how mean, slight, flimsy, inartistic and unmoneylike it looks. Our coins of forty or fifty years ago were much better in every respect, and looked much more like money, the reason being that they bore a head of Liberty which was bold, clear, and well defined in comparison with the weak thing that the Mint has given us for the last thirty years or so. The eagle too, although erring on the side of naturalness, was more suited in design to coinage. But still better were the coins struck at the end of the last century and the beginning of this one. The eagle was a real heraldic eagle, the head of Liberty had more character, and the whole work was bolder and better in every way. But even they had the great defect of being without significance in design. What is a head of Liberty? What distinctive character can be given to a head upon a coin which will make it more like Liberty than anything else? . . . The coins of the French republic bear a head supposed to typify the Republic. It has in its features and in its decorations some character and significance, and it is bold and stands out in good relief, as it should. But we can do better than to use such mere abstractions, no matter how bold the design, how high the relief, or how fine the workmanship. . . . From this utterly unmeaning and uninteresting condition our coin might be lifted by the substitution, in place of this so-called Liberty, of two heads, the appropriateness of which upon our coins—and indeed almost their right to be there—would be felt by every American, and not only so, but recognized by the whole world. It is hardly necessary to say that the heads we mean are those of Washington and Franklin. . . . And fortune, nature, Providence—what you will—so ordered it that neither of them left descendants of their own name to be elevated by the appearance of their ancestors' head upon a nation's coinage. There are no Washingtons, no Franklins to say, 'This is the image and superscription of the head of our family.' All democratic fear of the elevation and glorification of individuals or of families is therefore to be set aside at once as having no occasion. It so happens also that these two men represent the two elements of our population, the two great divisions of our country. One was a Virginia planter; the other, a Philadelphia printer, born in Boston, grew from a printer into a philosopher and a statesman. The proper place for Washington's head would be upon the gold pieces; for no one would dispute the appropriateness of placing that of the author of 'Poor Richard's Almanac,' and of the adage, 'A penny saved is a penny earned,' upon the silver coins representing fractional parts of a dollar, and upon the cents. Thus our gold and silver coins would be distinguished from each other in design, not as they now are by the mere difference between a meaningless head and a meaningless sitting figure, but by two noble portrait busts of which an American might be prouder than any European ever was of the effigy of king or kaiser. With this change and with a return to the old breadth of piece, and the heraldic eagle used in the beginning of this century (the two examples now before us are dated 1803 and 1805), we should have a coinage which instead of being as now the meanest in appearance and most insignificant of all that is known, would be the most beautiful and the most fraught with associations of historic interest and national pride. We commend the subject to the attention of the House, and hope that some member may be found who will take it up and bring it before the people."

EDITORIAL.

THE resumption of silver circulation, one step towards specie payments, which has taken place since the last number of the *Journal* was issued, is a cause for congratulation. The amount of silver issued from the sub-treasury at Boston, from April 20th to June 1st, was not much less than a million and a quarter of dollars, and in other cities proportionately large payments have been made. The total amount of silver issued by the U. S. Treasury to May 29, last, was \$7,389,288. Fractional currency redeemed with silver, \$4,414,557.

NOTWITHSTANDING the large amounts of silver currency already put into circulation, it has not yet altogether displaced the dirty paper. The Government might advantageously pay out silver "change" at its Post Offices, and retire the fractional currency as fast as received, and thus help on the good work which is now so well advanced. We shall look with some interest to see whether our National Treasury has not largely profited by the use of paper money for fractional parts of a dollar, or rather by its destruction while in circulation. It is already hinted that the proportionate receipts of some of the earlier issues are very much less than they should be, if there has been no such loss by the people. Fire and water, wear and tear, the "tooth of time" and many other causes have destroyed, we hear, not less than one tenth, perhaps one fifth even, of what remains charged on the Treasury Books to the amount in circulation of those issues.

ON a previous page an extract has been printed from the *Galaxy*, whose "Nebulous Person"—unlike nebulae generally—is bright and sparkling, and indulges himself with some severe and, it must be admitted, truthful comments upon the artistic appearance of our national coinage. He contrasts it unfavorably with that of other nations, England among the rest; but the *London Athenæum*, two or three years ago, remarked: "Artistically speaking there is not much to be said for the British coinage. . . . Usually, if anything can be more commonplace, not to say stupid than our coins, it is our medals." What does the *Galaxy* say about the French Exposition Medal as a work of art—the reverse, particularly? The idea of placing the head of Washington on our coinage has been often suggested, and beside the Washington cents, &c., proposed for adoption in the last century, some of the pattern five cent pieces struck in 1866, had his bust.

THE *London Academy* cautions its readers against "Bogus Antiques," a manufactory for which a correspondent has discovered in Florence, and recently visited. Egypt has long been famous for similar frauds, and now Italy adopts this device for plundering credulous strangers.

AN extensive sale of valuable coins and medals, the property of Mr. L. G. Parmelee of Boston, with a few belonging to Mr. J. Augustus Johnson, took place at the sales-rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., New York, on Monday, June 12, and following days. The list was particularly rich in Colonials, Medals, Washingtons, Politicals, &c., and early issues of the United States Mint; there were also many ancient coins, early English, and continental pieces, &c. The Catalogue, 138 pages, contained upwards of 2,900 lots, and was prepared by Mr. W. H. Strobridge. We shall give a list of prices obtained for some of the principal pieces in our next issue.

THE Martha Washington Centennial Medals, (Holland LII,) Obverse, Head of Martha Washington; Reverse, Bust of Washington, can now be obtained of Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, or J. W. Haseltine, Philadelphia. Price, in silver \$2.00, copper 50 cents, white metal 25 cents, or the set for \$2.50. By registered letter, 10 cents extra.

THE Channing Medal, which was shown by Mr. H. W. Holland, at the May meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, was struck from a die originally intended as a Prize Medal for the University of Glasgow, but which has never been used. Twenty-five only were struck, all in silver. Mr. Holland has a few impressions remaining, which can be obtained, by addressing him, at 33 School Street, Boston. Price, \$5.

CURRENCY.

A MATTER of interest—a coupon.

THE latest dime novel—the silver ten-cent piece.

VESTED interest—Money in the waistcoat pocket.

THE silver moon has plenty of change,—four quarters a month.

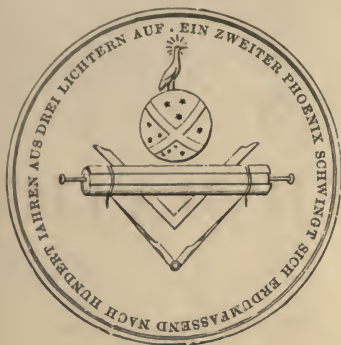
GOLD has a large proportion of condensed sunbeams.—*Kircher*.

CONGRESS having passed the silver bill, the President has coin-cided.

WE'LL dust him from a bag of Spanish gold.—*Tennyson's* "Queen Mary."

THE bull-frog was the first circulating greenback, and the entire breed have been notorious inflationists ever since the flood.

A CLEVELAND belle despises the silver currency because the goddess of Liberty wears the same style of drapery that adorned her fifteen years ago, and that is so terribly old fashioned!



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DASS DAS HEILIGE SICH KETTE
BINDET DIE GEWEIHTE KETTE
ORIENT AM ORIENT.

KRUGER F.



2

DEM
50 JÄHRIGEN M.
MAURER, BR.
CV BODELSCHWINGH
PLETTENBERG
ALS DANK
VON SEINEN
BRÜDERN

8. FEBR. 1835



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4



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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.


VOL. XI.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1876.

No. 2.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XI., page 6.]

XXVIII. Obverse, A full length figure of Minerva, on a raised platform and advancing to the left, helmed, and holding a spear in her left hand and an olive branch in her right. Legend,  DES AMIS DE LA PAIX. Reverse, Within a wreath of palm and olive branches, O \therefore DE PARIS 5789. Borders beaded, and edge milled. Silver. Size 18.

XXIX. Obverse, A pillar, its top surrounded by a garland, has on the front a script cypher of two letter A's; at the right is an easel, on which is a canvass, and on the left, a globe. The compasses lean against the side of the pillar on the left, and below are a square, a protractor, a rule, and a pallet with brushes. Against the right side is resting a guitar, with a bust at its base. Legend, LOGE DES ARTS ET L'AMITIE. In exergue, OR \therefore DE LOUVIERS 5805, in two lines. Reverse, Latomia, (the genius of Masonry,) crowned with roses, her left arm and bosom bare, is feeding the fire which burns upon an altar garlanded with roses, and having on its front the square and compasses. At the left of the altar an acacia bush is growing, and behind the figure are three bushes of acacia springing from an adjacent rock; at the top is the Delta, with rays. Borders beaded, and edge milled. Silver. Size 18.

XXX. Obverse, On a mantling a shield, gules, having a death's head affrontee, proper, over the letters M O \mathcal{A} . Crest, a bezant, on which are three hearts, one over two, united by a ribbon, which encircles each heart, and is crossed below the upper one. The colors of the mantling and doubling are not indicated. Legend, L \therefore DE S \therefore J \therefore DE L'UNION DES CŒURS R \therefore R \therefore O \therefore DE GENEVE. Reverse, A phenix on a flaming pyre, beneath which is a ribbon with the motto PERIT UT VIVAT. Legend, DIRECTOIRE DE BOURGOGNE. Silver. Size 20.

XXXI. Obverse, Head of Liberty to the left; flowing curls escape from beneath a Phrygian cap, and fall about her neck. Legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. Below the bust, two clasped hands, and F. T. in very small letters. Reverse, A wreath of acacia tied at the bottom by a ribbon, and open at the top, contains SOUVENIR DU 29 AVRIL 5871 in three lines under two right hands joined, the arms emerging from clouds, and over a square and compasses crossed. A beaded circle surrounds the wreath, and outside the circle is

the legend LIBERTE • EGALITE • FRATERNITE • PHILANTHROPIE • UNION • FORCE ★ This Medal was struck to commemorate the reign of the Commune by Freemasons of Paris. Bronze. Size 29. Fine impressions of this and the three preceding Medals are in Mr. Appleton's collection.


XXXII. Obverse, Arms of the Grand Lodge of Scotland; azure, a chevron between three castles argent; (the compasses seem to have been omitted.) Crest, a castle argent. A collar of thistles and thistle leaves, encircles the shield, passing behind the crest; from the collar is suspended a jewel containing St. Andrew and his cross. Legend, IN THE LORD IS ALL OUR TRUST. (The motto of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.) Reverse, A Mosaic pavement over which two brethren are approaching a temple in the background, in front of which stand two pillars. Above the temple on the left is the sun, on the right the moon and seven stars, and over the centre the All-seeing eye darting its rays upon the taller of the two brethren, who holds his companion by the hand, and with his right hand points to a female figure, seated on the right; at her feet a Corinthian capital; her left arm rests upon an altar, upon which is a closed book; her right hand closes her lips. In the right foreground, the Bible, square and compasses, surrounded by three burning tapers. Between the brethren are a gavel and level lying on the pavement. In exergue, AMICITIA VIRTUTE ET SILENTIO in two lines. Silver gilt. Size 19. An impression of this curious old Scotch Medal is in Mr. Appleton's collection. It is evidently quite ancient and is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

XXXIII. A Medal somewhat similar to VI. was at one time in the possession of W. C. Munger, of Covington, Ky., and is described to us as follows: The letter G is surmounted by St. John holding a Maltese cross. Inside the letter, are the square, level, plumb, compasses, twenty-four inch gauge, altar on which is the forty-seventh problem, trowel and mallet. On one side of the square is VIRTUTE ET SILENTIO. On the back of the G, "5761 R. Pulling:" (doubtless the former owner's name.) This very much resembles VI. in this list. Its age is about the same, and like that and the Ritchie Medal this was probably a member's jewel of some Scotch or English Lodge. Silver. Size $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches.

XXXIV. Medal struck in 1742, by the Lodge *Zur Einigkeit* (of Unity, or Harmony,) at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Obverse, Under the sun is standing a Mason, clothed; his right hand extended points to a level which Minerva, standing beside a cubic stone, applies to its upper face; in her left hand is a spear, and the owl, her symbol, is seated behind her. On the front of the cube in two lines, D : 27 IUN : 1742; a square, compasses, and plumb on the ground by its side. Over the sun, AD AMUSSIM. ("On the level.") From the Mason's lips are falling the words QUID LATRAS, addressed to a figuré representing Envy, recumbent in front of a cave in the right foreground; serpents surround his head and are writhing from the mouth of the cave. In exergue, FRANC : AD MOEN. Reverse, Arms of the Lodge;—a shield parti per pale; dexter, azure, a dexter eye (in profile) proper; sinister, gules, a sinister ear, proper. Supporters, dexter, a fox, (? or wolf,) sinister, a sphynx. The shield and supporters are upon a platform, and the latter are sejant regardant, their backs towards the arms. A mantling falls from the platform below the shield, bearing the words ET SE TAIRE. Under the fox a level is suspended, and under the sphynx, a plumb. Over the arms, a bee-hive surrounded by swarm-

ing bees; in the door of the hive is a small s, alluding to the name of the Worshipful Master, Ph. L. V. Steinheil. On the right of the hive, a square and trowel: on the left a gavel and compasses. Above, INSTRUMENT ORNAMENT. White metal, *cast*. Size 33.

This Medal, as above described, is in my collection. Merzdorf gives the same, with the addition:—"Randschrift [by which I understand an inscription on the edge] CONCORDIA EREXIT STABILIVIT VIRTUS ARS ET INDUSTRIA ORNAVERUNT," which is wanting on mine. He also says:—"There were at the most only fourteen impressions of this Medal made by the engraver, Meyer in Mannheim. At the suggestion of Br. Kloss, Sen. twelve copies were cast, from an original in the collection of Herr Finger, by I. Ch. D. Nies."* Probably the letters on the edge were destroyed in finishing the casting.

XXXV. Obverse,  . . DE L'ATHENEE FRANÇAIS 1830 in four lines. Reverse, A square and compasses, within which is a blazing star of five points containing the letter G. This Medal is of an octagonal form. Silver. Size 19 between opposite parallel sides. Merzdorf† gives the name of the Lodge by which it was struck as L'Athenee des Etrangers of Paris, (not having seen the Medal) and says that it is mentioned in the Account of the Feast of the Order on the Winter Solstice, held December 26, 1829. The Medal in my possession has the date 1830, as given above. It is said to be scarce.

XXXVI. Obverse, A view of the front of the old Masonic Hall, in the city of New York. Legend, OLD MASONIC HALL, BROADWAY, N. Y. In exergue, ERECTED 1827 DEMOLISHED 1856 in two lines. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement, three steps leading to an altar on which are the Bible, square and compasses, from which issue rays. Legend, YOUTH, MANHOOD & OLD AGE. Below the pavement, MASONIC MEDALETS N° 1 and in smaller letters, the line curving to conform to the lower edge, PUB. BY A. B. SAGE & CO. N. Y. Copper, and perhaps other metals. Size 20.

XXXVII. Obverse, The new Masonic Temple, New York, showing the fronts on Sixth Avenue and West Twenty-third Street. Above, in two curved lines, TO COMMEMORATE THE DEDICATION OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE. In exergue, NEW YORK JUNE 2 1875 in two lines, the second curving. Reverse, A wreath of oak-leaves; within it a mosaic pavement approached by three steps; on the right and left, two pillars surmounted by globes; in the centre background is a third pillar, surmounted by the letter G, over which is a cluster of seven stars; at the top, the All-seeing eye and rays: between the right and centre pillars the moon, a ladder of three rounds, and the forty-seventh problem of Euclid: between the left and centre pillars, the sun, three burning tapers, and a five-pointed star. The dies were made by G. H. Lovett, of New York. Silver, copper, bronze, and white metal. Size 20.

XXXVIII. Medal struck on the occasion of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in New York, June, 1875, under the authority of the Grand Lodge, for the benefit of its Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Obverse, View of the Temple, similar to the above, over which in a semi-circle MASONIC TEMPLE NEW YORK and at the top the All-seeing eye in rays; below the Temple in two lines, the second curving, DEDICATED JUNE 2 1875. Reverse, Arms of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York: A cross vert, voided argent;‡ the field beneath the cross quarterly azure and or: 1. a lion couchant; 2. an ox

* Die Denkmünzen der Freimaurerbruderschaft, p. 19. † Ibid. p. 78, No. 108; page xii gives full title of reference.

‡ We describe the arms as they appear; the cross should doubtless be four "squares," arranged to form a cross.

passant ; 3. a man with arms uplifted ; 4. an eagle displayed. Crest, the ark of the covenant, at either end of which a cherub is standing facing inward, his wings extending over it. Supporters, two cherubim, each having one wing extended over the shield and crest, the other drooping by his side. The shield itself is circular, and its sides are formed by a wreath of olive branches, tied at the base and resting on a ribbon bearing the motto, HOLINESS TO THE LORD. A five-pointed star is stamped in the border below the motto. At the top are the square and compasses ; a level is placed upon the square, and a ribbon, passing behind it, is wound over the legs of the compasses, the ends turned up above the wings of the cherubim. The Medal is in the form of a shield, two and one-quarter inches long, and one and nine-sixteenths inches at its greatest breadth. A ring at the top held a ribbon attached to a clasp. Gold, silver, bronze, gilt and white metal.

XXXIX. A Medal struck by Boston Commandery in honor of the visit to that body by St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia, in May, 1872. It is in the form of a cross patee. Obverse, Within a plain raised border surrounding a roughened field, a wreath formed by two branches of oak, which encloses a smooth field, lettered BOSTON TO ST. JOHNS. The word TO is in a monogram, the T very large and roughened ; BOSTON in a straight line below its top ; the O entwined around its centre ; and ST. JOHNS on a scroll curving upwards, near the foot. Above the wreath MAY and below it 1872. Reverse, plain. Suspended by a ring to a clasp in the form of a scroll, its ends bent beneath it. Silver. Size 22.

XL. Funeral Medal struck in 1865, by the Grand Orient of Belgium on the death of King Leopold. Obverse, Bust of the King to right between two reversed flaming torches, the handles of which nearly meet above. Beneath the bust a palm branch. Between the handles of the torches 5865. Legend, CEREMONIE FUNEB. J. 10^E J. 12^E M. EN MEM. DU T. C. F. LEOPOLD DE SAXE COBOURG ROI DES BELGES. Reverse, Within a circle the All-seeing eye upon a triangle surrounded by rays which form a six-pointed star. Legend, GR. OR. DE BELGIQUE ★ Copper bronzed : (perhaps other metals.) Size 19.

XLI. Medal struck in 1869 by the Orient of Liege, Belgium. Obverse, A triangle with the All-seeing eye, above two shields. The one on the right has on a field azure a square and compasses, with a gavel and trowel crossed and placed upon them parallel to the arms of the square. That upon the left is per fess, the upper part per pale, dexter gules, with a device I take to be a burning taper ; sinister gules, a fess argent. The lower part divided in accordance with Continental heraldry into three gyrons ; dexter argent, three lions rampant, two over one ; the centre argent, three hunting horns, one over two ; sinister barry of eight, gules and argent. Above the triangle on the left, OR. DE ; on the right, LIEGE. Below the shields 7^E M. 5869. Reverse, Within a triangle two right hands joined. On the left, AUX TTT. on the right, CCC. FFF. Below the triangle in very small letters, in one line, SOUVENIR DU. F. BRICHAUT and beneath that, ETRANG. (*Aux tres cheres freres etrangeres.*) At the top a quatrefoil pierced for a ring. Copper. Size 16.

XLII. The Lodges of Dresden celebrated, July 2, 1817, the centennial of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, and in commemoration of their festival, struck a Medal, the obverse of which has a celestial globe over a roll representing the Holy Scriptures which rests upon the extended points

of the compasses. Under the roll is a square, its sides parallel with the legs of the compasses. On the globe stands a phenix, its head surrounded by rays. Legend, EIN ZWEITER PHOENIX SCHWINGT SICH ERDUMFASSEND NACH HUNDERT IAHREN AUS DREI LICHTERN AUF. [A second phenix, encircling the globe, rises every century out of the three great lights.] Reverse, Within a chain formed by clasped hands and love-knots issuing from a head of St. John at the base, in three lines, DASS DAS HEILIGE SICH RETTE BINDET DIE GEWEIHTE KETTE ORIENT AN ORIENT. [That the holy Order may preserve itself it binds east to east in a sacred chain.] Outside the border is the legend, IUBELFEIER AM IOHANNISFESTE IM GROSSEN ORIENT DRESDEN MDCCCXVII. At the bottom, below the head, in small letters, KRUGER F. (the name of the Mint engraver at Dresden by whom the dies were prepared.) A few copies of this Medal were struck in silver and bronze, and distributed among the Lodges. (Figure 1.)

XLIII. Obverse, Within a radiant triangle having a crown on its apex is a burning taper upon two books. Legend, DER LOGE DEM STIFTER.* [The Lodge to its founder.] In exergue, 8 FEBR. 1835. Reverse, DEM 50 IAHRIGEN M. MAURER, BR. C. V. BODELSCHWINGH PLETTENBURGH ALS DANK VON SEINEN BRUDERN in eight lines. [To Bro. C. V. Bodelschwingh Plettenburgh, fifty years a Master Mason, with the grateful love of his brethren.] This was struck by the Lodge The Bright Light, of Hamm, and presented to Bodelschwingh on the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation. The dies broke after a few impressions and the Medal is now very rare. (Figure 2.) Bronze.

XLIV. Obverse, Bust of Von Zeschau to left, in a circle; on the bust in small letters, KOENIG F. Legend, HEINRICH WILHELM VON ZESCHAU. in a semi-circle over the bust; below it in two lines completing the circle, DIENTE DEM VATERLANDE AM 26 IUNY 1828 FUNFZIG IAHRE. [Useful to Fatherland for fifty years, June 26, 1828.] Reverse, A wreath of olive surrounding a chain of love-knots, within which are a crossed sword and gavel. (Figure 3.) This Medal was presented to Von Zeschau, by his Masonic brethren of Dresden, when he had completed fifty years of public service, and had been a Mason for fifty-two years. Silver.

XLV. Medal struck by the Lodge Minerva of the Three Palms, Leipsic, commemorative of the death of Charles Gotthelf, Baron Von Hund, one of the founders of the "Rite of Strict Observance," and a prominent German noble, born Sept. 11, 1722, and died Nov. 8, 1776. He distinguished himself by his services in the Seven Years' War, and was honored by being appointed Privy Counsellor in 1769. The obverse has his likeness in profile, to right, with the inscription CAROLVS · L · B · AB HVND ET ALTENGROTKAV; under the bust, in smaller letters, ABRAMSON. The reverse (Figure 4) shows a funeral urn, encircled by the Egyptian serpent as an emblem of immortality; from the top of the urn hangs a ribbon, to which is suspended a Templar's cross; on the base of the urn is the date of his death, MDCCLXXVI. Legend, PIETAS FRATRUM. D. R. L. V. The initials refer to Dresden, Rostock, Leipsic, and

* Merzdorf, page 29, gives MEISTER, for STIFTER, in the legend of this Medal. I have found him very accurate in so many instances that I hesitate to give a different version, especially as the Medal was in his collection. But there was also one in that of Zacharias, whom I have followed, and the latter gives an engraving, which is here reproduced; in his description, VIII. v. Zacharias says that Bodelschwingh was a *founder* (Stifter) of the Lodge The Bright Light, and then mentions important positions he held in the Grand Lodge, but says nothing of his service as Master of the subordinate Lodge. I think his connection with that as its founder would more probably be commemorated on a Medal.

Weimar (Vimaria). Silver. Von Hund's Masonic history is given in full in the work of Zacharias.

XLVI. Obverse, Bust of Broenner to left; on the arm in small letters, L'AL. Legend, IOHAN CARL BROENNER. SENATOR. GEB. IN FRANKFURT A M. D. 4. IUN. 1738. Reverse, within a chain of square links, DEM H. W. PR. U DIR. G. M. 50 LÄHR. F. M. IUBILARIO GEWIDMET VON DEN BR. BR. DER \square Z. EINIGKEIT, IM O. ZU FRANKF. $\frac{A}{M}$ 58 $\frac{4}{6}$ 09, in eight lines. [Dedicated to the Right Worshipful Provincial and Directorial Grand Master, on his fiftieth Masonic anniversary, by his brethren of the Lodge of Unity, Orient of Frankfort on the Main, June 4, 5809.] Silver. (Figure 5.)

XLVII. Obverse, An altar, on which is the Bible, opened at I. John, iv. 16; above it, the radiant triangle with the tetragrammaton; on the left of the altar an acacia bush, with the square, compasses and trowel at its foot; on the right, a rose bush with a celestial globe and a gavel at its foot. In exergue, BR. A. L. V. MARTINETZ U ST. GEORGE K. P. MAIOR. STIFTER D Δ in four lines. Reverse, Within a wreath of oak-leaves, D V IULII MDCCCXX VOLLENDETE L IAHN D Δ HERCULES IN SCHWEIDNITZ—BR. I. G. W. V KAEMPF K. P. MAIOR D. Z. GR. M. in eight lines. [On the fifth of July, 1820, the Lodge Hercules in Schweidnitz completed its fiftieth year, etc.] This Medal, commemorating the semi-centennial festival, was issued under the Mastership of a brother who, in September, 1829, celebrated his own half-century of membership in the Order and a quarter century of service in the East of his Lodge. The Medal was cast in iron. (Figure 6.)

XLVIII. Obverse, A circle, within which is another, formed by a snake, its tail in its mouth, and the eye very large, which surrounds the inscription in old Russian characters, \square OZIRIS OUTCHREJ : 1776 GOD : MARTA 2 TCHIS : NA VOSTOK MOSKVE. [Lodge of Osiris, founded March 2, 1776, Orient of Moscow] in five lines. Reverse, An eye above the phallic* emblem. Legend in the same characters, TAINSTVENNOE IZOBRAJENIE OZIRISA [Mysterious representation of Osiris.] Silver. Size 23. This very rare and curious Medal seems to have hitherto escaped notice; I have found no allusion to it in Merzdorf, or any other list of Masonic Medals. The dies from which my impression was struck, are not very well cut, the circles surrounding the letters on both obverse and reverse, being quite irregular. The planchet, which is not perfectly circular, has a loop at the top for a ring.

XLIX. Obverse, The head of the buried sphynx turned to the right, between an obelisk ornamented with hieroglyphics on the right, and a Corinthian column on the left: in the back-ground are two pyramids; above them, dividing the legend, the All-seeing eye with rays. Legend, \square LES PYRAMIDES O. D'ALEXANDRIE, at the bottom EGYPT. The name of the engraver of the dies appears to be cut in very small letters under the pillar, but I cannot decipher it. Reverse, ACTIVITE UNION FRATERNITE ★ MAI 5866° ★ surrounding the inscription in six lines, AU ZELE ET AU DEVOUEMENT DU F. MEILLON ALEX^{RE} VENERABLE LES FF. DE LA R. L. LES PYRAMIDES. The dies for the reverse of this Medal cracked, and it is rare. Size 29. Bronze.

L. Medal struck in Milan on the occasion of a festival, celebrated on the 27th of December, 1808, in honor of the affiliation and friendship between the

* The word Osiris is said to mean "many-eyed," and the eye on the reverse may allude to this. The emblem on this Medal has caused some discussion among those who have seen it,—but it appears to be a conventional representation of a well known symbol of Osiris, alluding to his dismemberment by Typhon.

Grand Orient of France and that of Milan, Italy. Obverse, On a triangle stand two fasces, bound with ribbons, which cross and unite them at the top and bottom. That on the right has upon it a flaming sword; that on the left a caduceus, placed so as to form a right angle with the sword. Above, a pair of scales in equipoise, the beam of which is entwined with a wreath of oak, and on which are suspended a square and compasses. Reverse, ITALIAE. GAL-LIARVMQ. ARCANAE. SAPIENTIAE HIEROPHANTIS SANCTIORI FOEDERE SOCIATIS MEDIOL. ANNO. V.: L.: 5808. in six lines. Silver and copper. Size 25. Rare.

LI. Obverse, The double-headed eagle of the 33d grade, holding a sword in his talons with the imperial crown above him. Legend, CONSEIL DE LA CLEMENTE AMITIE. Reverse, A cross patee, gules. Over the upper bar of the cross, 30, on the left, κ, on the right s, and below it, 5834. Silver. Size 16. Struck in Paris.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

[To be continued.]

MEDAL OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

MR. DONALD MCKENZIE, of Morgantown, N. C., has a relic which would be highly prized by English antiquarians. It is a Medal bestowed by the Duke of Cumberland, for gallant conduct at the battle of Culloden, in 1745, where Charles Edward's defeat set at rest forever the pretensions of the Stewarts. It is of copper, about the size and shape of a Mexican silver dollar. On one side are the words, "Will, Duke of Cumberland," with the figure of a man on horseback. On the other, is a very fair representation of a battle, one side advancing and the other giving way, accompanied by the words, "Rebellion justly rewarded." It bears its age, one hundred and thirty years, very well indeed. A little darkey picked it up near Brownsville, Tenn., during the war, and Mr. McKenzie purchased it.—*Blue Ridge Blade*.

A NOBLE TESTIMONY TO NUMISMATIC SCIENCE.

COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

COIN-STUDENTS, fortunate in the possession of the works of Spanheim, Patin, Vaillant, and the glorious constellation of erudite and enthusiastic authors who vied with each other through the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, in the collection and reading of ancient numismata, and whose folios, enriched with thousands of coin-cuts, and their appropriate histories, present so forcible a contrast with the dwarfed and insignificant volumes upon this theme now appearing,—such favored students I say, turn with never-wearying delight to the eulogiums pronounced upon the study and use of ancient coins, by the early authors. There is more *meat* in the preface of one of the antique folios on the shelf before me, than in all that Humphrey, Akerman, and modern authors have given us, were they combined into one.

As a document of popular interest, I have translated for your pages the exalted estimate set upon numismatics by Count Lewis Henry Lomenius, two hundred years ago. It is prefixed, as a sort of salutation, to the work of Charles Patin, published at Paris, in Latin, in 1673, under the title of *Familiae Romanae in antiquis numismatibus*, &c., "The Roman Families on ancient

coins." It is a folio of 429 pages, and contains 2,052 cuts of coins of Roman families, ranging from A. U. C. (B. C. 753,) to Augustus Cæsar II., (B. C. 31.) It is but little to affirm of such a book, that it is a *library* of itself. And here is what Count Lomenius says of the usefulness and dignity of coins and their explication:—

"Coins are the *breviaries* of antiquity, the *torch-light* of history, the *supplements* of the old, vacillating, and darkening faith, the *pabulum* of reading. But their splendor and utility especially appear among the admirable things of the Eternal Nation (Roman,) because in their majesty they run parallel with the affairs of the lordly city! Not the body alone, but even the *corpse* strikes us with admiration when we contemplate them. From the very rubbish and shattered walls, from the empty name itself, a spirit of veneration is exhaled. The injuries of time casting disgrace upon their worship, they even breathe a sacred horror!

"Thermal springs, aqueducts, the ruined piles of the amphitheatre and triumphal arches, bear witness that while they live with their departed builders, no monuments can perish!

"How few persons there are that endure the tedium of the long way and travel over the immense spaces of life's journey, who are content to survey these things from a sunny spot! How sweet among the amenities of the Muse to feel after these tokens of the lapsed ages, and in them to discern *triumphant Rome!* This was the sentiment of that illustrious chief, the Duke Augustus.*

"The papyraceous sea has its ebb and flow: all do not break through by force, nor do all written pages go forth to immortality. The coin alone scorns the power of death, glorying in a metallic eternity! Whatsoever the various page reports of the past,—the sorrowful, the doubtful,—this, the wise hand of the coin-sculptor exhibits, and he commands us to behold the very faces of Pompey and of Brutus! What instructive light we derive concerning the actions of these men, by the inspection of their coins! The likenesses so guide the eye that the pictures of those they represent even fasten eternity upon the mind!

"Here the unlettered crowd, inconsiderate in judgment, keep silence and forbear to engage in those trifling matters of which they are ignorant.

"It is to give thanks to the artists of the olden time, and to our present Patin, who, born a Frenchman, has decorated Rome herself, above her own children, with anxious care.

"Brunotius, indeed, comes in for a share of this glory, seeing that he enriched the work with a grand accession, even as with a single mind he taught archæological science to us, his friends. A grateful posterity will, with me, divide the thanks due, and the present age everywhere will follow up the exact judgment of King Lewis in his felicitious estimation, since without fee, he committed his exceedingly precious collections of coins to the fidelity of Brunotius, who, without covetousness, has bestowed the learning which he alone could separate from the coins, upon the whole world.

"Under the auspices of Duke Aurelian, now received into heaven, Patin brought forth the *fatus*, Brunotius being the obstetrician. He has, by these diversions, polished the leisure of our lord, the King, (in whom, certainly, no

* A noble patron of Numismatical science in the seventeenth century.

tendency of the time is irreligious!) and has moistened his ungrateful memories of the past with lethean juices. In this, the erudite care of Seguin was not inert, who, being the verifier of the grandest mystery of faith, verified also this light of antiquarian knowledge and art, of whose departure the human family was lent upon usury more than in the trifling labors of the living.

"In the meantime, an immortal glory is borne to Patin, who submerged the labors of Ursinus in his own, just as the two-horned river Rhine, after widely surveying the immense spaces of earth, passes from sight in the subservient waters!"

ANTIQUARIAN TREASURES AT ROME.

THE correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* at Rome, in writing about the excavations in that city, says:—

Coins have been discovered in startling quantities. On the Esquiline so many have been found that they fill chests. A short time ago the workmen came upon a mass of some three thousand lying loose in the ground. These coins were principally bronze, but there was also a large amount of gold and silver money. One thing has a peculiar interest attached to it. It is a small round bronze box, which was used to keep medals in. Although the medals were gone, it was at once ascertained by the archæologist that the box had contained them, and that they had been stolen, for on the bottom of the box may be seen the impression left in the thick coating of verdigris.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

WHILE making repairs in the foundation of his residence, No. 417 Arch Street, Camden, N. J., some time since, Reuben S. Cross found a "Washington" penny, bearing date 1791, embedded in the mortar, and preserved in good condition. On the obverse it has a good likeness of George Washington, with the words, "Washington, President," 1791, and on the reverse, an eagle grasping in one talon a bundle of arrows, and in the other an olive-branch with, "E Pluribus Unum" in the scroll. It is supposed to have been placed there when the house was erected in 1792.

AMONG the copper coins dug up in front of Lawyer Ames's office, on Washington Street, Canton, recently, is one which bears the date of 1697, and the name of William III. Another was coined in 1700. Mr. Ames thinks they were buried there previous to 1750. The latest date is 1737, and the coins were nearly as bright when found as when they came from the Mint.

THE *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier* describes an old medal recently found in that neighborhood as follows:—

A circular bronze Medal, two inches in diameter, and bearing the date 1552, has been discovered in Orangeburg, in the debris of the residence of Mr. Joseph Strauss, which was destroyed by fire a year ago. It is in excellent preservation. On the obverse is a bas-relief profile, probably of Henry II. of France, and on the margin the inscription, HENRICVS. II. GALLIARVM REX INVICTISS. PP. On the reverse is a symbolical representation, consisting of a chariot in the form of a harp reclining on wheels, the scroll or curved side

upward. On this stand three typical female figures, the first bearing in her right hand an unfurled flag, on which the fleur-de-lis is conspicuous; the second, what seems to be a cornucopia; the third is indistinct, her right hand rests upon the shoulder of the second, and the right arm of the latter encircles her waist. The chariot is drawn by three prancing horses driven by the figure holding the flag. Underneath, in plain letters, are the words, EX VOTO PVB. and the date 1552. Around the margin of the reverse is the inscription, OB RES IN ITAL. GERM. ET GAL. FORTITER AC FOELIC. GESTAS. Henry II. succeeded his father Francis I as king of France in 1547, and married Catharine de Medicis. He waged war against Charles V. of Spain, who besieged Metz several months in 1552; but the place was successfully defended by the Duke of Guise. The medal is possibly commemorative of that event. Henry was killed in a tournament in 1559. How the medal reached Orangeburg is a mystery. It is doubtless a very valuable relic.

MEDALS OF WASHINGTON,

LATELY ADDED TO THE COLLECTION OF WM. S. APPLETON.

1 To follow LXXXVII. Obv. As LXXXVIII. Rev. NEW YORK GRAND CANAL OPENED 1823; eagle with wings displayed, on breast shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. Brass, size 16.

2 Same obverse. Rev. GEORGE IV KING OF GREAT BRITAIN; head of the king facing the left. Brass, size 16.

3 To follow CXII. Obv. As CXII with very slight differences. Rev. GEO: DOLL & CO IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS &C. N^o 14 NORTH 6TH ST^R PHILADELPHIA in five lines, the first and last curved. Brass, size 14.

4 To follow CXLV. Obv. As CXLV. Rev. EDWARD EVERETT BORN APRIL 11. 1794.; head of Everett facing the left; below MERRIAM. Tin, size 20.

5 To follow CLXXV. Obv. As CLXXV. Rev. OUR COUNTRY in two lines, above shield of U. S. between two olive-branches, below star between two arrow-heads, all in a wreath of olive. Silver, size 12.

6 Same obverse. Rev. UNITED COUNTRY in two curved lines in an oval frame, an ornament between the words, and above and below the frame, all in a circle of thirty-four stars of different sizes. Silver, size 12.

7 To follow CLXXXVII. Obv. As CLXXXIV. Rev. I. L. ELLWOOD HARDWARE. TIN & STOVES DE KALB ILL. in four irregular lines; in centre an eagle with wings displayed. Copper, size 12½.

8 To follow CXCIX. Obv. As CXCIX. Rev. MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. 1864; head of McClellan in uniform to left; below W. H. KEY F. Tin, size 18.

9 To follow CCI. THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY; head as CCI; below BOLEN. Rev. HE LIVED FOR HIS COUNTRY. in three lines in a wreath of an olive-branch; above and below the inscription a line of dots. Tin, size 18.

10 To follow CCIII. An altar-pedestal, on which stands a bust of Washington facing the right; on the front of the altar PEACE in a wreath of olive; at the left stands an Indian, and at the right a female holding the flag of U. S., who grasp hands; near the Indian are a tomahawk, quiver, pipe, &c., and in the distance behind him is an Indian on horseback chasing buffaloes;

near the female are an anchor, cog-wheel, pincers, mallet, plough, &c., and in the distance behind her a railway-train on a viaduct; in exergue, to right *Paquet F.* Rev.* ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1865; head of Johnson facing the right; below the shoulder at left *Paquet. F.* Bronze, size 48.

11 IN GOD WE TRUST; head of Washington facing the right; below 1866. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 5 within a circle of thirteen stars and thirteen rays; below CENTS. Nickel, size 13.

12 Same obverse. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 5 within a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow. Nickel, size 13.

13 Same obverse. Same reverse, very differently executed. Copper, size 13.

14 GOD AND OUR COUNTRY; head of Washington facing the right; below 1866. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 5 within a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow. Nickel, size 13.

15 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head of Washington facing the right; below 1866. Rev. IN GOD WE TRUST; 5 CENTS within a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow. Nickel, size 13.

The last five are patterns of the U. S. Mint.

16 To follow CCIX. Obv. As CCIX, but the wreath is of laurel. Rev. MAJ. GENERAL McCLELLAN; bust of McClellan in uniform at three-quarter face to the right. Bronze, size 21.

17 To follow CCXXII. Obv. As CCXXII. Rev. WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT TAPPAN; a farm-house. Tin, size 20.

18 To follow CCXXIV. Obv. As CCXXII. Rev. THE OLD HASBROOK HOUSE NEWBURG, N. Y.; view of the house; below G. H. L. Tin, size 20.

19 To follow CCXXXVIII. Bust of Washington facing the left in an ornamental border, in which are thirteen stars. Rev. WASHINGTON BORN, 1732 DIED. 1799 in three lines, the first curved, within a wreath of two palm-branches; on the joining at base is the shield of U. S., and between the points at top a star. Copper, size 18.

20 To follow CCLXVI. Obv. As CCLXVI. Rev. GEN'L ANDREW JACKSON; Jackson on horseback to the left, his sword in right hand. Silver, size 18.

21 Same obverse. Rev. MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON forming part of a circle, which is completed by twenty-three stars; bust of Harrison in uniform facing the left. Silver, size 18.

22 Same obverse. Rev. HENRY CLAY; head of Clay to right. Brass, size 18.

23 To follow CCLXX. Obv. As CCLXX. Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 1ST PRESIDENT. U. S. round the edge; within THE UNION, IS THE MAIN PROP OF OUR LIBERTY in five lines, the first and last curved. Bronze, size 16.

24 To follow CCLXXXIV. Obv. As CCLXXXIV. Rev. Head of Grant facing the right. Silver, size 11½.

25 To follow CCLXXXVI. Head of Washington facing the left; around thirteen stars; below 1872. Rev. CALIFORNIA CHARM ½ GOLD; at each side a star. Gold, octagonal, size 7.

26 To follow CCLXXXVII. GEORGE WASHINGTON; on a ribbon at

* This is of course the real obverse of the Medal.

base BORN FEB 22 1732 DIED DEC 14 1799 in two lines; bust of Washington in uniform facing the right; below KEY. F. Rev. 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876; in exergue COMMENCED 1729 FINISHED 1734; view of Independence Hall, Philadelphia; below KEY. F. Silver-plated, size 24.

The date on this Medal is false, as the piece was struck in 1873.

27 Same obverse. Rev. PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF round the edge; within 1776 LIBERTY BELL 1876 LEV. XXV VX.; a cracked bell showing the lettering LEV XXV VX PROCLAIM LIBER; IN PHILAD^A BY ORDER OF THE; PASS AND STOW PHILAD^A MDCCLIII. Copper, size 24.

28 FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE LAST IN SECURING round the edge; within 1775—100 YEARS—1875 I. F. W. DES. G. H. L. FEC.; head of Washington facing the right; at each side a star. Rev. * A MONUMENT. * CORNER STONE LAID 1848—COMPLETED 1876 (?) round the edge; within (PRESIDENCY OF U. S. GRANT) WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 3; in field WASHINGTON D. C.; a view of the unfinished monument at Washington. Copper, size 25.

29 Same obverse. Same reverse, with these differences,—1876, and the masonry of the monument is marked by lines, the former being plain. Bronze, size 25.

30 TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; head of Washington facing the right; on edge of shoulder LOVETT; all within an elaborate border, composed of eight sections divided by quatrefoils; from the top sections 1 and 2 contain infantry, 3 and 4 cavalry, 5 infantry, 6 cavalry, 7 infantry, 8 cavalry. Rev. At top THE DECLARATION at base OF INDEPENDENCE 1776; a representation of Trumbull's picture of the signing of the Declaration. Bronze, size 27.

31 GENERAL WASHINGTON 1776; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 1776; view of Independence Hall. Tin, size 24.

32 Same obverse. Rev. FREE AND UNITED STATES 1876; a seated female figure, holding in right hand an olive-branch, and supporting with left something like a large tea-caddy, on which are represented a pair of balances and a square; before her is the ocean, on which is a steam-ship, close behind her are two flags, and beyond them an inland scene with a plough and a railway-train. Tin, size 24.

33 Same obverse. Rev. CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN; view of the fountain; in exergue, (unusually large) FAIRMOUNT PARK DEDICATED TO AMERICAN LIBERTY JULY 4. 1876 PHILA. in five lines, the last curved. Tin, size 24.

34 THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE 1876; head of Washington facing the right; around thirty-four stars; on edge of shoulder LOVETT. Rev. BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE NO. CAROLINA FEBRUARY 27 1; in centre 1776 in a circle surrounded by formal rays; all within a wreath of oak. Tin, size 22.

35 Same obverse. Same reverse, except the inscription BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND SO. CAROLINA JUNE 28 2. Tin, size 22.

36 Same obverse. Same reverse, except the inscription BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND NEW YORK AUGUST 27 3. Tin, size 22.

37 Same obverse. Same reverse, except the inscription BATTLE OF HARLEM PLAINS NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 16 4. Tin, size 22.

- 38 Same obverse. Same reverse, except the inscription BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN NEW YORK OCTOBER 11 & 12 5. Tin, size 22.
- 39 Same obverse. Same reverse, except the inscription BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS NEW YORK OCTOBER 28 6. Tin, size 22.
- 40 Same obverse. Same reverse, except the inscription BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON NEW YORK NOVEMBER 16 7. Tin, size 22.
- 41 Same obverse. Same reverse, except the inscription BATTLE OF TRENTON NEW JERSEY DECEMBER 26 8. Tin, size 22.
- 42 TO AID 'ST JOHN'S-GUILD'-FLOATING-HOSPITAL; head of Washington facing the right; around are thirteen stars, whose circle is completed by the words WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 5; at base G. H. L. Rev. CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA-PARTY. round the edge; within FEB^y 22ND 1876 ACADEMY OF MUSIC, N. Y.; bust of Mrs. Washington facing the left. Tin, size 18.
- 43 Obv. As CCLXXXII. Rev. At base INDEPENDENCE HALL; view of the Hall; below KEY. F. Silver, size 11.
- 44 Same obverse. Rev. LIBERTY BELL 1776; a cracked bell with its support. Silver, size 11.
- 45 Same obverse. Rev. 1776 1876 LIBERTY BELL; a cracked bell. Silver, size 11.
- 46 Obv. As CCLXXXIV. Rev. As 44. Silver, size 11.
- 47 Same obverse. Rev. As 45. Silver, size 11.
- 48 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE JULY 4, 1876; head of Washington facing the left in a wreath of a palm-branch and oak-branch, tied by a bow. Rev. In a wreath of an olive-branch and oak-branch DEDICATED TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA in five lines, first and last curved, at top 1876. Tin, size 21.

MODERN "ANTIQUES."

WE mentioned in the last number of the *Journal* the appearance of numerous counterfeits of antique coins, medals, and other works of ancient art, a factory of which has recently been discovered in Florence. The *London Academy* published a short time ago, a letter from Florence, written by C. H. Wilson, on this subject, from which we take the following. The writer says:—

I have just visited a manufactory of bronzes. I bought a couple of knockers in bronze, of excellent design and execution, and I was told that one had been sold as an old Italian work. By the merest accident I heard of the maker. I went to his place and found that he prepared bronzes of all ages and styles. He is a clever workman, not only casts well, but chases admirably, and then produces any patina. The number of antiques thus fabricated appears to be prodigious. He sells his works for what they are, to dealers, who disperse them all over Italy, and sell them to foreigners by endless ingenious contrivances. They are in curiosity shops; are offered by innocent countrymen as just dug up. Strangers are consulted by ingenuous beings who have accidentally acquired an ancient bronze, and are ready to give it away, and so on. Many fall into these traps, and collect figures of Etruscan deities, lamps, candelabra, seals, medals, coins, vases and other objects, all of which are made by one ingenious workman, who thus supports a numerous family, and lives in Florence a by no means luxurious life, for as he deals

chiefly with knaves, he is ground down to the lowest price for his wares. He is one of a large class who fabricate antiquities of all kinds to sell to credulous strangers, whom it is as impossible to guard against these deceptions as it is to warn the spoons who are plundered by the card trick. Their vanity leads them to fancy that they have enough knowledge and taste to guard them, and they are taken in, in the most absurd way, little aware that there are Italian artists in this line who can deceive even experienced judges, and that collections everywhere are replete with forgeries. It is lamentable to observe the talent thus wasted, which, rightly employed, would raise art, increase legitimate commerce, and fill collections with fine works of acknowledged merit. But so long as people prefer to think that they make discoveries, get fine things for small payments, and give themselves out as very knowing, so long will the artists bait the hook for them, and make fools of them as they deserve.

A NUMISMATICAL CRITIQUE—CRACKS IN JOHN BULL'S CRACK GEOGRAPHY.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THE Dictionary of Classical Geography by William Smith has long been the standard authority alike in America and England. But I have just detected a flaw in this jewel in a way so unlooked for that it deserves notice. Under the title *Istrus*, Smith mentions only one place, namely, a town in Crete, and closes his notice with a numismatic cut superscribed *Coin of Istrus*. Who could suspect any blunder here, or, suspecting it, how could any prove his point? Yet the impossible always happens. A man from the rural district of Waterloo, Rev. Mr. Nameless, has showed me a silver *fac simile* of the "Coin of Istrus," as engraved in Smith. This was a surprise. But the Waterloosan had found his silverling in a Danubian province, a thousand miles from Crete, and that, so far as appears, never had any intercourse with that Mediterranean island. As Mrs. Malaprop has it, "They were not *contagious* countries."

At first, thinking Smith infallible, I told the man who had brought the coin for my inspection, that it must be of Cretan origin. Still, it was not long before I changed my mind. Looking through Smith's article, *Istropolis*, I perceived that that city was also named *Istria*, and was near the Danube, where the Waterloo money came from. The inscription, also, or legend—both on the coin from Waterloo and on Smith's picture of it—when narrowly scanned, proved to be *Istria* and not Istrus. Besides, in his article on Crete, Smith himself declares it doubtful whether any genuine coins at all of Cretan cities are now extant—though, forgetting himself, he afterwards portrays one as indubitable. On the whole, it seems clear that Smith, or his publishers, attached the picture to the wrong town—blundering no less than Isaac did when he poured on Jacob's head all the blessings he intended to bestow on Esau. They gave to Crete what was due to a Danubian city. After all, my chief wonder is that the thousand mile mistake of the chiefest British geographer should, so far as I know, have been first exposed through the agency of a Methodist minister in a Wisconsin village. What strong connec-

tions and nice dependencies of things that seem wide as the poles disjoined. The Waterloo David's sling-stone gives a Waterloo overthrow to the English Goliath.

In truth, the Istrian coin is an unique curiosity. It very probably dates from the era of Alexander, or the fourth century before Christ, yet is so well preserved, that it may outlast all the mintage of to-day. Its stamp is also noticeable. The reverse is a bird on the back of a dolphin with the legend *Istria*. The obverse is especially peculiar. It is covered by two youthful faces, each a counterpart of the other, and side by side — one upright, but the other upside down.

A DEFENCE OF COLLECTORS.

WE take the following extract from an address before the N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society, by the Hon. Charles H. Bell, which applies as well to numismatists, as to bibliopoles or autograph collectors.

Only second to the taste for the collection of books, is that for the acquisition of relics, illustrative of our earlier history. It is not surprising that many persons are disposed to regard the mania for "collecting," as it is termed, as puerile and ridiculous, when it is directed to articles of no intrinsic interest or importance. But against too sweeping a condemnation of the practice, I desire to enter an earnest protest. The gathering and arrangement of certain classes of memorials of by-gone generations constitute a most valuable and indispensable aid to the study and right understanding of history. The office of the antiquary has been said to be, to provide materials for the historian: the collector gives them light and color. We never can so fully realize past transactions as when we behold some tangible, material object which made part of them. It is true, for example, we read with horror of the pitiless scenes enacted under the sanction of the law, during the witchcraft delusion in New England; but what minuteness of written description can so touch our senses with the very presence and reality of those judicial murders, as the sight of the yellow and tattered warrant that tells in hideous nakedness of phrase, the death-doom and fate of one of those unfortunates? Of the same kind of interest and value, and only inferior in degree, are the autographs of noted persons, the various paper currency, and other like memorials of the realm of the past, which are sought for by the judicious collector. They serve to illustrate to the eye the character of the age to which they belonged; to photograph upon the sensorium the times and scenes of which they were components; to enable us to walk the streets, to sit at the boards, and to live the lives of departed generations.

COINS UNDER CORNER STONES.

APRIL 9, 1819, at 12 o'clock, the ceremony was performed of laying the Corner Stone of the building for the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia. Enclosed in the stone was deposited, secured in a leaden case, a glass vase, containing several of the gold, silver, and copper coins of the United States, and an inscription, beautifully printed on vellum paper.

ENGLISH COPPER COINAGE.

MR. D. T. BATTY, of 10 Cathedral Yard, Manchester, England, is now publishing a valuable work entitled a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles and Colonies; Local and private tokens, jettons, &c." It is compiled from various sources, but especially from the author's own collection of fifteen thousand varieties, and other celebrated collections. It is published in parts, of twenty-four pages each, foolscap quarto; ten of these have already been issued, of which the first four are illustrated with plates of rare and previously unpublished coins. These, containing the plates, are sold at two shillings each, and the following parts at one and sixpence. Mr. Batty has a valuable collection of American coins and Medals, including many Washington pieces, and early issues of Colonial currency, which will doubtless afford him the means of making a work of interest to American collectors. The English press have referred in very complimentary terms to this work, as it has appeared, and it promises to be the most complete by far of anything on the subject which has yet been issued. The "Manchester Guardian" in speaking of it, says;—

"Perhaps because English copper coins are of no very great antiquity, the earliest being of the reign of James I., the subject of our copper coinage has been somewhat neglected by numismatic writers, who have generally turned their attention chiefly, if not exclusively, to our silver and gold coins. Yet the study of our copper coins, and more especially of the many local tokens which often supplied the place of the pence and halfpence furnished in insufficient numbers by the State, may often serve to throw some fresh light on our social condition as it once was, and on local history. * * * * Mr. Batty, of this city, proposes to collect in one body, for the first time, and to arrange systematically, descriptions of all those tokens which have already been described by the three or four writers who have published more or less incomplete catalogues of the kind, and to add the descriptions of those unpublished specimens which he has been able to find in the cabinets of himself and of other collectors. To these will be added complete accounts of the copper coins struck by the Crown, and of the Colonial copper coinage, of which, so far as we know, no numismatist has ever professed to have given anything approaching a complete catalogue. * * * * That the 'Catalogue' is copious is evident. That it will be absolutely complete is hardly probable; for some few specimens are likely never to have been seen by Mr. Batty or the collectors whose cabinets have aided his researches. But we do not doubt that its completeness will be as full as the nature of the subject permits, and it certainly will greatly exceed that of previous publications. Its arrangement is good and convenient for consultation; its typography is clear and legible; and the engraver has well executed the plates of rare and hitherto unpublished specimens which accompany and illustrate the first four parts. Altogether Mr. Batty's publication is creditable to himself, and will be of the greatest value to those who may possess, or may desire to form, collections of our copper coins and tokens."

Nine parts, previously issued, brought the total number of entries up to 1083 pennies, and 1689 half-pennies. The tenth part appeared in July last, and probably fifteen more will be required to complete the work. M.

CENTENNIAL—1876. BROTHER JONATHAN TO MISS COLUMBIA.

"Show your new patent to increase your rents
By paying quarters for collecting cents;
Show your short cut to cure financial ills
By making paper-collars current bills."—*James Russell Lowell.*

THE SHEKEL.

THE Jewish shekel was originally only a weight. The first form in which money was used by the Jews, and by other nations also, was that of pieces of metal without any marks or devices upon them. The precious metals, gold and silver, passed by weight, as when Abraham and Jeremiah purchased fields. The term "piece of silver," is also equivalent to a shekel. Its weight was half an ounce avoirdupois. It is to be noted that the shekel was not a coin during the entire period embraced in the Old Testament. It first appears as a coin about B. C. 160, and was issued by Simon Maccabæus. The Maccabees were rigid adherents to the old constitution, and there can be no doubt that the coin struck by them exactly corresponded in weight and fineness to the former standard. Many of these coins are now extant. There is one in the cabinet of the United States Mint, in a fine state of preservation. It weighs 217 grains, and is of the fineness of 950 thousandths. Other specimens of this coin, noticed by various authorities, make the weight and fineness about the same. Its intrinsic value is about fifty-eight cents.

MEXICAN CAMPAIGN MEDALS.

PRESIDENT GRANT and the Secretary of War have directed Dr. Linderman, Superintendent of the United States Mint, to coin appropriate medals of the cannon captured during the Mexican war, for the purpose of presentation to the veteran soldiers of that war. The design of the medal is a modified American shield, the outer rim raised from the general surface, and having thereon the names of the prominent battles in Mexico. In the centre in relief are various emblems of war—cannon, small arms, man-of-war, bursting shell, etc. Thereunder the word "Mexico," and a castle, with the maguey and cactus plants, and "1846," the date of the war, all surrounded by a laurel wreath, banded below with three folds, bearing the names of Scott, Taylor and Pierce. Outside the wreath are twenty-nine stars, denoting the number of States of the Union at that time.

COINS IN INDIAN GRAVES.

WE cut the following from the *New York Observer* for August 17, last :—

A gentleman of an antiquarian turn, stopping at Southampton, L. I., assisted by one of the Shinnecook tribe, recently investigated the contents of some of the Indian graves, supposed to be among the oldest of the reservation. They succeeded in finding the remains of two braves, and with them quite a variety of articles. Among them were wampum enough to make a string about two feet long, a stone pestle, glass bottles of peculiar shape, earthen cups; silver teaspoons; a copper kettle, with iron frame and handle; a gun band; pieces of the blanket in which the bodies were wrapped, so well preserved that the fibre can be plainly seen; and a small brass box, shaped like


the case of an old-fashioned village watch, but larger, containing about twenty Roman silver coins of comparatively modern date, about the size of an old shilling piece. On one side of the coins the figures 1670 are legible, proving, as do the other articles, that the graves are not so ancient as had been supposed. The skulls and some bones were found in a position to show that the bodies had been buried in a horizontal, not a sitting posture.

RAPID DEPRECIATION.

"DEC. 30, 1781. THE old continental money passed, from July to February, at seventy-five dollars for one of silver: it then depreciated fast till it stopped passing, about May 25th, by reason of news from Philadelphia. On the 26th of May a man at Norwich, Vt., gave one thousand dollars for a felt hat."—*Journal of Rev. Isaac Backus, A. M.*

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President nominated Mr. William T. R. Marvin for resident membership, and under a suspension of the sixth By-law he was immediately elected. Mr. Holland presented to the Society the dies of the Medal of Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Channing, mentioned in last report, with the condition that no more impressions be struck from them; a special vote of thanks was passed. Mr. Holland exhibited three varieties of Mormon gold coin. Mr. Child showed a silver Medal on the completion of the railway from Mejia to Arequipa in South America. Dr. Green exhibited a bronze Medal with heads of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, struck to commemorate the 100th performance of the "Mighty Dollar." Dr. Hall showed a curious lead piece of this shape , with a serpent on one side and words PAX and PRETIUM, and on the other DISPONERE and a cross and figures 1117. The Secretary exhibited a strange silver piece, with characters which have some seeming, but probably not real, connection with Masonry.* The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1804-6. Mr. Crosby showed two cents and six half-cents of 1804, cent and half-cent of 1805, and cent and two half-cents of 1806; Mr. Child showed quarter-eagle, two cents and four half-cents of 1804, two half-dollars, two cents and half-cent of 1805, and two half-dollars, cent and half-cent of 1806; the Secretary, eagle, half-eagle, quarter-eagle, dollar, quarter, two dimes, cent and three half-cents of 1804, half-eagle, quarter-eagle, two half-dollars, quarter, two dimes, half-dime, two cents and half-cent of 1805, and two half-eagles, quarter-eagle, two half-dollars, quarter, cent and two half-cents of 1806. The Society adjourned a little before 5 P. M.

July 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Marvin exhibited some Masonic Medals, including a French one lately struck on occasion of the Centennial of the U. S. Mr. Holland showed several curious Medals, viz., the large silver Indian Medal of George III., a smaller silver Medal of George III., with a lion and wolf and distant church on rev.; a gold engraved Medal with ins. "Beaver Club instituted 1785," and on rev. "Henry Mackenzie 1797;" a copper Medal with "MONTREAL" and a view of the city and "D C F" stamped below, rev. "Tankalkel. Mohigkans," and a tin Medal of Victoria, struck for the Indians on occasion of the cession of the rights of the North-West Company. The

* This Medal is a badge of certain degrees in the "Temple of Honor," a secret Temperance Society, and though sometimes catalogued as Masonic has nothing to do with Masonry.

meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1807-10, but nothing was brought except by the Secretary, who showed two half-eagles, quarter-eagle, two half-dollars, quarter-dollar, dime, four cents and half-cent of 1807, half-eagle, quarter-eagle, half-dollar, two cents and half-cent of 1808, half-eagle, half-dollar, dime, two cents and two half-cents of 1809, half-eagle, half-dollar, four cents and half-cent of 1810. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A regular meeting was held May 16, 1876, at Mott Memorial Hall, Vice-President Parish presiding. The Executive Committee informed the Society of the death of our late life member James Lorimer Graham, Jr., and of our former member, Colin Lightbody. The Secretary was directed to send a special vote of thanks to Messrs. J. W. Vanderwater of New York, Henry W. Holland, and Wm. Sumner Appleton of Boston, for their liberal donations to our Society. A letter was read from Joseph L. Stevens, M. D., of Castine, Maine, in which he gives full particulars of the coins in his possession, found at Castine in the autumn of 1840. The Curator announced donations from Mr. G. H. Lovett of Medals of General Custer, General Grant, Seymour and Blair, the National Exposition at Rome, Ga., 1857, and three Centennial Medals with the head of Washington on obverse, one bearing a fac-simile of John Hancock's autograph on the reverse. From Mr. James Oliver a Medal of Walter Scott by Wyon; obverse, portrait bust, name and date 1824; reverse, seated figure of History about to write on a tablet on which "Wav" (for Waverley) appears, but looking back for inspiration to the enchantress Imagination, who, in gracefully flowing drapery, stands behind the chair and with slightly uplifted look waves her hand aloft, while the divine afflatus of "poetry," in the form of a tongue of fire, hovers over her head, and the light wings of "fancy" play gently with her hair. Beneath the group is a laurel wreath. The whole effect is very artistic. Legend, "Truths Severe in Fairy Fiction Dressed." Size 34. From Mr. Betts, three Centennial Medals with head of Washington on obverse. From Mr. I. F. Wood, silver impression of his Martha Washington Reception Medal, 2d variety, (only fifty struck in this metal,) and a curious satirical sleeve-button in oxydized metal, representing Bismarck, Napoleon III., and Emperor William tied to pillories and dressed in monkish gowns, the French Emperor apparently appealing to the German Chancellor, who coldly turns his head away. From Mr. Cleneay, of Cincinnati, five Medals of the Industrial Exposition of 1870. From Henry W. Holland, Esq., of Boston, a silver impression of a fine Medal of Wm. Ellery Channing.* From Mr. Betts, on behalf of Mr. Vanderwater, a gavel made from the wood of the "North Dutch Church," erected in 1767 to 1769, at what is now the corner of Fulton and William Streets; at that time William Street was called "Horse and Cart Lane." The church was built of stone and cost £12,000, (\$60,000,) a very large sum in that day. During the British occupation of New York in the Revolution, this church was completely gutted, and turned into a hospital; of latter years it has been famous as the scene of the "Fulton Street Daily Noon Prayer Meetings." A view of this quaint old church (now torn down) will be found on page 283 of Disosway's "Earliest Churches of New York." There is also a historical token known to collectors which gives a view of the building. The Librarian reported additions to the Library from various donors.

The following coins and Medals were then exhibited:— By Mr. D. Parish, Jr., a bronze Medal of Louis Philippe, to commemorate the introduction of Railroads in France in 1842. Obverse, bust; reverse, allegorical group, France, Mars and Mercury; size 68; also, a silver Medal of Alexander, Count of Toulouse, Admiral of France, reverse, British and Dutch conquered August 24 1704. To commemorate the battle of Belezmalaga; figure of Victory in a galley with trophies of war, size 43. By Mr. Zabriskie, rare bronze Medals of Commodore Vanderbilt, size 48, and Henry Lee, size 30; also, a silver Medal of Washington Allston, size 40. By Mr. I. F. Wood, two varie-

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. xi, p. 24.

ties of the Gothic Crown of Victoria in proof, brilliant condition, one without the lettering on edge; a silver Medal of the taking of Lille, (or L'Isle;) obverse, head of Queen Anne; reverse, female figure holding olive-branch in right hand and shield of France in left hand, above suspended map of L'Isle; motto, *Insulae Captae MDCCVIII*; a silver Medal commemorative of visit of Jerome Napoleon and Catharine, King and Queen of Westphalia, to the mine at Clausthal; obverse, jugate busts of king and queen to right; reverse, within wreath, *GLUCK AUF! CLAUSTHAL — DEN 5 AUGUST 1811*; below miners' tools; ("Gluck auf," is the miners' salute;) also, a gold "mouton d'or" of Louis, Count of Provence, and King of France; obverse, the paschal lamb and cross; reverse, floriated cross with eagles in the angles; also, a token in copper, size 18, on one side a cannon *ESQUINA DEL VERDE*; on the other side *VALE MITAD MANUEL ANGULO*, about which he desired information. By Mr. Balmanno, a tetradrachm of Philetairus, King of Pergamus; one of Alexander the Great, with the elephant skin head-dress; one of Lysimachus, with portrait of Alexander the Great on obverse, showing the remarkable protuberance or horn, which is said to have existed in the forehead of Alexander. This is the only specimen extant, and was sold as such at the sale at Leipzig in 1846; two very fine first brass coins of Nero, with reverses of *Decursio* type and temple of Janus. By Prof. Anthon, several architectural Medals, representing on the obverse the exterior, and the reverse the interior of various cathedrals, St. Peter's, St. Mark's, Notre Dame, St. Genevieve, &c. By Mr. Pryer, eight Roman pieces, five of which were imperial and three were family coins, the most remarkable being a denarius of the Republic in perfect condition, described by Humphrey in Vol. I, page 270. Mr. Wood exhibited a scarce copy of Wilson's "Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan," with twenty-two plates of coins; also, a copy of General de Schubert's "Monnayes Russes," with atlas of thirty-seven plates of the coinages of the Russian empire from the Czar Ivan Wasiliewicz to the Emperor Alexander II., 1547-1855. The plates are embossed in gold, silver, copper and platinum colors. Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

FORT SUMTER MEDAL.

DURING the late war for the Union, General Quincy A. Gillmore ordered a few medals to be struck for presentation to those soldiers who distinguished themselves for bravery. They were of copper, size 24. Obverse, a view of Fort Sumter, with *FORT SUMTER* above in a circular line, and *AUG. 23, 1863*, below. Around, were thirteen stars, seven above the fort and six below it. Reverse, *PRESENTED BY Q. A. GILLMORE, MAJ. GENL.*, (the name a fac simile of his autograph.) Within a circular line, *FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT ★ ★ ★* The Medal was suspended from a clasp on which was engraved the name of the soldier to whom it was awarded. We have recently seen one of these medals which was presented to Sergeant Geo. A. Higgins, Co. F, 24th Mass. Vols., now living in Lynn, Mass.

ALL depreciated currency, whether of silver or paper, is a cheat and a fraud, the evil of which falls largely on classes who live by their daily or weekly wages.

WHATEVER busies the mind without corrupting it, has at least this use, that it rescues the day from idleness, and he that is never idle will not often be vicious.—*Dr. Johnson*.

GAZETTEERS were first published in Venice in 1532, and so called from a coin for which they were sold—*Gazetta*.

THE bagpipe is proven to be a very ancient instrument by the fact that it is found on a coin of the Emperor Nero.

THE first denarius or Roman silver piece of ten ases was struck in the year 269 B. C., and is evidently imitated from the coins of Greece.

COIN SALES.

SEVERAL valuable collections of coins and medals have recently been disposed of, and others are announced. We mention some of these below, and shall hope to give more extended accounts in our next issue. In Boston, a collection of Coins, Medals, Autographs and Coin Catalogues, was sold June 28 and 29, by Messrs. Henry C. Bird & Co. The Catalogue included many United States Cents, Colonials, Washington pieces, and some American and Foreign Medals; it contained fifty-two pages, with upwards of twelve hundred lots, and was prepared by Mr. Charles Chaplin. The prices obtained were quite unsatisfactory.

A small collection of Coins, Medals, Tokens, &c., the property of John W. Kline of Philadelphia, was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., of New York, June 8 and 9. The prices were quite low, and there were many duplicates.

PARMELEE SALE.

On the 12th of June and following days to the 17th the collection formerly belonging to Mr. J. C. Brevoort of Brooklyn, and more recently to Mr. L. G. Parmelee of Boston, was sold by the Messrs. Leavitt. The Catalogue, unfortunately marred by many typographical errors, numbered nearly three thousand lots, (including the Greek and Roman coins of the Johnson collection,) and about six thousand pieces. It was prepared by Wm. H. Strobbridge. The American Colonial and State Coins and Tokens and the Medals were very interesting, and included many pattern pieces. We can give only a few of the prices obtained.

Anglo-Norman Coins: Gold noble of Henry IV. uncirculated, \$9.00; Henry VI. gold angel, rare, \$10.00; Elizabeth, crown, f. \$9.00; gold lion of Mary of Scotland, 1553, v. r. \$7.50; silver crown of the pretender James VIII. son of James II. of England, v. r. \$10.00; gold pound piece of the Commonwealth, \$10.50. *Medals, &c.*: Coronation Medal of George I. proof, \$17.25; double guinea, 1738, of George II. r. \$12.00; silver crown of Commonwealth, 1656, v. r. \$9.00; Armada Medal, 1588, silver, v. f. size 32, \$15.00; Leopold I., 1687, size 28, \$9.00; Lord Baltimore,* v. r. size 30, \$17.50; gold double ducat of Ferdinand and Isabel, v. r. weight 108 grains, \$13.00; gold medal of Nuremberg, quadruple ducat, 1698, \$14.00. *United States Coins*: Dollars, 1794, v. r. \$37.00; 1838, pattern, v. r. \$29.50; 1839, do., \$18.50; 1851, fine impression, unpolished planchet, 21.00; 1852, \$27.00; 1858, br. pr. \$11.25; Half-dollars, 1796, \$22.50; 1797, \$13.00; Quarter-dollar, 1823, fair, \$18.25; Dime, 1804, fine and v. r. \$10.00; Proof set 1857, \$13.25; do., 1858, \$11.00. *Washington pieces*: Half-dollar, 1792, copper, \$11.00; Fame Medal, \$16.50; Season, 1796, v. g. size 30, \$8.00; silver medal, head of Washington, rev. flying eagle, 1783, v. f. \$20.00; Halliday, size 34, \$11.00; Perkins Funeral Medal, rev. urn, size 36, tin v. f. \$8.00; do., rev. skull and bones, pierced, size 20, copper, \$8.63; Wright's Declaration of Independence, proof, size 58, \$24.00; Civic procession, Feb. 22, 1832, copper, \$17.50; National Monument, 1846, tin, size 25, \$12.50; "Carry me to Atwood's," Bale & Smith's, size 16, \$11.00; N. Y. Grand Canal, \$8.50. *Colonials*: N. E. Shilling, obv. N. E. rev. XII incused, v. r. \$20.00; do., Threepence, \$11.00; Three Baltimore pieces, shilling, sixpence, and groat, the set for \$50.00; Carolina Elephant, 1694, \$15.00; Virginia cent, 1773, \$8.00; do., shilling, 1774, obv. Georgivs III, Dei gratia, bust, laureate, rev. Virginia arms, crowned, nearly proof, and one of the rarest coins in the Colonial Series, \$110.00; Immune Columbia, 1785, \$21.00; do., variety, \$8.00; Non vi virtute vici, \$23.50; Immunis Columbia, 1786, rev. shield, E pluribus unum, very rare, \$40.00; Clinton, rev. Excelsior, 1787, v. r. \$28.00; Immunis Columbia, 1787, \$11.00; another, \$8.50; Nova Eborac., \$10.00; Myddelton token, br. pr. \$13.00; Rosa Americana penny, (half-penny size,) 1722, \$8.50; Castorland token, \$8.00; Franklin cent, fugio, 1787, extr. rare, \$11.00. *Silver Peace Medals*: Libera Soror, size 28, \$18.00; Calker's, 1782, pr. \$10.00; two Dutch American do., 1781 and 1782, \$10.00 and \$12.00; Mills's, bronze, size 26, \$8.50. *Various*: Germantown Medal, 1777, pierced, v. r. \$32.50; Northwest coast medal, bronze, size 26, \$15.50; Tristram Coffin, 1642, bronze, silver-plated, rare, \$7.50; Herndon, \$7.50; Vigilance Com. San Francisco, \$16.00; Franklin Masonic, 1829, scarce, (XII in Appleton's Franklin Medals, 6 in Marvin's Masonic Medals,) \$1.50; Pintard, N. Y. Hist. Soc., size 40, \$13.00; Irving, proof, size 44, \$11.50; Kebeca Liberata, \$8.50, (another in Cogan's sale above mentioned sold for \$5.50.) *United States Cents*: 1793, flowing hair, \$15.00; do., f. \$15.00; do., rev. differing, \$13.00; do., another variety, \$8.25; another, rev. "one cent" in olive wreath, v. f. \$50.00; another, different rev. \$18.00; another, uncir. one hundred &c. on edge, \$11.50; same date, Liberty cap, \$19.50; do., fair, \$8.50; "Jefferson" head, \$11.50; 1799, \$16.50; do., \$13.00; 1800, unc. \$11.25; 1804, ex. f. \$17.50; 1805, \$8.50; 1809, \$8.00; 1823, proof, from die of 1822, \$30.00; *Half-cents*: 1795, v. f. \$25.00; 1847, proof, \$7.50; 1849, small date, \$10.00; "Baltimore" town piece, v. r. \$9.00; Pattern half-dollar, 1838, proof, \$9.00. *Medals*: Large Rembrandt, size 75, \$14.00; Perry, size 36, \$13.00; Harrison, Young Men's Convention, size 28, v. f. and r. \$8.00; Bust of do. rev. eight Presidents in medallions, extremely rare, tin, size 30, \$35.00; Bust of do. rev. log cabin, tin, size 24, v. r. and fine, \$38.00; set of Lincoln Medals by Am. Num. Soc. N. Y., silver, copper, and tin, size 22, \$18.00; thirteen gold Roman imperial coins, mostly very rare, averaged about \$12.00 each. The Johnson "addenda" sold at private sale for \$700.00, averaging \$2.00 each.

* This Medal proved to be an electrotpe, and was rejected by the purchaser. The only original known belongs to Hon. Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N. H. A full description is given in the *Journal*, Vol. iii. pp. 29, 60.

CANADIAN MEDALS.

In New York, Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. sold, June 29 and 30, a collection numbering nine hundred and sixty lots, catalogued by Edward Cogan, which contained an assortment of some of the rarest and finest Canadian Medals ever offered at such a sale. Some exceedingly interesting and valuable silver pennies of Edward the Confessor, French, English and American Medals, &c. We give the prices of the Canadian Medals, &c.

Richelieu, r. and v. f., \$4.00; De Levi, r. and v. f., \$2.75; Varin, do., \$7.50; Kebeca Liberata, (see Vol. IX, p. 1, for plate of this rare Medal.) \$5.50. *Louisbourg Medals*: George II. 1759, brass, g. \$3.00; do., 1758, \$3.00; Boscawen, 1758, f. rare, 2 75; Louisbourg taken, bronze, 1758, poor, \$2.50; Britannia, bronze, v. r. \$6.50; Louis XV. 1720, bronze, r. and f. \$4.50; do., older head, bronze, r. and f. \$2.75; Louisbourg, 1720, bronze, scarce and v. f. \$11.00; Beaver club, gold, (engraved,) excessively rare, \$27.50; "Britain triumphed, Hawke commanded," 1759, r. and f. \$9.50; Quebec taken 1759, brass, v. r. and fine, \$8.00. *Indian Medals*: Bust of George II., bronze, \$4.25; do., younger head, silver, perhaps unique, \$30.00; laureated do., old head, silver, fine, \$13.00; Montreal, 1760, type metal, said to be unique, g. \$13.00; Northwest Indian Medal, Victoria, scarce, \$3.50; Peace Medal, 1814, bronze, very scarce and f. \$5.00; Upper Canada preserved, bronze, extremely rare, \$20.00; Chrystler's Farm, silver, \$3.00; Victoria College, bronze, scarce, f. \$2.75; Universite Laval, Quebec, very scarce, f. \$2.75; Toronto University, \$2.25; do., rev. plain, \$1.50; Morborum, &c., (Toronto.) v. f. \$2.25; Seven McGill College Medals, bronze, at prices from \$1.87 for the Shakespere to \$7.00 for the Chapman Medal. Carlier Normal School, v. s. and f. \$5.00; "Welcome" to Prince of Wales, \$4.00; Chamber of Commerce, Lower Canada, \$5.00; Natural History Society of Montreal, \$5.00; Numismatic Soc. of do., \$1.62; do., in white metal, \$1.38; Masonic Medal, (XXVI Marvin's List,) bronze, scarce, \$2.25; do., white metal, \$1.40; Northwest Company token, \$39.00; Copper Co. of U. C. half-penny, 1796, v. r. in beautiful condition, \$13.00.

HASELTINE'S "CENTENNIAL SALES," &c.

Messrs. Thomas Birch & Sons sold the collection of Francis Le Pere of St. Louis, in Philadelphia, on the 17th and 18th of July. The Catalogue—48 pages—contained eleven hundred and sixty-three lots, and was prepared by John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia. It included a large number of varieties of United States Store Cards and Politicals, many Colonials and early issues of the U. S. Mint, Foreign Medals, &c., and was the fourth of Haseltine's "Centennial Sales."

Mr. Haseltine's "Fifth Centennial Coin and Curiosity Sale," took place September 6, 7, and 8, last, in Philadelphia, at the rooms of the Messrs. Birch. It embraced collections made by E. M. Sellon, Castile, N. Y., F. N. Beebe, Columbus, O., S. L. Appleton, Georgetown, D. C., and others, and the Catalogue, 62 pages, contained 1373 lots, and had many interesting pieces, foreign and American politicals, &c. It was followed by a Sixth, at the same place, on Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st, which, beside a large collection of coins, of the usual varieties, store cards, political tokens, and about sixty different Washington pieces, included some interesting autographs, upwards of one hundred lots of continental and colonial paper money, and a few pieces of the rare pottery from the erections of the mound builders in New Madrid County, Missouri. The Catalogue contained 56 pages, and 1446 lots. He writes us that he already has more in preparation.

Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., announced the sale of a large collection of coins and medals on the evenings of September 14 and 15. The Catalogue, 54 pages, was prepared by Mr. David Proskey, and included 1232 lots, and besides other valuable pieces, there was a choice collection of 138 Papal Medals from Linus I. (A. D. 66-78) to Pius IX. These Medals were bronze, averaging size 27, and many of them very rare and by some of the best artists the world has produced.

GERMAN COIN SALES.

A very extensive sale of coins and medals took place at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on September 4th and following days. We are indebted to Mr. S. K. Harzfeld of Philadelphia, for a Catalogue, which in many respects is most interesting. There were nearly five hundred antique medals, Greek, Roman, and Byzantine, beside three lots containing a large number of various sizes of Roman medals and bronzes of the later empire, not separately catalogued: more than three thousand lots of coins and medals of various European issues, among them twenty-seven Bracteates of Miesko III. of Poland, of which engravings were given. A "Grand ecu" of Francis I. of France, (1514-46,) an extremely rare silver piece; obverse, crowned and armored bust of king to right. Legend, FRANCISCUS DI GRATIA FRANCORVM REX. Rev. In a border, a shield crowned, with three fleurs de lis. Legend, (crown) XRS: VINCIT: XRS: REGNAT: XRS: IMPERAT: Another rare piece was an oval Medal, given as an act of royal favor by Christine of Sweden, gold, and never before described; obverse, bust of the queen, crowned with laurel, to right; reverse, within a wreath of laurel, passing through a crown at the

bottom, and supporting a crown at the top, the monogram CSR. Size 18 x 27 American scale. There were also many medals of Grand Masters of the Order of the Knights of Rhodes and Malta from the fourteenth century to the Emperor Paul I. of Russia, including one of La Vallette, 1565. (See page 6 of this volume.) The collections sold were those of Stolting, and Robert Cleff. A number of interesting American pieces, including the rare Franklin Masonic of 1783, the Baltimore groat, Kebeca Liberata, &c., &c. The Catalogue contained 164 pages, with frontispiece, having engravings of several of the rarest coins and medals, and numbered 4,496 lots.

Another very large sale of coins and medals in Berlin is announced to take place during the current month (October), when the extensive collection of the late Paul Henckel, formerly a banker in Berlin, embracing principally Brandenburg-Prussian coins and medals, will be disposed of at auction. The Catalogue (528 pages) contains 5,500 numbers, illustrated by 4 plates, and is to be followed by a carefully prepared register of the mint-masters named in the Catalogue, the die-sinkers, &c., of the medals, with a list of the purchasers and prices paid, which will be published in a supplementary Catalogue, at the price of about half a dollar in gold, after the conclusion of the sale. The Catalogue and Supplement are to be prepared by Herr A. Weyl.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ISSUES OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

IN the last number of your *Journal*, (for July, 1876,) W. S. Appleton, Esq., has published a series of the "Issues of the U. S. Mint at New Orleans," and as he solicits information if any omissions are discovered, I venture to state I have a half dollar of 1862, and all the others he has named, and two quarter dollars not in his list, viz. 1847 and 1849, and the whole series he has named, wanting four years.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

LYMAN WILDER.

HAMBURG MASONIC MEDAL.

ON page 69, Vol. X. of the *Journal*, under "Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York," it is mentioned that Prof. Anthon exhibited a medal described as follows:—"1837. Silver Medal on the First Centennial Anniversary of the foundation of the first Masonic Lodge in Germany, at Hamburg, Dec. 6, 1737. Size, 27. Beautiful and uncirculated." Under "Masonic Medals" a Hamburg medal is described (Vol. X., page 75, IX.,) with legend FACIES SUPREMI EADEM, which, from information then available, and which was mentioned, I supposed to be the same as the medal shown by Prof. Anthon; but have since learned that IX. was undoubtedly struck in the last century, probably about 1740, and is mentioned in Bode's "Almanach" 1777, and other authorities previous to 1800. I had then been unable to consult Merzdorf, who describes (page 27, No. 59.) a medal struck in 1837, at Hamburg, with legend "Primum in Germania conditum Latomorum templum Hamburgi," &c., on the obverse, and the date of the Centennial anniversary celebration on the reverse. I suppose this to be the medal shown by Prof. Anthon. The closing words under IX., and the foot note, should therefore be erased.

W. T. R. M.

AN EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES.

THE "Soldiers' Monument Association," composed of ladies in Lansing, Mich., gave an exhibition of coins, curiosities, etc., on the 4th of July last, in that place, and among them was the collection of Mr. O. A. Jenison, which included many curiosities. Among these are copies of the entire set of medals, forty-one in number, presented by Congress to men of merit during the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812; peace medals of twelve different Presidents of the United States; silver, iron, brass, bronze, and albata medals of various nations; gold, silver, bronze, and albata Centennial medals, together with one of the original great Independence medals (the latter being very scarce); gold, silver, and copper coins of the United States; gold, silver, and copper coins

of Japan; coins of Alexander the Great; a large collection of old Roman coins, from fifteen hundred to two thousand years old, including "the Widow's Mite;" a large and fine collection of Chinese coins; English copper coins from the sixteenth part of a farthing to a two-penny piece; also, coins of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne. In the line of Indian curiosities there were stone axes, dressing stones, pestles, arrow-heads, pipes, weaving-stones, an iron tomahawk, brass and iron hatchets, bows and arrows; saddle-bags, captured from Little Bear, chief of the Cheyennes; a Sioux three-bladed war-club, lariat, etc. The above are but a few of the many curiosities shown by Mr. Jenison.

What medal is meant by the "original great Independence medal"? Has our friend one of the rare "Diplomatic Medals" described in Vol. IX., pp. 65 and 78? This Medal has been reproduced at the U. S. Mint, though at the date of writing it has not been issued.

EDITORIAL.

WE notice that the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has authorized the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint of twelve millions of nickel coin for the Government of Venezuela. The planchets for these coins are to be manufactured at Waterbury, Conn., and delivered at the Mint ready for milling and stamping, which operations can be performed without restricting United States coinage, the milling and stamping facilities being sufficiently in excess of those for preparing the metals and planchets.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has spent half the present year in California, calls our attention to an article headed "A Light Weight Silver Coin," on page 8 of present volume, and assures us that the whole is an idle tale invented by the San Francisco reporters. The "War of the Mints" rages between Carson City and "Frisco," and everything that one can say to disparage the other, is poured out with venom in the issues of their respective dailies. It is safe to assert that there never was a trade dollar that passed the door of the Carson Mint whose weight was appreciably under the standard. In the knowledge of our correspondent, a broker in San Francisco weighed over six hundred trade dollars in coin scales, and tested the integrity of each. Our correspondent bears down rather hard on local editors, when he expresses the opinion that "a newspaper local, grubbing among garbage for the means of buying a dinner, *can* err, and often *does* err egregiously *in all things*; but turn him out to say something upon *numismatics*, and his blunders are grand, gloomy and peculiar!"

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Potter's American Monthly" on the third page of our cover. The numbers for the present year contain the fullest account of the centennial proceedings published; they are illustrated with many views of the various buildings and articles of interest relating to the Exposition.

THE fractional currency rapidly grows foul and slimy, now that it is not constantly purged by an outpouring of new prints, and we trust that the Government will hasten the process of transition as much as possible, and have it over with. By redeeming the paper through the post office and all other agencies, and issuing silver by the same, the era of double change might be agreeably shortened. Traders, also, should make a point of carrying scrip to the banks, and bankers should make a point of supplying silver to their customers.

CURRENCY.

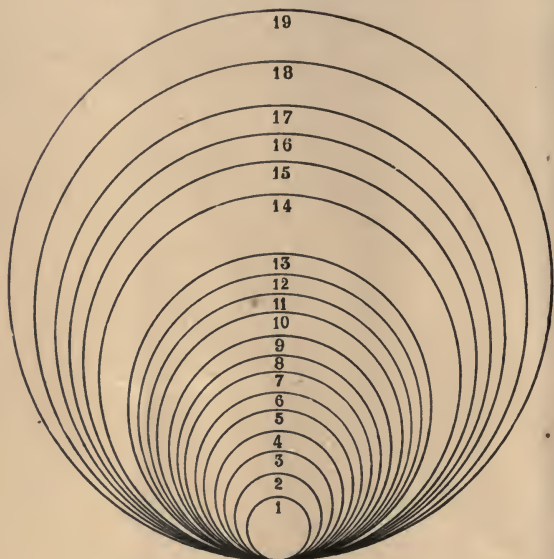
A LAC of rupees in India does not indicate poverty.

WOE to the land, to panic fears a prey,
Where plate accumulates and coins decay.

"STOVELID" currency is the appellative which silver change is now loaded with.

POETRY from Nature — "like coins fresh from the mint, unworn and unsoiled by passing from pocket to pocket."—*W. C. Bryant.*





SCALE OF MIONNET.



SCALE OF MILLIMETRES.



AMERICAN SCALE.



THE COIN MEASURES.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1877.

No. 3.

THE "GLORIAM REGNI,"

OR SILVER LOUIS OF 15 SOUS, AND OF 5 SOUS, STRUCK FOR CIRCULATION IN
FRENCH AMERICA.

BY CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL. D.

OBVERSE, LVD · XIII · D · G [Mint-mark, Sun in splendor, the badge of Louis XIV.] FR · ET · NAV · REX. (Louis the 14th, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre.) Bust of Louis XIV., laureate, to the right, in corselet and mantle; margin serrated. Rev. GLORIAM · REGNI · | · TVI · DI · CENT · ("They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom,") 1670. On a crowned shield, three *fleurs-de-lis*, (two and one.) Above the crown, a tower; beneath the shield, between the dot after REGNI and the dot before TVI, A (for Paris, the place of striking); margin serrated. Silver;



size (piece of 15 sous) 17, weight 103 grains; size (piece of 5 sous) 13, weight 35 grains. The wood-cut represents the piece of 5 sous, but the description applies equally to both, except as to size and weight.

Although there has existed among us, for the last quarter of a century, a very considerable degree of interest in the subject of our pre-revolutionary coinage, and although the taste for collecting and studying such specimens of it as can be procured has steadily increased, till the majority of the rarer and more remarkable pieces extant have found their way into the cabinets of collectors, to the great enhancement of the price of those which remain in the market, and with a corresponding whetting of the appetite to possess them on the part of antiquarians, it strangely happens that the beautiful coin represented above, demonstrably American, and suggestive of important historical remembrances as it is, has remained neglected and unsought for. No author on American numismatics seems to have been aware of its existence until the present writer, in Vol. IV., No. 9, for January, 1870, of the American Journal of Numismatics, which he then edited, called the attention of its readers to the fact. A brief and unsatisfactory notice of it, not founded, as is confessed, on actual inspection, forthwith appeared in Sandham's

Lower Canada and of the French West India Islands have in all likelihood preserved some few examples. Mr. Crosby's heliotype portrait of the piece, Plate III, No. 6, is, as he informs us, not taken from a genuine one.

In a letter written at Quebec, February 15, 1721, (Nouvelle France, Vol. III, p. 91,) Charlevoix gives us the following information on our subject. Commerce in Canada was depressed by nothing perhaps more than "the frequent changes which were made there in the coins. I will give a brief account of the matter. In 1670, the West India Company, to which the King had ceded the dominion over the Islands of the French American Continent, had permission to introduce into the Islands small money to the amount of a hundred thousand francs, stamped by a particular die, with a legend which was peculiar to it. The King's edict is of the month of February, and was to the effect that these coins should be current only in the Islands. But on certain difficulties, which supervened, the Council issued on the 18th of November of the year 1672, a decree by which it was ordered that the money aforesaid, and all other specie, being current in France, should also be current, not only in the French Islands, but also on the terra-firma of America subject to the crown, with an augmentation of one-fourth superadded; that is to say, the pieces of fifteen sous for twenty, and the others in proportion."

"The same decree ordered that all contracts, bills, accounts, purchases, and payments should be made between all descriptions of persons, in money, without privilege of barter or accounting in sugar, under penalty of nullity as to transaction. And in regard to the past, it was ordained that all stipulations relating to contracts, or bills, or debts, or obligations, or rents in sugar and other provisions should be reduced into and made payable in money, at the valuation of the aforesaid coins. In execution of this decree, coin increased one-fourth in value in New France," &c., &c. Here we leave the amiable Jesuit to relate the financial mischief which ensued, and we quit the historic aspect of our theme for the æsthetic and literary.

As a work of art this coin is beautiful. It will, from that point of view, compare advantageously with any now produced in the home-mints of this country, where it was once intended to circulate. The portrait of Louis presents him as a handsome man of thirty-two, his age in 1670; the mint-mark of the sun in splendor recalls his famous motto: "*Nec pluribus impar*"—which, by the way, has a structural similarity to our own national one;—the manner of marking with subscript the final I in XIII is very uncommon; I know no other instance of it on a coin. The reverse offers us, as a subject of remark, the legend: "*Gloriam Regni Tui Dicent.*" It is taken from the Vulgate of the fine Psalm CXLV., entitled "David's Psalm of praise." Verses 10-13, of our translation read as follows:

10. All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord; and thy saints shall bless thee.
11. *They shall speak of the glory of thy Kingdom*, and talk of thy power;
12. To make known to the sons of men his mighty acts, and the glorious majesty of his Kingdom.
13. Thy Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.

In the application of the beginning of verse 11, to the purpose of a numismatic legend, particularly if it be considered in connection with its context, two covert references seem to me to be intended; the first, to the

highly ecclesiastical character of French colonization in America, in which exploration and conversion ever proceeded hand in hand; the second, to the "mighty acts" and "glorious majesty" of the "Grand Monarque." It is true, that he had not, at this comparatively early epoch in his reign, put forth the exaggerated pretensions which he afterwards advanced; but the adulation and irreverence which offend us in the use made of these words, were already in the taste and fashion of that day.

The preceding paper is a correction and modification of one read before the American Philosophical Society, July 21st, 1876. The writer is indebted to M. Gaston L. Feuardent, of the famous house of Rollin et Feuardent, Paris and London, who is sojourning at present in New York, for the additional light which he has received on the subject. The chief blunder in the original paper consisted in mistaking the piece of 5 sous for the piece of 15 sous. This latter is exceedingly rare. Besides the one spoken of above as belonging to Mr. Quackinbush, M. Feuardent has never seen or heard of more than one. It was in the collection of D'Affry, and is pictured in Conbrouse, *Monnaies de France, Atlas Second, Moderne*, Pl. 203, No. 1. It is there entitled, "Quart d'Ecu, Canada," and, in the corresponding description, *Décameron Numismatique de Guillaume Conbrouse*, p. 165, "Quart de l'écu blanc pour le Canada." M. Feuardent says that it was in uncirculated, or proof condition. Though the more significant names of the two pieces, are, respectively, as we have given them; "Louis of 15 sous," and "Louis of 5 sous," (monnaie dite "Louis de cinq sols et de quinze sols" destinée aux colonies françaises en Amérique. Berry, *Etudes, &c., sur les Monnaies de France*, Paris, 1853. Vol. II, p. 549,) yet the more strictly accurate designations are, respectively, "Quart d'écu blanc," and "Douzième d'écu blanc," (Conbrouse, *Catalogue Raisonné des Monnaies Nationales de France*, Paris, 1839; Part 2, p. 14.) M. Feuardent is absolutely certain from familiarity with the same figure on other French coins, that the mint-mark above the crown, on the reverse of each piece, is merely a tower, of heraldic form. In the paper presented to the Philosophical Society, the writer suggested that it was a crowned A, referring to French, or Royal America, and increasing therefore the interest attaching to these coins; but the conjecture must now, however reluctantly, be abandoned.

THE VARIOUS COIN-METRES.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

ONE great merit I find in Hobler's "Records of Roman History from Coins," viz. his attention to the *weights* of his specimens. It is a valuable means of identification, to trace up an agreement in *weights*, and every numismatist should have access to a pair of scales supplied with grain-weights, (Troy measure,) so that in selling, exchanging, or procuring new specimens, he may strengthen his description by this means.

But there is another method equally as good and more expeditious, by *measuring* them. In this the French are so much more particular than the English, that I have less difficulty in examining coins from French correspondents than from any other. French numismatists use, I think very generally, *Echelle Mionnet*, the Scale of Mionnet; and as this is quite different from

ours, it occurs to me that the readers of the *Journal of Numismatics* would like to have one for use in examining their coins. The plate gives an exact copy of one sent me from Paris, and may be relied upon. It is easy to see how definitely a specimen may be described, as to measure, by laying it on this scale and noting the number. I do not know the reason for changing this as they did at the Philadelphia Mint, and adopting another; it may have been on the ground of convenience—a scale of sixteenths of an inch being within the reach of every one, while the Mionnet scale is quite arbitrary. There is, for instance, a difference of one-eighth of an inch between 12 and 13, while between 13 and 14, there are five-sixteenths of an inch.

To accompany the scale just mentioned I give the standard of 100 millimetres, also used by French numismatists. The "American Standard," so called, is a measure of four inches divided into sixty-fourths, each part being of course one sixteenth of an inch. (See plate.) It may sometimes be desired to find the corresponding size by the American scale of a medal or coin whose measure is known in millimetres. This may readily be done by multiplying the number denoting the millimetres by .62; the result will be the size in sixteenths and a decimal. Take for instance a piece measuring 30 millimetres; $30 \times .62 = 18.6$; that is, eighteen and six-tenths is the corresponding size by the American scale, almost precisely.

The spirit of accuracy is greatly demanded among American numismatists, and one method of attaining this is to measure and weigh every specimen that finds its place into a collection.

COLLECTING RUN MAD.

WE take pleasure in printing the following communication. The position taken by our correspondent must commend itself to every true lover of the science of numismatics, and we sincerely wish that all collectors felt as he does. The main reason for gathering varieties of coins must be to trace the different dies used in striking particular pieces, and thus to learn something of the extent of their circulation, or to show the improvement in workmanship. But those accumulations of so-called varieties, found in the cabinets of too many amateurs, which are merely evidence of the ease with which a workman can blunder, have little actual value except as curiosities. A perfect die in the hands of a slovenly workman is not a sufficient security against mis-strikes. The carelessness which has produced the double legends and similar "varieties" disfiguring our early copper coinage, has nothing to commend it. The ancient coiners, if they were every guilty of such misdoings, forthwith consigned their failures to the oblivion of the melting-pot.

As a sympathiser with numismatists, medalists and collectors of paper money and postage stamps, I have long looked for a discussion in your pages, of the usefulness and value of that form of collecting so much fostered by dealers in this material, which shows itself in coins and medals by the selection of cracked dies, large and small dates, straight and oblique numeral characters, thick and thin planchets, over-struck dates, &c., &c., which seems to me, in my ignorance, to be a direct perversion of the higher and more æsthetic objects of numismatic science. Instead of looking for the beautiful, in fine, clear impressions of specimens of the art, or to the useful, in marking its progress at different periods, by fixing dates in serial succession, much time and money seems to be spent in searching out poor and imperfect specimens, and for what? principally for the benefit of dealers, who rack their brains to supply us with them, and because they are uncommon.

I have been led into this train of thought, by watching the progress of a new growth in collecting,—one that has grown out of the late war, the collecting of Confederate money. At first, it was gathered by a few, who sought only to preserve specimens of each denomination ; these few found that there were series, numbers, letters, distinct engravers, lithographers, and printers to be noted ; and in their zeal to complete them, excited the attention of others, and collectors multiplied. It was soon found, that but little or nothing was known of the character or extent of the Confederate currency. About this time a pamphlet was printed, illustrated with photographs, (The Currency of the Confederate States of America, by Wm. Lee, M. D., Washington, 1875,) the material of which was taken directly from the Archives of the Confederate States Treasury, now in the possession of the United States Government, giving a list of notes, with their varieties, to which only one distinct note has since been added, with some varieties in minor details. This, then, formed an authoritative basis for future collecting, but, unfortunately, the work in question was printed in a small edition, (thirty copies,) for private distribution, and was never put on sale.

To this succeeded a pamphlet by a well known dealer, (Descriptive Catalogue of Confederate Notes and Bonds, for sale by John W. Haseltine, Philadelphia, 1876,) not in any sense a historical work, and not illustrated, but intended simply as a perfect and correct description of each note, for the use of collectors, and for such was of greater practical value than the former, but necessarily many mistakes have occurred. When the work was written, several of the notes described by the compiler had never been seen by him, and the data were taken from Dr. Lee's book, thus repeating errors in minor particulars which the former writer had fallen into ; besides this, the compiler himself made similar mistakes in describing notes in his own possession.

These two pamphlets are the only data which collectors have to rely upon. They have been found sufficient, however, to increase the value of many of these notes to ridiculously high prices, notwithstanding the South is still flooded with them. Occasionally fine specimens of new and crisp notes of the earlier issues make their appearance, leading one to ask suspiciously, Where are the plates? That some were captured and preserved, we know, of course. Has the demand brought them out of their resting places? Here we meet with the same perverted, if I may be allowed the expression, system of collecting *varieties*, notes now taking the place of coins. What are these varieties? An altered position of a letter, numerical character or design ; a little shading more or less ; or two or three marks of the graver, indicating that no two engravers make their note plates exactly alike, or that the same engraver is liable to make varieties in his own work.

If any one who is interested in these *varieties*, and is endeavoring to make a complete set of them, will consult the figures in Dr. Lee's book, although they do not cover the whole ground, yet he will find there sufficient data to give him an idea of the extent of his undertaking. Take, as an example, the \$20 note. Robert Tyler, Register of the Treasury, reported (loc. cit.) March 31, 1864, that up to that time there had been issued \$217,425,120 of that denomination alone, which is equivalent to 10,871,256 of these notes in number. So far, we have recorded but eighteen distinct varieties of the note in question, but according to Blanton Duncan, (loc. cit.) each note plate

makes thirty thousand impressions, and then gives place to a new one. Figure it up, and we find ourselves entitled to some three hundred and sixty-two of these so-called varieties for this note alone, What a charming field for such work!! This calculation, carried a little further, with reference to notes of other denominations,—which I do not propose to do, having only introduced it for the purpose of illustration,—would give a startling result, and should, I think, induce one to consider as to how far it is useful, practical, or of advantage, to persist in this method of collecting.

I hope this mode of handling the subject will induce those who view it from a different stand-point, to give expression to their opinions.

OBSERVER.

TYPOGRAPHIC MEDAL.

A HEAVY silver medal has been sent the American members of the International Typographical Union by the typographical societies of Italy. It is inscribed: "To the Sons of Gutenberg in America, from the Typographical Association of Italy, upon the happy occurrence of the Centennial celebration of their independence. This medal is applaudingly voted as a perpetual record of brotherly solidarity. MDCCCLXXVI." A congratulatory address accompanies the medal, and there has also been sent a bronze fac-simile of the silver medal for New York Union, No. 6, as the leading union of the country. The medal arrived too late to be presented at the July meeting of the International Union at Philadelphia, and will be in custody of New York Union until the meeting of the international body in June next in Louisville, Ky.

CANADIAN MEDALS.

THE following extract is from "DUNDAS; or, a Sketch of Canadian History," by James Croil, (Montreal, 1861,) page 96.

MEDALS commemorative of our Canadian battles, were struck by the British Government in 1848, and the same year were distributed amongst those who were present on the different fields. There are, however, several who were in the action of Crysler's Farm, that did not receive a Medal, simply because they did not take the trouble to apply for it. Amongst these is Major Merkley, whose name appears in the report of the battle. The Medals are of silver, very chaste and beautifully finished. They are held in high estimation by their owners, and a Medal-man is considered as only inferior to a genuine old O. E. Loyalist. On the one side of the Medal, are the Queen's head, with the features particularly well defined; "Victoria Regina," in raised letters, on either side, and the date "1848" below. On the reverse is a representation of Her Majesty, standing on a dais, carved with a lion couchant, and in the act of crowning a kneeling warrior, with a wreath of victory, and the inscription, "To the British army 1793-1814." On the clasp is the name of the action, (misspelt) "Chrystler's Farm," and on the outer perimeter, the soldier's name, and "Canadian Militia" engraved. At the time of issuing the Medals, something was said in regard to the erection of suitable stone monuments, on each battle-field, by the Canadian government.

THE COINS AND CURRENCY OF MODERN GREECE.

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THE difficulty of finding the answer to one or two queries concerning modern Greek coinage, was the occasion which led the writer, in 1873, to compile the following summary from government records and other original sources. The half-century of Greek independence is divided into three periods, the decade before the monarchy, and the reigns of Otho and George. The coinage of the Ionian Islands and the Paper Currency are considered separately.

PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION AND CAPO D'ISTRIA, 1821-1831.

Before the Revolution, which began in 1821, the currency of Greece, as a part of Turkey, does not seem to have differed from that of other portions of the empire. During the war the expenses of the revolutionary government were reported in dollars, piasters, (*grosia*), and paras, [*Εφημερίς τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, November 30, 1827]; the piaster being always equal to forty paras, while its ratio to the dollar was gradually diminishing. In the report published November 30, 1827, it is reckoned one-fourteenth of the dollar.

In February 8, 1828, the value of current coins in piasters and paras was fixed as follows by government order. The pound sterling, 73 piasters; the shilling, $3\frac{20}{40}$; the Napoleon, $57\frac{00}{40}$; franc, $2\frac{30}{40}$; old Louis d'or, $62\frac{00}{40}$; Spanish doubloon, $236\frac{00}{40}$; Portuguese doubloon, $132\frac{30}{40}$; Spanish pillar dollar, $15\frac{00}{40}$; dollar without pillar, $14\frac{20}{40}$; regina dollar, $14\frac{30}{40}$; Venetian dollar, $14\frac{20}{40}$; ounce of Sicily, $64\frac{00}{40}$; royal and Venetian florin, $33\frac{20}{40}$; Dutch florin, $33\frac{00}{40}$; sophorinion, (sovereign,) $90\frac{00}{40}$. With these is given the value of twenty-three other coins, most of them Turkish. The next month, subscriptions to a bank were acknowledged in the government journal in pillar dollars. June 15, the value of smaller French coins was raised to the rate previously allowed for the Napoleon, which is spoken of as the only French coin actually in circulation. September 16, the piece of six livres tournois was recognized at $16\frac{21}{40}$.

In 1829, March 4, the government announced the issue of certificates of debt, to the amount of 1,800,000 piasters, its creditors being required to take one-third of their debts in this form. As late as April 30, the public accounts were made out in Turkish piasters. On June 26, the government forbade the prevailing custom of reckoning five thin paras for six, [*Λιατάτουμεν νὰ πᾶσῃ ἡ ἐπικρατοῦσα συνῆθεια τῆς ἀνταλλαγῆς τῶν πέντε ψιλῶν παραδῶν ἀντὶ ἑξ,*] and also the making of payments in thin paras, except for small change. The "thin paras" were probably the coins which were at a premium in the settlement of accounts. As further evidence of a disturbance at this time in the currency, it is noted that the Finance Committee, July 5, fixed the price of rice, red at 55 paras the oke, and white at from 40 to 45.

August 14, the National Assembly approves of what the government has done in the matter of a mint,* and authorizes it to proceed further. By an order of the following day, the pay of Governor Capo d'Istria is fixed at 180,000 phœnixes, although other officers are still salaried in piasters.

* From the memorial of A. Kontostavlos, it appears that the first coins of independent Greece were struck on a press that had been used by the Knights of Malta. It was bought by him in Malta in 1828, for £100, and

brought to Ægina. From there, the first Greek coins, a phœnix, a lepton, a five-lepta, and a ten-lepta piece were sent, July 28, 1829, to the National Assembly at Argos.

September 28, the Finance Committee directs that the national coins, phœnixes and lepta, which have been already prepared, shall be put into circulation on the first of October. Subsequent orders are to prescribe the value of foreign money in the new currency. The phœnix (a name adopted for the unit and basis of the Greek coinage) is of silver, weighs one dram and three-eighths, [1 dram equal to 3 1-3 grammes,] and is composed like French silver coin, of ninety per cent of the purest silver and ten per cent of copper. The phœnix is divided into one hundred lepta. Six phœnixes make one Spanish pillar dollar, both in weight and in value.

The lepton (a name adopted for the smallest denomination of the Greek coinage) is of pure copper, weighs half a dram, and has the same nominal value as the para. On the basis of this lepton, and for the ease of daily payments, there have been struck two larger copper coins, the one weighing two and one-half drams, of the value of five lepta, the other weighing five drams, of the value of ten lepta.

The Greek coinage bears on one side the phœnix returning to life at sight of the rays of the Holy Spirit; with the cross over its head, and the legend *ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ* *ἡρώα* (State of Greece, 1821,) and on the other side a circle made of two branches, one of olive, and the other of laurel, with the value of the coin inscribed within, and around it the legend *ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΗΣ Ι. Α. ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΣ* (Governor J. A. Capo d'Istria) 1828.

The copper coins continued to be struck until 1831, when a copper of twenty lepta also was coined.

REIGN OF OTHO, 1832-1862.

After the accession of King Otho, the currency was changed by an order, February 8, (20) 1833, containing the following provisions. In place of the hitherto established unit, the phœnix, which was lighter than the assumed basis, there shall be introduced a new coin named a drachma, which shall be taken as the unit and basis of a new currency system. The drachma is divided into one hundred lepta. The weight of the drachma shall be 4.477 French grammes, of nine-tenths purity, viz. 4.029 grammes of pure silver and .448 of copper. Five-drachma pieces, half-drachmas and quarter-drachmas shall be coined of proportionate size and value.

Gold coins are authorized of twenty and of forty drachmas, to contain respectively 5.199 grammes of gold and 0.577 of copper, (total 5.776,) and 10.398 of gold and 1.155 of copper, (total 11.553.)

The copper lepton shall weigh 1,299, the pieces of two, five and ten lepta in proportion, and all to be of pure copper.

Creditors need not receive more than two per cent of their debts in copper. Foreign copper money and billon is prohibited from circulation. The former issue of coppers will be redeemed at eighty per cent of their nominal value, and are legal tender for the present at that rate. Phœnixes, having been found to contain 3.477 grammes of silver, are receivable at the Treasury at ninety-three lepta, and the following foreign coins at the rates indicated: franc, 1.11; five-franc, 5.58; twenty-franc, 22.33; forty-franc, 44.66; new Louis d'or, 26.54; Spanish Mexican dollar, 6.00; German dollar, 5.78; zuanziger, 0.95; Austrian sovereign, 38.88; Austrian and Bavarian florin, 13.06; Netherlands florin, 13.00.

An explanatory circular, issued, February 13, by the Secretary of Finance, contains the following statements: "About twelve thousand silver phoenixes were struck in the mint at the beginning of its operation, and at their first circulation, it was noticed that this coin, although ordered to be the sixth of the Spanish dollar, did not contain the required value. The coining of them then ceased, but the coining of the fractions in copper continued." "Possibly phoenixes and coppers have been coined irregularly. The government redeems only what has been coined at the mint." "Under the hitherto prevailing system, the country has been flooded with copper money. Under the new system, no more will enter into the circulation than is absolutely necessary for small change." "The rule that not more than two per cent of a debt can be paid in copper coin, is a security that there never will enter into circulation more copper coin than is needed." "Turkish gold coins have been for some time almost the only gold in circulation in the kingdom."

February 28, a table was published by the government, of the actual value of the coins in circulation, given to hundredths of a lepton, with the weight of precious metal they contained. The Spanish dollar alone was isometric with the new system, its purity being .896, viz. silver, 24.176, (= 6 x 4.029,) alloy, 2.806 grammes.

An order of April 23, permitted the circulation of the old coppers until October 1, as the new were not yet ready. Notice was given September 19, that there would be no further delay, and that the old copper would be redeemed on and after October 1.

Meanwhile, August 17, a stringent law prohibited all use of Turkish coins in Greece.

In 1835, January 30, [*Ἐφ. Κυβ.* Mar. 7,] there was established a table of equivalents to be used in the settlement of accounts with the Treasury, dating prior to the new currency system, in which the market values of pillar dollars, piasters and phoenixes were given for successive periods from January, 1822, to February, 1833. The value of the dollar was expressed in piasters and paras or (old) lepta, and the piaster and phoenix in the new currency. The dollar being equivalent in January, 1822, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ piasters or 300 paras, was throughout 1828 and 1829 equal to 15 piasters or 600 paras, and in 1833 to 19 piasters or 760 paras. The piaster at first equal to 80 lepta, in 1828 had become reduced to 40 and remained at that value to the end. The phoenix, at the time of its first issue, October, 1829, was to be reckoned equal to a drachma, but in the accounts of January and February, 1833, at only 80 lepta.

March 19, the Treasury is authorized to receive English crowns coined after 1816 at 6.40, shillings at 1.28, sovereigns at 28.12, Spanish pistoles at 23.15, and Portuguese doubloons at 100.50. By an order of November 9, South American dollars of Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, Chili, and Rio de la Plata (Colombia being excepted) were legalized for currency at the same rate as Spanish dollars, six drachmas.

During the reign of Otho, but little of his silver money was in circulation. When, occasionally, a drachma, half-drachma, or five-drachma piece changed hands, it passed at its nominal value. Quarter-drachmas were in demand for distributions at baptisms to the official witnesses of the ceremony. Parents would re-distribute on such occasions those which they had received for similar service. The street money changers still keep a stock on hand for

this want, though medalets are now much used instead. Gold coins of Otho were extremely rare. Gold and silver to the value of about one million drachmas were struck partly in Paris and partly in Munich. Silver to the amount of one hundred thousand drachmas was coined in Athens. Some drachmas bear the date of 1832. The coppers are dated from 1833 to 1857, and were all coined in Athens. Some appear to have been of mixed metal, and, according to common report, were made out of condemned cannon. Their total value for the whole of Otho's reign was 1,937,561 drachmas.

The gold and silver coins all have the head of the king, with the legend, *ΟΘΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ* *Otho, King of Greece*, and on the reverse, the Greek shield, with olive branch on each side, a crown above, and the denomination and date beneath. On the gold, the two olive branches meet beneath the shield, but on the silver the shield and branches rest on a base line. The copper coins have the Greek shield surmounted by a crown on obverse, and on reverse the denomination and date surrounded by wreath of two branches. At first, the branches were laurel, and were united both below and above. From 1847 olive branches were used, which were fastened only beneath. The legend on the obverse was originally *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ*, but was changed to *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ* some time between 1838 and 1844. As the meaning of the legend remains unaltered, it is probable that the word first used was considered inelegant.

IONIAN ISLANDS, 1801-1864.

The accession of the present sovereign, George, was soon followed by the annexation of the Ionian Islands, June 3, 1864, with a different money system. In 1801, under the Septinsular Republic, copper coins of one, five, and ten gazettes had been issued, some with Greek and some with Italian inscriptions. The English Protectorate, which was established by the treaty of 1815, found the Turkish para a familiar coin, and proceeded to legalize foreign silver for circulation, by simply counter-stamping it with figures, as 25, 50, and 60, to show its value in paras. Forgery of such marks being easy, a rude portrait of George the Third was added to the stamp. In 1819, a copper penny, a half-penny, and a farthing were struck in England for the Islands, bearing on one side English emblems, and on the other the winged lion of St. Mark, and the legend, *ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ* 1819. The lion holds in his raised paw a bundle of seven arrows, typical of the seven islands. This coinage seems to have been abundant. The half-penny was known as an obol. In 1821, half-farthings were coined in Corfu. In 1834, and from that year till 1862, the Ionian coinage was made in England, and consisted of a small copper, one-fifth of the obol, commonly called *mikron* or small piece, and a silver three-pence or *tripenon*, often called *hexoboli* or piece of six obols. The drachma of ancient Greece, it was remembered, was a coin of six obols. The *mikron* has on one side the figure of Britannia seated, and on the other, the type of the lion and arrows, with the legend, *ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ*. The *tripenon* differs only in having an oak-wreath enclosing the figure 30 in place of the lion and arrows.

[To be concluded.]

The new silver coin conduces to economy. It is a terrible strain to make up one's mind to spend a new silver dime, while a ten-cent rag awakens no compunction as it goes.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XI., page 31.]

LII. Medal struck by the Lodge de la Clemente Amitie, Paris. Obverse, The square and compasses, around which are entwined acacia* branches; within, C A in a cypher of script letters, Reverse, A man, naked, except for a small cloak hanging from his shoulders, walking to the left unharmed through flames which surround him; his arms crossed upon his breast. In the right hand corner, in very small letters, GAYRARD. In exergue, L.: D.: L.: CLEMENTE AMITIE in two lines. Silver and bronze. Size 18. The date of this Medal is uncertain; Merzdorf supposes it to have been struck in 1806, which is probably too early. The dies are believed to be yet in use. The Lodge was opened on the 8th of March, 1805; it is still working, and has a chapter and areopagus or council attached,† by the latter of which the previous Medal, LI, was struck.

LIII. Obverse, Within a ring formed by a serpent, having its tail in its mouth, a cross patee gules, surmounted by a smaller cross bottone argent. Legend, SEPT ECOSAIS REUNIS. O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, The square and compasses, enclosing a star of seven points bearing the letter G. Between the points are flames; around the star are figures in the following order, beginning at the top, under the head of the compasses, 7, 5, 3, 1, 6, 4, 2, which are placed on the inner edge of a glory of sixteen points, surrounding the star, and the rays of which are surmounted by the square and compasses. Legend, LA DOUCE ET CONFIANTE AMITIE LES UNIT 5809. [Sweet and trusting friendship unites them.] Copper silvered. Size 19. This Lodge was instituted February 4, 1809.

LIV. Obverse, Bust to right, of Cambaceres, with collar and jewel. On the edge of the bust, in small letters, LE. F.: JALEY. F.:. Below the bust a flaming sword, its hilt to the left, passing through a small square and compasses, the points of the latter towards the bust. Legend, J. J. REGIS CAMBACERES PRINCE ARCHI-CHANCELIER DE L'EMPIRE. ★ Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia, tied at the bottom by a ribbon, LA R.: M.: □ EC.: DE FRANCE SOUS LE TITRE DISTINCTIF DE ST.: ALEX^{PRE}. D'EC.: ET LE CONTRAT SOC.:. REUNIS, O.: DE PARIS, A SON GRAND MAITRE — LE 30^E JOUR DU 1^{ER} MOIS. 5807. in eleven lines. [The Worshipful ‡ Mother Scottish Lodge of France, assembled under the distinctive title of St. Alexander of Scotland and the Social Contract, Orient of Paris, to their Grand Master, March 30, 5807.] Silver. Size 25. This Medal is said to be very rare.

LV. Obverse, An altar having three steps; upon its top the two tables of the law, with a sword lying before them. At the foot of the altar is a cushion, and the square and compasses are leaning against its front. On the right side is a branch of olive, and on the left a sprig of acacia. The tables have the radiant sun on the left, and the moon darting its beams through

* I consider the branches to be acacia, though Merzdorf calls them olive: but they are the same as others which he calls acacia elsewhere.

† It may be proper to state, that the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted or Scottish rite are not conferred in France as in America. Many of the Lodges under the Grand Orient of France, are "chapitrale," that is, having a "chapter" connected, which confers the degree of Rose-croix; others are both "chapitrale" and "areopagite,"

conferring the degrees up to the thirtieth. The "Grand College of Rites" has the sole power to initiate into the thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third and last degree of the Scottish rite. (See Calendrier Maçonnique du Grand Orient de France for 1876, p. 40.) This explains why the figure 30 is found on Medals of the French Councils, as on LI. &c.

‡ The letter R denotes *Respectable*, corresponding to our word Worshipful.

clouds on the right. Legend, □ S^T ANTOINE. DU. PARFAIT CONTENTEMENT. In exergue, 5785. Reverse, In the background on the right, standing upon rocks, is a temple supported by four pillars, the door closed, the gable adorned with one, and the frieze with five, five-pointed stars. On the right and left of the temple are olive trees. In the foreground, on the left, a man hood-winked, clothed with a toga, his right leg and feet bare, his left hand grasped by an arm extended from clouds above him, is conducted over a winding path which leads to the temple. Legend, ACCROISEM^T DE L'ORDRE. [Increase of the Order.] In exergue, O. DE. PARIS, Border beaded. Silver. Size 20. This curious Medal has not before been described to my knowledge, and I am indebted to Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, for the opportunity of examining this and several others on this list.

LVI. Obverse, A radiant triangle, on which at its top are extended compasses, and at the bottom a square; between them, AMIS. Legend, ORIENT DE PARIS. Reverse, A pedestal, inscribed AD HUC STAT, [It yet stands,] supporting a broken column; below the pedestal, in very small letters, DES NOYERS, and below that 2, (which I suppose alludes to the year of the Revolution of 1789.) Legend, REGIME RECTIFIE. [The amended rule.] Silver. Size 14.

LVII. Obverse, On a rocky cliff stands a circular temple, supported by six columns, and surrounded by rays which fall from a triangle of three stars above. In the foreground at the foot of the cliff, is a pedestal, on which is a bust; on its right a palette, brush and tragic mask; on its left a globe, scroll, comic mask, trumpet, and staff, with cap and bells, which I take to be the emblems of the Nine Muses. Legend, SI VIRTUS ABSIT NIHIL IPSA SCIENTIA PRODEST. [If virtue be absent, knowledge itself is of no value.] In exergue, COQUARDON F. OFF. D. G. O. D. F. in two lines. Reverse, LOGE DES NEUF SOEURS OR. DE PARIS 5776 in four lines. [Lodge of the Nine Muses, Orient of Paris, 5776.] Silver. Size 16. Somewhat rare.

LVIII. Obverse, Bust of Franklin,* facing the left; below, in small letters, BERNIER. Legend, BENJ. FRANKLIN MINIS^T PLEN^T DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQ. SEPT. MDCCLXXXIII. Reverse, On a rocky hill a circular temple, within and near which are the Nine Muses at work. At the right, F. B. Legend, DE LEURS TRAVAUX NAITRA LEUR GLOIRE. [From their labor springs their glory.] In exergue, DES NEUF SOEURS. Silver and bronze. Size 19. This Medal is very rare.

LIX. Obverse, Bust of Franklin, facing the left. Legend, BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN. Reverse, A serpent coiled in a circle, surrounding a radiant triangle, bearing the Hebrew letters for Jehovah. Under the serpent the square and compasses entwined by olive branches; on the right a trowel, and on the left a gavel. Over the head of the compasses are seven stars. Legend, LES MAC. FRANC. A FRANKLIN M. DE LA L □ DES 9 SOEURS O. DE PARIS 5778 + 5829 + In very small letters between the dates, PINGRET F. Bronze. Size 26. The Provincial Grand Lodge at Rostock, Germany, has one in lead. The obverse of this Medal was muled with another reverse, not Masonic, and published by Durand, 1819, in the "Series Numismatiæ. The die of the Masonic reverse cracked, and the Medal is rare.†

* This Medal is IV. in Appleton's list of Franklin Medals. See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. VII. p. 50. We shall give an engraving of this in the next number.

† This Medal is XII. in Appleton's list of Franklin Medals.

LX. Obverse, A full blown rose, with the stem on which are eleven leaves, in the centre of a glory shaped like a star, on the inside edge of which is a circle of nine five-pointed stars. Legend, above, CONSERVONS SA FRAICHEUR. [We preserve its freshness;] below, L. DE LA ROSE ETOILEE. REG.: [Lodge of the Starry Rose revived.] Reverse, A double-headed eagle displayed, and holding a sword in its talons, the hilt to the right. A crown above it, from which a ribbon falls upon each head; on the right, below the wing, a radiant Greek cross; on the left, a square and compasses, enclosing a small five-pointed star, also surrounded by rays. Legend, PRAEMIA SI STUDIO CONSEQUAR ISTA SAT EST. [If I may obtain the rewards by zeal, that is enough.] Bronze. Size 18.

LXI. A curious Medal, once belonging to Henry Price, first Provincial Grand Master of North America, of silver, struck in a die, with what would have been the field carefully cut out, leaving the objects equally to be distinguished on either side. Obverse, Within a circle bearing the words AMOR. HONOR. ET JUSTITIA. [Love, honor and justice,] and divided into quarters by the letters N. E. S. W. (the E at the top, between HONOR and ET,) are two pillars, upon the top of which is a level: the square and compasses on the Bible, above; the top of the level and the joint of the compasses being together nearly in the centre. On the right of these the sun, a gavel and two crossed pens; on the left, the crescent moon, a plumb, and a scroll on which is the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid; from the top of the plumb diagonally to the foot of the right hand pillar is the twenty-four inch gauge. The same description applies to the reverse, except that the objects are reversed relatively to each other. On the rim of the circle at the bottom, SIT LUX ET LUX FUT, [Let there be light, and there was light,] and at the top the All-seeing eye, between A M and 5763. A loop is attached, by which it was worn suspended by a ribbon. This Medal is of English origin, and is found with different dates, probably having been used as a Lodge or member's jewel.

LXII. Prince of Wales Masonic Halfpenny Token. Obverse, A shield bearing on a field gules a chevron between three castles argent; on the chevron a pair of compasses extended. Crest, a dove proper on a sphere. Supporters, two beavers proper. Motto, on a ribbon beneath the shield, AMOR, HONOR ET JUSTITIA. Legend, 24 NOV. 1790 PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G M ÷ This was doubtless intended to represent the Arms of the Society of Freemasons, as used by the Grand Lodge of England before the Union, which, as given by Burke, differ from the above in having the field *sable*, and no motto. Reverse, A triangle, within which is an angel, resting his left hand upon a plumb, and pointing with his right to the letter G, within the upper angle, from which issue rays; behind the angel are clouds; in the lower corners of the triangle are the square and compasses on the right, and a book on the left; at his feet a gavel, trowel, &c.; around the sides of the triangle, WISDOM STRENGTH & BEAUTY. Legend, SIT LUX ET LUX FUT. On the edge, sunken, * MASONIC TOKEN I SKETCHLEY FECIT 1794 Copper. Size 18.

There are a great number of varieties of this token, the dies differing principally in the form of the clouds or the rays on the reverse, or the position of the letters or the dots after them on both obverse and reverse. The lettering of the inscription on the edge also varies greatly. The following are mentioned in "Batty's Copper Coinage of Great Britain, &c."

(a.) HALFPENNY, PAYABLE AT THE BLACK HORSE, TOWER HILL. Batty gives a number of varieties with this edge, more or less imperfectly struck; in some cases several letters are wanting.

(b.) PAYABLE AT LONDON — the remainder of the edge being filled with alternate crosses and dots.

(c.) PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN This variety is also found with more or less of the letters omitted by carelessness in striking.

(d.) PAYABLE AT PARKER'S OLD BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE.

(e.) MASONIC TOKEN. I. SCETCHLEY FUCIT. 1794. (The name and *fecit* spelled incorrectly.)

(f.) MASONIC TOKEN. I. SKETCHLEY, R. A. & P. G. S. BIRMINGHAM FECIT.

(g.) MASONIC TOKEN BROTHER SKETCHLEY, BIRMINGHAM FECIT.

(h.) MASONIC HALFPENNY TOKEN, MDCCXCIV.

Batty also mentions several varieties, similar to (e.) having blunders in the spelling of the words on the edge, as Maconic, Scritchley, &c., which we have not thought necessary to particularize. Both obverse and reverse dies have been muled extensively, as will be seen from the following numbers.

LXIII. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, The Royal arms with the motto of the Prince of Wales, ICH DIEN on a ribbon. Legend, LONDON & MIDDLESEX HALF PENNY. Edge as LXII (c.) Copper. Size 18.

LXIV. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, Bust of the Prince of Wales, to right. Legend, GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES Edge, PAYABLE IN LANCASTER, LONDON OR BRISTOL. Copper. Size 18.

LXV. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, Three quarter bust of the Prince of Wales to right. Legend, GEO PRINCE OF WALES. HALF PENNY. Edge as LXIV. Copper. Size 18.

LXVI. Obverse, As obverse of LXII. Reverse, Bust of the Duke of York to right. Legend, FRED^k DUKE OF YORK. over the bust; below, HALF-PENNY, 1795. Edge milled. Copper. Size 18.

LXVII. Obverse, As reverse of LXII. Reverse, As reverse of LXV. Edge as LXIV. This is also found with some of the letters on the edge omitted. Copper. Size 18.

LXVIII. Obverse, J H B in a cypher below a pair of scales. Legend, EAST GRIMSTEAD HALFPENNY, 1795. Reverse, As obverse of LXII, but with legend, PRO BONO PUBLICO. Edge, PAYABLE AT J. & H. BOORMAN. Copper and bronze. Size 18.

LXIX. Masonic Penny Token of the Prince of Wales. There are at least two types of this token.

(a.) Obverse, Similar to obverse of LXII, (a triangle containing emblems,) but without the words Wisdom, Strength & Beauty. Legend, MASONIC PENNY, 1795. Reverse, Similar to reverse of LXII, (arms, supporters, crest and motto,) but with legend, * PRO BONO PUBLICO * Edge, MANUFACTURED BY W. LUTWYCHE, BIRMINGHAM.

(b.) Obverse, Bust of Prince of Wales to right. The legend on the obverse of the only one of this of which I have any knowledge is indistinct, it having been struck over another coin. Reverse As (a.) but having the date 1795. Edge, as (a.) Copper. Size 20. These penny tokens are said to be rarer than the halfpennies, and do not appear to have been so extensively muled.

LXX. Obverse, A broken column, round which is wound a wreath. On the right a plumb, and on the left a level. Below the column, AD HUC STABIT [Yet it will stand.] Legend, LOGE DE LA CONSTANCE EPROUVEE * Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing C E in a cypher of script

letters. On the right of the compasses the sun, and on the left the moon. Legend, CONSTITUEE PAR LE G. O. FR. LE 12^{ME} J^R DU 6^{ME} M^S 5785. [Constituted by the Grand Orient of France, August 12, 1785.] Border beaded, edges milled. Copper. Size 18. This Medal is struck like a coin, and is somewhat scarce.

LXXI. Obverse, Within a wreath of acacia, tied at the base by a ribbon, LOGE JEAN DE LA FONTAINE O.^R DE CHATEAU THIERRY in five lines. Reverse, A radiant triangle, with the Hebrew letters for Jehovah; on the rays which surround it, a square and compasses, the head of the latter being a five-pointed blazing star, bearing the letter G. From the angles made by the legs of the compasses with the square arise two pillars, with ornamented capitals; the shaft of that upon the left has the letter J upon it, and the one on the right, B. Below the angle of the square, two branches of acacia, crossed and tied by a ribbon, under which, and between the stems, in very small letters, ROQUELAY. Legend, ET ERIT MERCES COPIOSA. [And the reward will be abundant.] Bronze. Size 16. This Medal is said to be rare. I have not ascertained its date, but the Lodge is not now on the Calendrier Maçonnique.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

THE CENTENNIAL AWARD MEDALS.

ENGRAVINGS of the Medals awarded to exhibitors at Philadelphia have appeared, and the dies have been prepared by Henry Mitchell, of Boston. The Medals are to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint. They are of bronze, four inches in diameter, which is said to be the largest work of the kind ever made in this country. The design accepted has for the obverse, a female figure, seated, facing observer's left, crowned with laurel, holding in her extended right hand a wreath of laurel; her left rests upon an oval shield, having on it a *fac simile* of the seal of the United States. Behind her is a factory; before her are emblems of art and manufactures—a pallet, bust, vase, anvil, square, gavel, and part of a cog wheel. In exergue, in small letters, HENRY MITCHELL. DES. & SC. BOSTON, U. S. A. This central design is surrounded by a circle of thirty-eight six-pointed stars, divided into four equal parts by raised elliptical tablets, with seated female figures, personifying the four continents: at the top is America, turned to the right, holding the shield of the United States, an eagle is soaring in the sky; on the left, Europe, to the left, resting upon her right hand, behind her a gavel, in the background a Grecian temple; on the right, Africa, to the right, a couching lion behind her, and palm trees and pyramids in the background; at the bottom, Asia, turning towards the observer, with oriental temples and pagodas in the background. A border of a character similar to that known in architecture as *echinus*, around the edge. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom and open at the top, AWARDED BY UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, in four lines, the first and last curving. The wreath sends out a spray on each side, which divides into two semicircles the legend, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI. Border as obverse.

"The Queen has given instructions for an Arctic medal for the officers and men of the Alert, Discovery, and Pandora. Of course the metal used will be frosted silver."—*London "Judy," December 6, 1876.*

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 6. The regular monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Wm. P. Coolbaugh of Oshkosh, Wis., and another of several Japanese coins from Wm. H. C. Lawrence of Boston. Dr. Fowle exhibited some beautiful French bronze Medals. The Secretary showed two exceedingly rare mule half-dollars, being the two obverses of the coinage of 1839, with the flying-eagle reverse. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins, 1811-16, but nothing was brought, except by the Secretary, who showed half-dollar, dime, two cents, and half-cent of 1811, half-dollar and five cents of 1812, half-dollar and three cents of 1813, half-dollar, two dimes and three cents of 1814, half-dollar and quarter-dollar of 1815, and four cents of 1816. The Society adjourned a little before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

November 3. The regular monthly meeting was held this day, the President in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Appleton, who has recently sailed for Europe, Mr. Marvin was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. The report of the last meeting was read and approved. Dr. Green presented two advertising cards, struck in rubber, giving times of departure of trains, on Shore line, and Stonington line. Size 20. He also exhibited a superb Russian silver medal, size 41, and read a brief description of it, prepared for him by the courtesy of Captain L. P. Semetschkin, of the Russian Navy, Aid-de-camp to H. I. H. the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, as follows:—"This is a Medal commemorative of the Centennial of the Academy of Science, at St. Petersburg, Russia. On the obverse is represented a bust to right in profile, of the Emperor Nicholas I., with the legend, (in modern Russ characters,) By the grace of God, Nicholas I. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias. On the reverse is represented Pallas, seated, and crowning with her right hand a double bust (in Janus form on a pedestal) of the Emperors Peter the Great and Nicholas I. Above, the legend, To the founder and to the keepers. On the base of the statue is the name of the artist, &c., Composed and engraved by Count Th. Tolstoy, (which also appears in very small letters on the obverse, under the bust.) In exergue, Imperial Academy of Science in St. Petersburg, December xxix, anno MDCCCXXXI." Mr. Child exhibited two very fine cents of 1814. Mr. Marvin exhibited some Masonics, including a rare French Medal of Cambaceres, in silver; one of the Lodge of the Pyramids, at Alexandria, Egypt, in bronze, and a curious shell from a die or seal, loaned him by Mr. D. Proskey. Also, a silver medal of McLellan Lodge, one of the Army Lodges in the late Rebellion. Mr. Colburn brought two Catalogues, one of the Paul Henckel Sale, in Berlin, very carefully prepared, and handsomely printed, which was presented to the Society by the compiler, Herr A. Weyl, of Berlin; the other a fine quarto, illustrated with many copperplate engravings, containing descriptions of the coins and medals struck in Hamburg, Germany, which was presented by G. F. Ulex, Esq., of that city. The thanks of the Society were voted for these valuable gifts. The President proposed Dr. Robert Morris of La Grange, Kentucky, as a Corresponding Member. Remarks were made on the Diplomatic Medal, recently struck at the Philadelphia Mint, which was brought to light by members of the Society. Adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR MEETING was held at Mott Memorial Hall, November 21, 1876, Prof. Anthon presiding. The following persons were elected corresponding members:—Messrs. Henry W. Holland and W. T. R. Marvin of Boston, Dr. Edward Maris of Philadelphia, Anselm Rhéaume, Esq., of Quebec, and Wm. Lee, M. D., of Washington, D. C. The Curator reported donations from J. N. T. Levick, of an uncirculated cent of 1814, a mis-struck dime of 1875, and several foreign pieces; from Edward Cogan, a

number of fine Medals, among which was the Ingraham, also the Somers Medal struck at the U. S. Mint, a bronze Medal of Charles X coronation, and a brass James Buchanan Medal, size 38, &c.; from James Oliver, two Medals in white metal, one the Napoleon III. Exposition Medal, the other the Duke of Wellington Funeral Medal; from corresponding member J. H. Applegate, one Medal in white metal of the San Francisco Celebration, July 4, 1876; from Mr. D. Proskey, one white metal Medal, obv. Fountain, rev. Serpent, &c., also, white metal impression, obv. A. Lincoln. rev. "Our Nation's Freedom," &c. The Librarian's report included a number of catalogues of coin sales, and other numismatic publications.

A very complete collection of medals and coins relating to Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, were exhibited by Messrs. Anthon and Betts. Mr. Balmanno exhibited eight uncirculated varieties of the Canadian "un sou," among which was the rare one in brass, engraved in Sandham's Coins, Plate 8, Fig. 1; the Northwest Company's Token of 1820, the only one at present known; three of the large silver Medals struck by the British government for presentation to their Indian allies in America, the 1st, a young bust of George III. struck about the year 1776, size 48,—the 2d, an old bust of George III. 1814, size 48,—the 3d, a young head of Queen Victoria, with inscription, "presented to Joseph M. Itkobeitch, Chief of the Micmac Indians at Restigouche by the Minister of War and Colonies, by command of the Queen, 25th Jan. 1842," size 44, with ring; the reverses of these three last bear the Royal Arms of England. W. Poillon exhibited an English shilling with a Spanish countermark, a Masonic Ducat of Brunswick, 1745, (see Marvin's List, XII.) a silver Medal, "Lodge La Bien Aimée at Amsterdam," (Marvin's List, XVIII.) a silver Medal, "Consecration of the Lodge Darmstadt, 1818," an oval silver gilt Medal very rare, Jubilee Medal of the Lodge La Vertu at Leyden 5807, a silver Medal of the Jubilee of the Grand Lodge of Netherlands 5808, also, two varieties of the Copenhagen Exhibition Medal in bronze, obv. two cherubs bearing a palm wreath, and holding a wreath over the bust of Washington in an oval, all supported by an eagle with outspread wings, above, "Let us have peace": in the second variety, in place of the words, "Let us, &c.," the date MDCCLXXVI appears, size 35. Mr. A. C. Zabriskie exhibited one set each in four metals, of Hayes and Wheeler, and Tilden and Hendricks, size 14, only six sets each struck; also, one of Wm. A. Wheeler, size 20, 1876, white metal, twenty-five only struck. Mr. Pryor exhibited one of Charles X. Pretender to the throne of France, 1591, with the motto, "Sit nomen domini benedictum," shield with fleur de lis, about the value of half a crown, silver; also, a Monmouth halfpenny, 1668, and a King's Lyn farthing of 1669. Mr. Betts exhibited a large shell, representing the copy of Trumbull's celebrated painting of the Declaration of Independence in very high relief; rev. two tablets containing the names of the signers, &c., size 96. Mr. Parish exhibited a silver Medal to commemorate the alliance in 1688 of Louis XIV. of France, Solymán III. of Turkey, Mezzomorto of Turkey and James II. of England; rev. an allegorical figure of the devil, overhead the words, "The fifth in the league," and underneath, the crescent resting on three lilies, size 23; also a silver Medal, obv. Joseph II. Emperor, bust to right; rev. two Turks surrendering to a soldier, inscription, "Long live Landon, always the same hero;" below, "To the City of Albagraeca, attack Sept. 30th, and the castle received in surrender, Oct. 8th, 1789," size 28; also, a Medal, obv. a view of a city, inscription, "Petro Varodinum," rev. allegorical figure, inscription, "In memory of the liberation of Petro Varodinum from the Turks, Oct. 1, 1694, &c.," silver, size 24; also, obv. a view of a city besieged; legend, "Joy to the Emperor," rev. "Neuheusel built 1581, besieged by the Turks, 1663, besieged by his Imperial Majesty, June 27th, July 7th, and taken by storm, August 19th, 1585," copper, size 22; also, two emblematic figures surrounding the head of Morosini, a Venetian General; Legend, "Terror of the Turks." Rev. views of the Cities of Lepanto, Patrasso, Athens, Corinth, &c., 1687. Silver, size 26; also, a Medal, two busts facing, of Cornelius De Witt, born 1623, and John De Witt, born 1625. Inscription in Latin, "Correct in life and free from guilt, this man greatest in arms, that one in peace." Rev. emblematic figures of two men being destroyed by wild beasts; also, a silver Medal to the memory of William of Orange and Count Egmont and Horn, size 38. Prof. Anthon exhibited three large silver Medals on the Peace of Utrecht, each with a different bust,

and all of them uncirculated re-strikes from the Musée Monétaire ; also, the following coins and medals of the fifteenth century, dated with Roman numerals :—

1446. Cast Medal of whitish bronze, by Matteo de Pastris, also called Pastino, or Pasti. Legend, (Latin) "Sigismund Pandulf Malatesta, son of Pandulf," bust to the left, in skull-cap, and close-fitting garment. Rev. Legend, (Latin,) Sismund Castle of Rimini M·CCCC·XLVI· Perspective view of the Castle of Rimini. Size 48. 1450. Bronze Medal. Legend, (Latin,) "Sigismund Pandulf" &c., as before. Laureated bust, in armor and mantle, to the left. Rev. Leg. (Latin,) "Splendid Temple of Rimini vowed and built in the year of Grace M·CCCC·L" Facade of the Church of St. Francis, at Rimini, as erected by the Prince in accordance with a vow, and finished in 1450, size 24, another celebrated work of Matteo Pasti. 1459. Bronze Medal. Francesco Sforza, 1447-1466. Bust to right. V · | · F · (? Vivus Fecit, or Vivat Floreat) Legend, (Latin, and beginning with the "biscia,") signifies, "Francis Sforza Visconti, fourth Duke of Milan, Father of War and Author of Peace" MCCCCLVI. Rev. Bust of his son, Galeazzo Maria to left, between · V · | · F · and the date MCCCC | LVIII Legend, (Latin, beginning as before,) signifies, "G. M. Sforza Visconti, eldest son of Francis Sforza, fourth Duke of Milan." Size 27. 1470. Bronze Medal. Legend, (Latin,) "Paul II. Venetian, Supreme Pontiff" Bust to left, bare-headed, in pluvial or cope. Rev. In a heavy garland of oak, inscription, (Latin,) "In the year of Christ MCCCCLXX. founded this building," size 26. These Medals were placed in the foundation-walls of a magnificent Tribune or Apsis, which this Pope built in the old St. Peter's. He also showed a silver coin of Mary of Burgundy, 1478; a marriage dollar of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy, 1479; a large and heavy cast bronze Medal of Sultan Mahomet, probably by Matteo Pasti, 1481, size 70; and a gold florin of Maximilian, 1496. The last four dated with Arabic numerals.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

A MEETING was held on Wednesday, the 22d November, Daniel Rose, Esq., in the chair. A number of books, pamphlets and catalogues were presented to the Society. Mr. John Horne was elected a member. Mr. Gerald E. Hart exhibited a series of four Indian Chief Medals, an Agricultural Society Medal, a Directory of Montreal in 1819, (the first Directory of the city, and only known copy,) and a plan of the Siege of Quebec in 1759. The Indian Chief series consist of: I. Obv. Ludovicus XV. Rex Christianissimus. Bust laureated; rev. Honor and Courage standing upright, facing each other, each holding at arm's length a lance, the other hands grasped. Leg. Honor et Virtus. Size 36, thick planchet. This Medal is the only known specimen, and is supposed to be one of those mentioned in P. Kalm's Travels in Canada, 1749, in which he states, "that the Indian chiefs, in their reception of the new Governor, wore around their necks strings of wampum, to which was suspended a large silver Medal, bearing the king's effigy." In the catalogue of the Musée Monétaire, this Medal is not mentioned, but, under heading of "Peace of Utrecht," No. 469 has a similar reverse, with obv. head of Louis XIV. Likewise No. 192 under Louis XVI. has the same rev. It is inferred that these were not of an authorized design, but a few may have been muled, especially as the size corresponds with No. 469. The Medal has been a reward for services which terminated in the Peace of "Aix la Chapelle," corresponding in time with Kalm's travels, and thus is not mentioned by the observant Charlevoix. II. Obv. George III. and Queen Charlotte, busts facing, court dress, no legend. Overhead, drapery, divided by two tassels. Rev. Royal Arms, as on No. 59, (Sandham,) size 24. This Medal, hitherto unknown, is considered to belong to an Indian Chief series, from its similarity in reverse to the above No. 59. Its size may account for its scarcity, as doubtless the chiefs did not appreciate so trivial a gift, causing the authorities to withdraw and replace it by the following larger Medals. *Peace of Paris 1763 Medals*:— III. Bust of George III. in armor; Georgius III. Dei Gratia; rev. Royal Arms. Sandham, No. 59, size 48. IV. Ditto. Sandham, No. 61, size 38. The Agricultural Society Medal is also the first shown to this Society. Obv. Two horses, tandem, drawing a

plough in a farm. A man leads the first horse, whilst another guides the plough. In back-ground, a fence and a range of mountains; below, a horn of plenty, with a rake and other garden instruments grouped; the word "Montreal" is engraved. Legend, Agricultural Society, Lower Canada. Rev. An engraved inscription.

GERALD E. HART, *Sec'y.*

The Annual Meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held Wednesday Evening, 13th December, 1876. The President, Mr. D. Rose, in the chair. Among the gifts received, was a Medal in bronze of the "Western Congregational Church," from Mr. McLachlan. Major Latour exhibited a number of autograph letters written in Canada, in the seventeenth century, of unusual interest and intrinsic value. Mr. Ferrier showed a collection of Rebellion issue, and a Canada Bank Note of 1792, 5s. Mr. Cushing presented a Marriage Medalet, said to be used in the country districts of Canada, as a marriage gift; also, a "Fete Nationale" Medalet in silver. Mr. Mott, proof set of George III., 1812, three pieces, and Mr. Hart, a Masonic Diploma, dated 10 June, 1760, signed by officers of the Lodge and Aaron Hart, ancestor of the Secretary. Messrs. J. L. MacPherson and James Smith were elected members. A discussion on the advisability of an amalgamation with the Montreal Historical Society followed, and the following officers were then elected for 1877:— Henry Mott, *Pres't*; Daniel Rose, *1st Vice-Pres't*; Major Latour, *2d Vice-Pres't*; R. W. McLachlan, *Treas'r and Curator*; Gerald E. Hart, *Sec'y.* The Society then examined the valuable collection belonging to the Secretary, consisting of Canadian coins, Medals, and Rebellion issue, including all the more rare and unique Canadian pieces that are now obtainable, as well as the minute varieties of the Canadian issue of coins, which, as far as known, constitute this collection the most complete yet formed. The Library of Works on Canada was also examined with interest. The meeting then adjourned. GERALD E. HART, *Sec'y.*

COIN SALES.

ADAMS COLLECTION.

THE collection of Mr. Henry S. Adams of Boston, was sold in New York, Oct. 30 and 31, and Nov. 1, last, by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co. The Catalogue, prepared by Edward Cogan, (69 pages,) contained 1,587 lots, including a large collection of continental and colonial money, many rare American colonial coins, early issues of the Mint, &c. We give a few of the prices obtained.

Liberty and no slavery, silver "Copperhead cards," v. r. \$4.00; Westwood's Washington, gilt, size 24, v. r. \$4.50; Bombardment of Louisbourg, copper, size 28, v. f. \$9.25; *Dollars*, 1794, \$80.00; 1795, fillet head, \$4.25; two of 1797, at \$5.25 each; 1802, v. g. \$4.00; 1804, (from Cohen Sale, where it brought \$325,) \$500; 1840, \$3.13; 1846, proof, slightly nicked, \$3.75; 1851, proof, \$33.00; 1853, proof, \$11.50; 1855, good, \$6.50. *Half-Dollars*, 1796, good, \$31.00; 1797, fair, \$9.00; 1801, \$1.87; 1815, uncir. \$6.00. *Quarter-Dollars*, 1796, \$15.00; 1807, \$2.00; 1815, \$5.00; 1823, v. r. \$55.00; 1827, exceedingly rare, \$83.50; 1847, proof, \$2.00; 1849, proof, \$2.38. *Dimes*, 1796, fine, \$7.50; 1797, \$1.38; 1798, struck over 1797, \$2.25; 1800, v. r. injured, \$3.25; 1809, \$2.75; 1822, r. \$1.50; 1846, \$1.60. *Half-Dimes*, 1797, 15 stars, v. f. \$9.50; 1800, v. f. \$10.00; 1802, obv. v. f. rev. poor, \$70.00; 1803, \$8.50; 1805, v. f. \$11.00; 1846, \$1.10. *Proof sets*, 1857, 7 pieces, \$19.00; 1858, \$10.50. *Washingtons*, Large eagle cent, 1791, \$4.50; small do. \$6.87; 1792, G. Washington President I. \$17.50; 1792, obv. head to left, Washington President, rev. spread eagle with scroll, v. r. \$33.00; "Fame" Medal, \$10.00; Voltaire do. uncir. \$5.50; Eccleston do. v. f. and r. \$4.50 (bronzed). Germantown Medal, \$9.50; Libertas Americana, v. f. \$4.00; Lord Baltimore shilling, \$17.00; do. sixpence, \$18.00; do. fourpence, \$25.00; Baltimore town piece, \$8.00; Virginia shilling, \$110.00; Immune Columbia, rev. Nova Constellation, v. r. and f. \$40.00; Excelsior cent, \$20.00; Higby copper, Value me, &c., \$9.00; Franklin cent, 1787, States United, rev. We are one, \$12.00; Kentucky Myddleton token, \$10.00. *Pattern Dollars*, Flying eagle, proof, 1836, \$6.25; do. Gobrecht in the field, \$40.00; flying eagle, 1838, proof, \$29.00; another, 1839, \$41.00. *Cents*, 1793, wreath, stars and stripes on edge, \$17.50; another, one hundred &c., on edge, \$20.50; ring cent, obv. fair, rev. v. fine, \$21.00; another, fair, \$9.00; 1794, uncir. \$6.50; 1795, thin planchet, \$10.50; do. Jefferson head, \$32.00; 1796, Liberty cap, uncir. \$36.00; 1799, undoubted original, v. f. \$26.50; 1800, \$15.00; 1804, guaranteed original, \$27.00; 1812, v. f. \$6.00; 1821, v. f. \$9.00; 1823, \$8.25; 1843, proof, \$9.50; 1857, proof, \$6.00. *Half-Cents*, 1793, v. f. \$11.25; 1796, only good but very rare, \$76.00; 1841, proof, \$5.00; 1847, do. \$5.75; 1848, do. \$6.00. *Half-Eagles*, 1795, large eagle, v. r. \$16.50; 1798, do. \$7.00; 1815, only five known, v. f. \$150.00; 1828, uncir. \$10.50. *Quarter-Eagles*, 1798, v. r. \$7.50; 1821, proof, \$6.25; 1829, do. \$6.00. A good collection of continental and colonial paper money brought very fair prices.

HAVANA AND HAINES COLLECTIONS.

OCTOBER 17-20, a sale of coins, embracing two large collections, and containing many Spanish and Spanish-Colonial, early English and Scotch, with ancient Greek copper and silver, Roman Consular and Imperial coins, American silver, &c., took place at the rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt. The Catalogue, 80 pages, was prepared by William H. Stobridge, and included 1,753 lots, among them many very rare and valuable pieces. The sale was well attended, but the prices generally were very low. We can quote only a few:—A two-real piece of Ferdinand and Isabella, oxidized, but good and very rare, brought \$3.25; a real of same reign, bright and uncir. \$3.00; Columbus Medal, on erection of statue in Cardenas, 80 cts.; Cuban Medal, 1875, in honor of fallen Spanish soldiers, rare, \$7.00; gold doubloon of Philip V., \$17.25; many fine coins of Mexico and Spanish America sold at little above their value in silver. A Medal of Gustavus Adolphus, silver proof, size 28, \$9.00; a variety of fine ancient Greek and Roman coins went at remarkably low prices. A crown of Edward VI., 1551, brought \$5.00; half-crown of Cromwell, \$5.25; farthing of Queen Anne, uncir. \$4.35; sous of Louis XV. "Col. Franc. de l'Am." 1761, \$15.25; crown of Wladislaus IV. of Poland, uncir. 1637, \$10.12; (a crown of this King sold in Frankfort at the Hess Sale for \$16.50.) Crown of Sigismund, Prince of Transylvania, \$12.12; many of the gold and silver pieces went for their mere intrinsic value, or less. The sale realized in all only about \$3,000.

SALE AT FRANKFORT, GERMANY.

WE have received from Mr. S. K. Harzfeld of Philadelphia, the Agent of the well-known Numismatist, Adolph Hess, of Frankfort, Germany, a priced Catalogue of the very extensive coin sale in that city, in August last, extending into the month of September. The Catalogue contains 164 pages, and included 4,496 lots. Some of the pieces were described in the last number of the *Journal*, and we quote a few of the prices obtained, regretting that we have no room to spare for more extended notice. We have reckoned the marks, in which the prices are given, at the value of twenty-five cents.

Silver pound piece of Charles I., \$19.00; Grand Ecu of Francis I., silver, v. r. \$90.00; half teston of Francis I., r. \$11.00; coin of Henry IV., 1607, v. f. and r. \$38.00; French Medal of Guiot, v. f. original in silver, \$15.00. *Polish pieces*, Twenty-seven bracteats, curious and rare, of Mieszko III. of Poland, sold from \$1.50 to \$8.00 each; Cracow groschen of Casimir the Great, \$65.00; Feldthaler of Sigismund, 1564, v. f. \$54.00; crown of Sigismund III., 1592, r. and f. \$87.50; thaler of 1614, \$65.00; guldenhaler, 1623, \$16.25; half-thaler, 1631, \$10.00; a number of other Polish pieces of Wladislaus IV. and John Casimir, at prices varying from \$10 to \$50. Medal of Sobieski, 1686, v. f. \$25.00. Oval Medal, gold, of Christine of Sweden, extremely rare, \$65.00; piaster of Philip III. of Spain, 1611, f. \$25.00; a large number of Papal Medals from John XXII., 1316, to Pius IX., sold very low, scarcely any bringing over \$3.25; thaler of 1596, by the Bishop of Eichstadt, v. f. \$32.50; teston of Sebastian of Lausanne, about 1520, \$42.50; several Medals of the Grand Masters of the Knights of St John, of Rhodes, 1314 to 1454, brought good prices, from \$4 to \$25 each; Berlin "Gold gulden" of Joachim I., \$46.25; "Grace Penny" of George II., Darmstadt, 1626, \$26.50; double thaler, 1629, East Friesland, \$38.75; scudo of Anton Mana, of Dezana, v. r. \$40.00; Libertas Americana, rev. Communi Consensu, \$17.50; half-eagle, 1802, (die altered from 1801,) \$8.75; do. 1806, \$7.00; quarter do. 1798, v. f. \$13.75; cent, 1798, \$3.87; Lord Baltimore groat, \$10.00. Many other pieces brought correspondingly high prices.

THE COINAGE BILL.

THE bill introduced by Senator Sherman, prescribing coins of the United States, is understood to have been prepared by the Director of the Mint. It provides, that upon the obverse of all the gold and silver coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty," and the year of coinage. Upon the reverse of the gold coins, except the gold dollar, and upon the trade dollar, there shall be a representation of an eagle, with the inscription "U. S. of America," and the denomination of the coin. The gold dollar and all the silver coins, except the trade dollar, are to bear upon their reverse a wreath, with the denomination, and the inscription "United States of America." The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to cause the motto, "In God We Trust," to be inscribed on such of the coins as shall admit of this motto. It is also provided, that the three-dollar gold pieces, and the twenty-cent silver pieces shall not hereafter be coined, and the third section of the bill is as follows:—The devices of the minor coins shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the Republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those on the gold and silver coins, and each minor coin shall express its proper date and value.

INDIAN RELICS.

THE article below has been copied quite extensively by the newspapers. Another account of the same affair was printed in the last number of the *Journal*, page 41. Shinnecook is an Indian Reservation, about ten miles from Sag Harbor, on Long Island.

SHINNECOOK was lately in an uproar, caused by a gentleman boarding in this village, an archæologist, who, the day before, assisted by one of the trustees of the tribe, had taken some relics from two Indian (supposed) graves. The young braves (?) expressed some dissatisfaction at the wanton desecration of the deserted and pastured graves of their ancestors. It seems William S. Pelletreau had some time ago obtained consent of the tribe to make a search for relics in the old abandoned burial places of the Shinnecooks, but had never taken advantage of the permission accorded to him. The gentleman in question went on the right granted to Mr. Pelletreau, and found a dozen or more articles, viz: bottles, wampum, several small defaced silver coins of an ancient date; large silver spoons of singular form; a gun barrel of large dimensions; parts of blanket or robe, a pitcher, &c. All these things have been restored to those who claim them.—*Sag Harbor Express*.

I have examined the relics taken from the graves. They consist of thirty-two silver coins, called cob-money—fractions of the cob-dollar, (described on page 32, Vol. III, of the *Journal of Numismatics*; also in Vol. V. page 72,) the dates ranging from 1650 to 1700; also, a stone pestle; wampum; an old Queen Anne musket; bottles; silver spoons, &c. The coins were in a small copper box with a sliding cover; the top and sides of the box were engraved with various designs, in which figured the sun, moon and stars. These articles are now in possession of the tribe, and they will not sell them.

WM. W. TOOKER.

Sag Harbor, N. Y.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A MYSTICAL MEDAL.

CAN any of your readers tell me the origin, purpose or meaning of a singular medal in my possession, of which the following is a description. Obverse, a "magic" square, so called, the angles reaching to the edge of the medal, and consisting of 9 x 9 spaces, having in each space a figure, the sum of which added either perpendicularly or laterally, is 369. Over the square, IEOVA in a straight line; on the left, 'ORBHANIEL' in a curved line; under the square, a character somewhat representing two capital u's, placed one upon the other, one much broader than the other, and on the top of their arms are zeros; on the left of this character, BO, and on the right, EL. The space on the right of the square has another mystical character, resembling u w interlaced, as much as anything. Reverse, A circle, enclosing dots, stars (?) and characters having no intelligible meaning, with the exception of one, which may be meant for a man holding a crescent in his right hand. The circle outside of this is divided into quarters by the letters L. U. N. A. Between the A and L at the top GABRIEL; between the letters B and R, of this word, a heptagon, in the centre of which is 7. Under the circle, a figure representing, perhaps, the zodiacal emblem of *pisces*, dividing the word ZEPHYRUS which is between N and U: on each side of the circle are cabalistic (?) characters, impossible to describe, except by a drawing. Silver, size 22. Was this an astrologic medal? I have been unable to learn anything in regard to it, except that its age is said to be upwards of two hundred years. For what possible use it could have been struck, I cannot discover, and should be glad to have some light upon it.

"ZADKIEL."

WE have the following reply to a query by "S," in the July number of the *Journal*, page 22, concerning a copper coin having bust of George III., with legends, GREGORY III PON. BRITANNIA RULE, from D. T. BATTY, of Manchester, England, whose valuable work on the Copper Coinage of Great Britain we have before noticed.

"It is an imitation coin, of which and similar ones, there was an immense issue, constituting the bulk of our copper currency up to the time of the issues of the local coinages from 1784 to 1800. I have fifteen varieties of 'Gregory III. Pon.' with bust of George III., and of similar productions I have at least five hundred varieties.

D. T. B."

BOOK NOTICES.

A VISIT TO THE CABINET OF THE UNITED STATES MINT, AT PHILADELPHIA. [By Elizabeth B. Johnston.] Press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., [Philadelphia] 1876. [8vo. pp. 92.]

THIS unpretending volume is of much interest; had it been undertaken some months earlier, its author would have been able to do justice to the subject, and an earlier issue would undoubtedly have found thousands of purchasers during the Centennial Exhibition. Besides other engravings, the volume contains a cut of the "Diplomatic Medal," for a full account of which we refer our readers to Vol. IX, pp. 65 and 78 of our Journal, January and April, 1875. It is a matter of regret that this Medal was not reproduced and placed on sale at the opening of the Centennial; it would certainly have found a large sale. The volume also includes a brief Memoir of the Directors of the Mint from its organization, the names of its present officers, a list of Medals to be obtained at the Mint, with prices affixed, table of coins of foreign countries showing their values, &c., &c. We are somewhat surprised to see a number of typographic errors, for the press of the house which publish it, is famous for careful work. Several names are misspelt: Dupres, for Dupre; Marceau, for Marcou, &c. On page 79, the author confuses *dies* with *impressions*, apparently contradicting herself.

THE COINAGES OF THE WORLD; ANCIENT AND MODERN. By George D. Mathews. Illustrated with several hundred engravings of the principal coins. New York. Scott & Co., 146 Fulton Street. 1876.

This is an octavo volume of 306 pages, with a large number of wood-cuts of examples of both ancient and modern coins. It has several appendices, giving lists of the French Sovereigns, explanations of the abbreviations on Roman Coins, a list of Roman families who have issued coins, and other matters of interest. The text is sufficiently elaborate to give the general reader a good idea of the subject, and to excite his interest in the science of numismatics. From the brief examination we have been able to give it, we judge it to be one of the most valuable and compendious books on coins, especially for those collectors who have not the time or inclination to consult the ponderous quartos of the old writers, which has yet appeared. An advertisement of the work will be found in this number of the *Journal*.

EDITORIAL.

THE Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia has just received as a donation from the Russian Government, through Messrs. Poliakoff and Dobronizky, Centennial Commissioners, a suite of fifty-one Russian Medals. They have been the issue of many years, and perhaps constitute a full set; they celebrate great monarchs and statesmen and generals. Those who know the advanced state of arts in Russia, will not be surprised to hear that these Medals are admirably executed. Besides the above, the Mint has received the gift of a set of Russian coins for 1876. These are remarkable for having no Imperial head on them. They are very fine specimens of mintage.

SIX hundred thousand persons visited the United States Mint during the recent Centennial half-year. They came from all of the States and all lands, from 9 to 12 A. M., to see the collection of coins and the minting operations. How they passed through without choking up the workshops, and without helping themselves occasionally, may be a wonder to those who can imagine such an army; but a certain routine, and a proper disposition of guides, prevented any loss, except what occurred in picking pockets.

WE learn that Mr. W. H. Strobbridge of New York, is now engaged in cataloguing for sale the fine collection of Mr. Schefflin. Particularly rich in ancient coins, this is a most noted collection, and in its specialty is one of the finest in the country. Many of the visitors to the Art Museum in 14th Street, in that city, will remember the fine display there of ancient coins, the choice portions of Mr. Schefflin's cabinet.

CURRENCY.

THERE is more g(u)ilt than gold in State Street.

A LEGAL TENDER—The Court-room door-keeper.

CURIOSITIES—Small coins in the change of the moon.

HALF FARTHING.

"Too small for any marketable shift,

What purpose can there be for coins like these?"

Hush, hush, good Sir!—This charitable thrift

May give a *Mite* to him who wants a cheese!—*Hood*.



1



2



3



4



FRANKLIN MASONIC MEDAL.

[No. LIX. See JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, Vol. XI, p. 62.]

MASONIC MEDALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XI.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1877.

No. 4.

THE COINS AND CURRENCY OF MODERN GREECE.

BY FISK P. BREWER, LATE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT PIRAEUS, PROFESSOR OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Continued from Vol. XI., page 60.]

REIGN OF KING GEORGE, 1863.

On April 10, 1867, a new monetary unit was ordained, of the same name, divisions and purity as the former drachma, but heavier, so as to weigh five grammes. The new unit was to be represented only in a five-drachma piece, the smaller denominations to be of less pure metal. A similar unit was to be represented in gold at its relative value to silver of 1 to 15½, pieces being coined of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred drachmas. These regulations conform to the terms of the monetary convention of December 23, 1865, between Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland. By a law of November 20, 1868, Greece adopted the convention as a whole, and thus entered into the monetary union, fixing January 1, 1872, as the date at which she would retire her earlier gold and silver coins.

Notwithstanding this formal decision, the actual changing of the currency was delayed. The government, in authorizing a loan, August 1, 1869, described the amount as nine million francs at 1.12. A law of November 22, 1869, required that all accounts should be made in drachmas at the official valuation [*ἐπίσημον διατίμησιν*] of the drachma. It was on the same day left to the Minister of Finance to determine when the law of April 10, 1867, should become operative, and when the old copper money should cease to be current. December 24, he retires from circulation after July 1, 1870, the old copper and bronze money authorized by ordinance of February 8-20, 1833, and all issued by the late Ionian government, the three-pences being included. He prohibits also after January 1, 1871, "throughout all the kingdom, the circulation of silver change [*ξευδάτων*] of foreign nations who do not have the same monetary unit as our own, and the same rules for the stamping of their change."

A great quantity of coppers of one, two, five, and ten lepta were struck in Paris, and issued in 1869 and 1870, though not all denominations in each year. They weigh respectively one, two, five, and ten grammes. Of single

lepta, fifteen millions were struck; of two-lepta pieces, seven and a half millions; of five-lepta, twenty-four millions; of ten-lepta, fifteen millions; — total, in value, three million drachmas, thus nearly reaching the limit allowed by the law of 1867, of two drachmas for each inhabitant. The fives and tens are popularly spoken of as pentaras and dekaras; they are also stamped *ΟΒΟΛΟΣ* and *ΔΙΟΒΟΛΟΝ*, obol and double-obol, and are known by these names in the Ionian Islands. These have crowded out the Otho coppers completely in the vicinity of Athens.

Silver half-drachma, drachma, and two-drachma pieces were coined in 1868, and gold fives, tens, and twenties in 1869, but they are almost never seen in circulation in Greece. When they do change hands, it is at the same rate as French coin. The National Bank received one hundred and twenty thousand of the silver drachmas, of which about one hundred thousand remain in its vault.

The shares of new joint-stock companies are stated in new drachmas or Greek francs. But, otherwise, the new system has not gone into effect. Foreign gold and silver circulate as before and at the same rates. Accounts, both public and private, are kept according to the old drachmas.

All the money of the present reign has on one side the head of the king, with the legend, *ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Α΄ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ*, *George First, King of the Greeks*, and the date. On the reverse is the Greek shield, surrounded with heavy drapery descending from a crown above. There is a motto below on a band across the drapery *ΙΣΧΥΣ ΜΟΥ Η ΑΓΑΠΗ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΟΥ*, *the love of the people my strength*. The legend is *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ* with the denomination. The bronze money bears on the reverse the denomination enclosed in a wreath of two olive branches. On the fives and tens the words *ΟΒΟΛΟΣ* and *ΔΙΟΒΟΛΟΝ* appear between the upper extremities of the branches.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The National Bank of Greece and the Ionian Bank furnish the only paper currency used in the kingdom. The National Bank began business in January, 1842, and issued at first only notes of five hundred and of one hundred drachmas, to which were added soon the denominations of fifty and twenty-five drachmas. The fifties and five hundreds were before long withdrawn, and in 1849 ten-drachma notes were put in circulation. To these have recently been added twenty-fives and hundreds of the new standard, which are current at the nominal rate of 28 and 112 respectively. The Ionian Bank, founded at Corfu in 1840, as a branch of a Bank in England, at first issued notes of one, two, and five pounds sterling. These have been withdrawn, and its outstanding notes are of two, five, and one hundred *colonnata*, or pillar dollars, payable in legal currency. The Bank reports of March 31, 1873, show that at that date

The National had in circulation	35,932,527 00	and of coin on hand,	15,488,091 65
The Ionian " "	7,018,960 83	" " "	3,945,705 18
Total,	42,951,487 83		19,433,796 83

PRESENT STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Greece, in view of its present monetary condition, may be divided into three districts: (1) Athens, with the eastern parts of continental Greece and

the Peloponnesus ; (2) the Ionian Islands and western Greece ; (3) the island of Syra.

1. In the first, the only copper money is that of the present king. The coins are wrapped up by retailers, as also in other parts of the kingdom, in packets of two, three, and four drachmas, in which form they often pass from hand to hand without being unrolled. When coppers are spoken of in contrast with silver, they are often called by the old Venetian or Austrian name *gazettas*. It will be remembered that when the first newspaper was published in Vienna in 1563, it was the rule to pay one gazetta for the privilege of reading it, and from that was derived the signification which the word *gazette* has now in most languages. Coppers are also spoken of as *paras* by beggars, peddlers, and showmen. "Give your paras," they cry out, while passing around the hat.

Of the silver money, nine-tenths consists of Austrian or Bavarian *zwanzigers*, florins, and double-florins, which circulate at .95, 2.90, and 5.80. Francs at 1.10, five-franc pieces at 5.60, shillings at 1.40, and dollars at 6.00 are not uncommon. Russian and new Turkish silver passes without difficulty. The gold is chiefly English and French. The sovereign has fluctuated in the market between 28.40 and 28.70 since January, 1872. The Napoleon is now 22.60. The government tariff for the sovereign is 28.12, and for the Napoleon 22.38. The bills of the National Bank and of the Ionian Bank are received without question, being always redeemed at their counters in legal currency.

2. From Corinth westward the copper coins of Otho, though illegal, continue current along with the new issue. English and old Ionian coppers also circulate in the islands and on the adjacent main land, the farthings at three lepta, and multiples in proportion. English silver and gold remains plentiful, the supply being kept up by remittances from England in the purchase of currants. The *zwanziger* series of coins is becoming diffused into the islands. The notes of the Ionian Bank circulate here much more freely than those of the National.

3. In Syra the lawful copper money is abundant as at Athens, and silver of all countries circulates. At this place most of the imports into Greece are received, and the most direct intercourse is maintained with the commerce of the world. All who are coming and going between this port and other countries prefer international coins, and consequently the coppers are at about twenty per cent. discount. This fact is generally expressed by saying that all silver and gold is at a premium in Syra, but one gains nothing in purchasing there, for the merchants mark up their goods to correspond. It is often spoken of as a trick of the merchants to allure traders there. The United States Consular Agent at Syra gives the following current rates of the market for March 30, 1873. Greek silver drachma, 1.20; bank note of 100 drachmas, 123.00; note of 100 new drachmas, 137.76; pound sterling, 35.25; shilling, 1.75; twenty franc piece, 27.90; franc, 1.35; *zwanziger*, 1.15; American dollar, 7.10; Russian twenty-kopek, 0.85; Turkish pound, 32.00.

The drachma, in which the above coins are estimated, may be considered merely a money of account equal to one hundred copper lepta.


SUMMARY.

The history of the currency of Greece shows that in the past half century the bulk of its cheapest coinage has been almost completely changed three times,—from Turkish paras to the lepta of Capo d'Istria, from those to the lighter lepta of Otho, and from those to the still lighter lepta now current. With each change a higher unit for the currency was ordered, rising from the piaster to the phoenix, from the phoenix to the drachma, from the drachma to the new drachma or franc. But under each system the amount of silver coined has been far below the needs of the people, and they continue to use foreign silver to a greater extent, it is believed, than any other nation in the world, except China and the Hawaiian Islands. When the standard was nominally raised in 1833 and 1867, the weight of the copper coins was each time diminished, and the country has continued to be, as deplored by the government forty years ago, a country "flooded with copper money."

Note on Foreign Silver in 1876.—A royal decree of March 29, O. S., recounts that the use of foreign coins in payments to the public treasury was originally allowed only as a temporary measure, and that the general depreciation of silver is bringing into the kingdom much silver that is elsewhere uncurrent, and therefore declares: "From the first of the coming August, no silver coins of foreign powers are receivable at the public treasuries, except those of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, with which Greece continues to be united by a coinage treaty." Until these silver coins are excluded from admission to the public treasury, their importation is subject to an import duty of 10 per cent. Zwanzigers are receivable meanwhile at .85 lepta, the Austrian dollar at 5.20, and the Spanish at 5.40.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XI. p. 65.]

LXXII. Obverse, A shield bearing on a field gules, a chevron azure between three castles argent, on the chevron a pair of compasses extended: crest, on a helmet affrontee resting on the shield, a dove proper, on a hemisphere, with wings expanded, and a plume on its head. In front, and a little to the right of the shield, a lion couchant, guardant: behind the shield on the left, a level, square, rule, and a sprig of olive. In very small letters under the emblems, STERN. and under the lion, PARIS. Legend, L  ∴ ANGLAISE N° 204 OR ∴ DE BORDEAUX • FONDEE EN 1732 • It will be noticed that these arms are those of the English Grand Lodge of "Modern Masons," before the union, with the exception of the chevron, which on the English arms is argent, and the dove, which in their crest is "close," and has no plume. Reverse, A level, surrounded by a triangular glory of rays, the points of which extend to the edge. Legend, Between the points, SAGESSE, UNION, CHARITE. [Wisdom, union, charity.] Border, beaded. Bronze. Size 17. This Medal is said to be scarce. The Lodge Anglaise was founded April 27, 1732, and is still (1877) working, but we have not ascertained the date when the Medal was struck.

LXXIII. Obverse, A phenix arising from flames towards the sun, under which, in two lines, 16^e J. ∴ DU 8^e M. ∴ 5785. [October 16, 5785.]

Legend, L.: DES AMIS INCORRUPTIBLES A L'O.: DE PARIS.* Reverse, In a chain of love-knots a cypher of the letters A I in script. Copper and probably other metals. Size 17.

LXXIV. Obverse, Within a wreath of olive and laurel is an oval shield, having a curving edge studded with small bosses, and bearing in the centre the snaky head of Medusa.* On the top of the shield is a cock. Legend, □ DES ELEVES DE MINERVE ★ [Lodge of the Disciples of Minerva.] Reverse, A circle of five-pointed stars, surrounding the square and compasses. within which the cypher EDM formed of script letters. On the left of the compasses the crescent moon, and on the right the radiant sun. Legend, Outside the circle of stars, ILLOS AD VERAM LUCEM SAPIENTIA DUCIT. [Wisdom leads them to the true light.] At the bottom, 5801. Struck like a coin. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 18. This Lodge was founded at Paris, February 1, 1801,† but is now extinct.

LXXV. Obverse, Within a wreath of oak and laurel, a five-pointed blazing star, in the centre of which is the letter G. Legend, ✕ LOGE DE S.^T EUGENE ✕ over the wreath, and O.R.: DE PARIS below it. Reverse, In the centre the radiant sun, under which L'AN 5805.‡ Legend, CONSTITUEE PAR LE G.: O.: DE FR.: LE 14^{ME} J.: DU 3^{ME} M.: D.: [Constituted by the Grand Orient of France, May 14, 5805.] Edge, milled. Silver. Size 17. This Lodge is now extinct.

LXXVI. Obverse, Within a radiant circle a triangle, on which are four characters resembling the Hebrew tetragrammaton. Legend, ∴ LOGE DE S.^T J.: DE LA PALESTINE.: O.: DE PARIS [St. John, &c.] around the rays, and below in small letters, filling out the circle of the legend, ∴ ANNO 5806 ∴ Reverse, An altar elevated upon seven steps, its front ornamented with a double triangle, in which is the letter G. Behind the altar a mantle is suspended, upon which are the square and compasses in a wreath of laurel. Above the mantle a radiant triangle, with four pseudo Hebrew letters, as on obverse, on the right of which is the sun, and on the left the moon. On either side of the altar is a pillar, having a pine cone on its capital; that on the right has a level on its base, and the letter B on its shaft: that on the left a plumb§ on the base, and the letter I on the shaft. In exergue, an eagle on two crossed laurel branches. Edge, milled. Struck like a coin. Silver. Size 17. The Lodge was founded at Paris, June 15, 1780, but is now extinct.

LXXVII. Obverse, A wreath of oak and laurel, fastened at the bottom by a cord which passes around a globe from top to bottom; a belt encircles the globe, inscribed HONOR; on the globe is an owl. Entwined with the wreath is a ribbon passing behind the globe, on which are the words AMOR JUSTITIA. Legend, L.: EC.: DES IMITATEURS D'OSIRIS. [Scottish Lodge of the Imitators of Osiris.] Below, O.R.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A triangle in which is an angel holding a level in his right hand and pointing upwards with his left to the letter G in its apex, beneath which is the All-seeing eye surrounded by rays; behind the angel are clouds, and near him are a gavel, square, compasses, trowel, and a closed book, upon the pavement at his feet. Below

* Merzdorf, page 61, calls this a Minerva-head, perhaps confounding it with the ægis of Minerva.

† The date on this Medal is that of the foundation of the Lodge, but not necessarily that when the Medal was struck, and this is true of many others of the French Masonic Medals.

‡ Merzdorf gives this date as in *two* lines; the Medal in my collection has it in *one* line.

§ Merzdorf calls this the tables of the law; it is true, it is very wide for a plumb, but the line and plummet are plainly to be distinguished on one in my collection. His description was made from an engraving.

the triangle in very small letters, COQUARDON F. M.: DU.: G.: O.: DE F.:* A circle incloses the triangle, between which and its sides are the words, BEAUTE, below a mirror; SAGESSE, below a pair of scales; FORCE, below two clasped hands: (these emblems are between the words and the triangle.) Legend, in the outer circle, SIT LUX ET LUX FUT. FONDEE LE 13^E. J.: DU 4^E. M.: AN DE L.: V.: L.: 5819. [Let there be light and there was light. Founded June 13, in the year of true light 5819.] The design of the reverse of this Medal is evidently taken from that of the reverse of the Prince of Wales token, LXII. The planchet has a loop attached at the top. Copper, gilt. Size 23.

LXXVIII. Obverse, Three triangles interlaced, and forming a nine-pointed star; in the centre, a Maltese cross in a circle, surrounded by rays which extend as far as the points of the triangle. Legend, TRIPLE UNITE ECOSSAISE. [Scottish Lodge of Threefold Unity, &c.] O.: DE PARIS, 5804. Reverse, Within a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, the square and compasses, upon a circle of rays enclosing the letter G. Below the serpent, branches of laurel and olive, crossed. Legend, ELLE UNIT LES HOMMES. [It unites mankind.] Copper. Size 18.†

LXXIX. Obverse, A circle inscribed in an equilateral triangle which forms a level, the plumb line bisecting the circle. Legend, L.: ET CHAP.: D'ISIS OR.: DE PARIS CONSTI.: EN 1808. ★ Reverse, Isis, facing, sitting upon a throne, on each side of which is a sphinx, seated and facing observer. Her right hand is placed on her breast; with her left she scatters fruits and flowers. Legend, CONCORDIA LIBERALITATE AMICITIA FULGET. [Friendship shines by union‡ with liberality.] In exergue, MERLEN F. Bronze. Size, 16. This Lodge was constituted July 11, 1808, but the Medal was not struck until some years later.

LXXX. Obverse, A double-headed eagle, displayed, placed upon two crossed standards, holding in his talons a sword, on which is a ribbon with the motto ORDO AB CHAO. Between the heads of the eagle is a crown. The standards bear the colors of the grade,—black, white, and red. Legend, CONSEIL DES G.: CH.: EL.: K.: S.: D'ISIS-MONTYON. § Below, V.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, enclosing a Teutonic cross, (patee gules,) with the letters N.: and U.: on its right and left, P.: above and 30.: below. Legend, LA DOUCE ET CONFIANTE AMITIE LES UNIT. [Sweet and trusting friendship unites them.] Copper and tin. Size 15.||

LXXXI. Obverse, In a wreath of palm and acacia branches the inscription ISIS ★ MONTYON ★ in two lines, with the stars under the words.

* This doubtless signifies Coquardon fecit, member of the Gr. Orient of France. The M. on some French Medals has been taken as an abbreviation for Maitre, as, for instance, on LIX, which has been supposed to prove that Franklin was Master of a French Lodge. This Medal shows that to be a mistake, and the title applied to the Wor. Master of a French Lodge being *Venerable*, the abbreviation to denote that office would be V., or sometimes V. M. as will be seen by others in this list.

† Merzdorf gives the size incorrectly as 23 millimetres. It is 29 millimetres, or 18, American scale. The Lodge was founded September 25, 1801, but is now extinct.

‡ Merzdorf gives the first word of this legend Concor-diae, but a rubbing of this Medal, kindly sent me by F.: Hubert of Paris, shows this to be incorrect.

§ The abbreviations on the obverse are for the words Grands Chevaliers Elus Kadosch Vallee de Paris; *i. e.*,

Grand Knights Elect of Kadosch, &c. The abbreviations on the reverse signify Ne plus ultra; 30 refers to the grade, in the A.: A.: or Scottish Rite. The Lodge Isis-Montyon was established January 27, 1833, but as it is considered as a continuation or revival of the Lodge Isis, the date of the formation of that Lodge, 1808, is often assigned to it. The Lodge and Chapter are still working (1877,) but the Council is dormant. For information concerning this Medal, which is not exactly described by Merzdorf, and the two following, which he does not mention, I am greatly indebted to Messrs. Hubert and De Prinx of Paris, the latter of whom has a valuable collection of Masonic Medals.

|| The reverse of this Medal is used with an obverse of a Medal of the Council of Sept Ecossois reunis, of which I have not yet seen a description. See also LIII.

Reverse, A triangle surrounded by rays, and having characters intended to represent the Hebrew tetragrammaton. This is a small decagonal jeton. Copper. Size 13.

LXXXII. Obverse, Inscription in five lines, CHAP.: ISIS MONTYON V.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A Latin cross, charged with a rose. This is an oval jeton. Copper. Size 17 by 14.

LXXXIII. Obverse, The square and compasses, crossed, within which a radiant five-pointed star; on either side, and partly surrounding them, are two laurel branches. Over the compasses, JETON; below the square, DE PRESENCE; around the field a border divided into two semi-circular tablets, between which are five-pointed stars. The lower tablet is plain. Legend, In the upper tablet, REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. Reverse, JETON DE PRESENCE, in the upper part of the field in three lines, the first curving. The remainder of the field plain, for a name to be engraved. Borders and legend like obverse. It has a loop at the top, so it may be worn, if desired, suspended by a ribbon. Bronze. Size 22.

LXXXIV. Obverse, A naked figure standing on a "mound," his arms extended, and holding in his right hand a burning lamp, of antique form, and in his left a radiant triangle, in the centre of which is the All-seeing eye. In the background are clouds. Legend, above the figure, L.: DE L'AMITIE FRATERNELLE; below it, O.: DE BOURG FONDEE EN 5827. Reverse, plain. The obverse was apparently struck as a shell, and a blank attached for the reverse. It has a loop at the top, and is probably a member's jewel of the Lodge above named. This is said to be rare, and was unknown to Merzdorf. Silver. Size, 26.*

LXXXV. Obverse, A small square and compasses crossed, below which, HOMMAGE DE FFF.: MAC.: D'EUROPE A LEURS TTT.: CCC.: FFF.: DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE 5776 * 5876, [Tribute of the Freemasons of Europe to their very dear brethren of the United States of America, 5776-5876,] in seven lines, the last curving. On the star, a cherub's head. Reverse, Branches of oak and laurel, open at top and crossed at bottom, enclose the square and compasses, within which a glory of six points surrounds the letter G. On the joint of the compasses a small five-pointed star. Struck in Paris, in honor of the United States Centennial. Bronze and copper gilt. Size 23.

LXXXVI. Obverse, As LXXXV. Reverse, The head of Liberty, to left, wearing a Grecian helmet, the face uncovered, a wreath of olive on her forehead. Bronze and copper gilt. Size 23.

LXXXVII. Obverse, In a wreath formed by oak and laurel, LABORIS FULCIMENTUM. P. F. O.: D'ANGERS. 1811, in four lines. [The incentive † of labor.] According to Merzdorf, p. 49, P. F. stands for PERE DE FAMILLE, which I take to be the name of the Lodge. Reverse, A cock, hen, and four chickens. Legend, NON SIBI SED SUIS, (Not for himself, but for his.) Size 18.‡

LXXXVIII. Obverse, On a mantling, a shield azure, bearing a skull argent, with the letters below, M. O. Æ.§ Legend, L.: DE LA S.: ET P.: UNION O.: DE BESANÇON. [Lodge of Sincerity and Perfect Union, Besançon.]

*I am indebted to Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, for an opportunity to examine this and several others in this list.

† Literally, the support.

‡ An engraving of this Medal is given in *Tresor de Numismatique et de Glyptique*. Paris, 1836, 52, 9.

§ Perhaps for MORS OMNIBUS AEQUUS. (Death comes alike to all.)

Reverse, As the reverse of XXX.; the legend signifying "it perishes that it may live."*

LXXXIX. Obverse, Two hands extending from clouds and clasping each other. Below, 5789. Legend, R.: L.: DE LA FRANCHISE. Reverse, The radiant sun, surrounded by the square and compasses crossed. Below, S.: F.: B.: (Sagesse, Force, Beaute, or Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty.) Above the compasses, O.: DE CHARTRES. Silver. Size, 16.

XC. Obverse, A burning altar, in front of which the blazing star in a triangle. Beside the altar, the sun and moon. Legend, L. DU FEU SACRE. [Lodge of the sacred fire.] In exergue, F.E. Reverse, The square and compasses between branches of laurel. Legend, ORIENT DE CLERMONT. The date of this Medal I have not been able to learn, further than that it was struck previous to 1840.

XCI. Obverse, Within the square and compasses, entwined with laurel branches, is a five-pointed blazing star bearing the letter G. Legend, LOGE DE LA PARFAITE EGALITE O.: DE ROUEN *. Reverse, Two skeletons, that upon the right crowned and holding a sceptre; the one on the left having a shepherd's staff in his right hand, and in his left a level over an open book which lies upon an altar between the skeletons. The altar stands on a mosaic pavement approached by seven steps, and over it is a radiant triangle, with Hebrew characters. On the left is a pillar having the letter J on its shaft and extended compasses on its base; on the right is another pillar, its shaft having the letter B, and on its base a square. Silver. Size 20. [Figure 1.] Both dies of this Medal have been badly cracked, and it is very rare in perfect condition.

XCII. Obverse, A cross, on which is a rose; above the cross a radiant triangle and at its foot a pelican, feeding its young; on either side of the cross a sword; on the left is a tower and above it a table of shew-bread; on the right the seven-branched candlestick, and above it the tables of the law. Reverse, As XCI. Silver. Size 20. These curious Medals were struck, probably about 1795, by the "chapitrale" Lodge of Perfect Equality, in Rouen, which is now extinct.

XCIII. Obverse, In a heptagon a wreath of acacia branches, tied at the bottom by a cord and tassels. The cord is arranged in the form of a shield, with loops of love-knots at the top, and encloses a level with rule, square and compasses, interlaced; above the level on the right, the radiant sun, and on the left the crescent moon; over the wreath is a five-pointed blazing star, on which is the letter G. Legend, (outside the heptagon,) LOGE DES ARTS REUNIS O.: DE ROUEN. 5808. Reverse, (in a heptagon,) Minerva in the left foreground leaning on a shield on which, around the radiant sun, the motto OMNIBUS UTILIS [useful to all]; behind her a sprig of acacia; in her right hand is a lance; her left points to a temple in the back-ground, approached from a rugged path by seven steps, and supported by four pillars; on its frieze R.: 13.: J.: 5808; above the inscription, a globe and other emblems; on each side of the temple is an olive tree. Legend, (outside the heptagon, as on obverse,) ANIMUM HIC DOMARE NEC NON PARERE LEGIBUS. [Here learn to subdue the

*I have not seen this Medal, which is engraved in Thory's Annals, Plate IV., No. 17, and described by Merzdorf, p. 49; as the obverse is very similar to XXX, and reverse apparently the same, I am led to think the latter are from the same dies, which would make the size 20.

passions and to obey the laws.] Under the lower side of the heptagon, as if in exergue, 5808. Bronze. Size 19. The die of the reverse is broken, and the Medal is rare.*

XCIV. Obverse, A female figure in flowing drapery, holding in one hand a sprig of acacia, while with the other she sprinkles water from a vase upon the ground. In the distance, a temple. Legend, L.: DE LA PERSEVERANCE COURONNEE O.: DE ROUEN, followed by seven stars. Reverse, A temple, with tessellated pavement, approached by steps; above it, the All-seeing eye; on each side of the temple is a pillar. Legend, POST TENEBRAE LUX. (After darkness, light.) Silver. Size 19.

XCV. A female figure, in martial costume, covered by a mantle, the folds of which envelope her left arm, by which she leans upon a Doric column. Her right hand holds a flaming sword, the handle of which she places upon an altar adorned with Masonic emblems, — the square, compasses and triangle; partly concealed behind the altar is an acacia bush. Legend, □ ∴ LA CONSTANCE EPROUVEE, O.: DE ROUEN. 5835. The reverse is plain, for engraving a name,† &c. Silver. Size 24.

XCVI. A naked female figure, representing Truth, with floating locks, one foot on the ground, and the other resting on a globe; in her right hand a radiant triangle, and in her left, a pen and the tables of the law. Reverse, Seven steps, between two columns; above the steps, a radiant triangle over the square, compasses, and level. Legend, □ ∴ DE LA VERITE A L'OR.: DE ROUEN. 5835. Silver. Size, 20.

XCVII. Obverse, A cubic stone on which is a basket, containing three branches of olive, laurel, and acacia; behind the branches are the compasses, square, and gavel. Legend, ★ L.: DES AMIS REUNIS OR.: DE ROUEN ★ around the upper part, and below, filling out the circle, AN DE LA V.: L.: 5808. [Year of true light, 5808.] Reverse, Minerva standing, on the left, holding in her right hand a palette and brushes, and in her left a lance; at her side is a shield, resting on the ground, and having the inscription OMNIBUS UTILES. [Useful to all.] In the background on the left, a pyramid, and on the right a temple of four columns, on the frieze of which is R.: 13.: J.: 1808. in very small letters, and on the pediment the radiant Hebrew letter jod. Silver. Size 20. Rare.

XCVIII. Obverse as XCVII, except the legend has the word ARTS instead of AMIS. Reverse, as XCVII. Silver. Size 20.

XCIX. Obverse, On the left, an altar surrounded by a garland, and having on it three burning hearts. At the foot of the altar are the square, compasses, level, and plumb. Above, on the right, a radiant triangle. In exergue, ARDENTE AMITIE O.: DE ROUEN. in two lines. Reverse, A leafless tree, over which an ivy vine has grown. Legend, LA MORT MEME NE L'EN A PAS SEPARÉ. [Death itself has not separated them.] This is an octagonal jeton, and was probably struck about 1812. Silver. Size 20.

C. A Medal in the form of a cross flory. Obverse, On the extremity of each arm a quatrefoil; on the left arm, COEUR; on the upper arm, DE LION;

* For a description of this interesting Medal, and the following numbers struck at Rouen, I am indebted to the kindness of M. Eugene Vienot, 33^o, of Rouen, Venerable, or Worshipful Master, of the Lodge Perseverance Couronnee, Member of the Grand Council of the Order in

France, of the Grand College of Rites, and one of the most prominent Masons in that country. XCV and XCV were unknown to Merzdorf, and though he mentions XCIV, he had never seen it, and does not describe it.

† This Medal is that presented to honorary members.

on the right arm, COM^{PY}; and on the lower arm, ——— K. T XXIII in two lines. At the intersection of the arms, a shield per pale; dexter, per fess sable and argent; sinister, argent, a sprig of broom. Crest, a helmet affrontee. Supporters, two lions rampant gardant. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 24 between extremities of the arms.

CI. A Medal in the form of a shield. Obverse, Within an Etruscan border a scene representing Mary kneeling at the feet of the Saviour, His right hand extended above her head. In exergue, RABBONI. On the border at the top, MARY. Reverse, MARY COMMANDERY. ♦ N^o 37 ♦ MASONIC KNIGHTS ♦ TEMPLAR ♦ PHILADELPHIA. CONSTITUTED OCT. 18. 1869. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, JUNE 1ST 1876 in sixteen lines, the first six straight, and the remainder curving. Bronze. Size 22 in breadth, by 29 in length. Suspended by a ring from a bronze Greek cross, gules, on which the word MARY. between 1869 and 1876. The cross, 22. The inscription sufficiently explains the Medal, and the occasion for which it was struck. Some were also struck in white metal, without the cross.*

CII. A Medal in the form of a Norman shield, with a border, containing at top S^T ALBAN in a semi-circle between N^o and 47. On the left side, PHILADELPHIA. and on the right, COMMANDERY. At the bottom, a small Maltese cross. Within the border, a large cross patee, above which, CENTENNIAL, and below it, 1876. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 48 greatest length, by 24 greatest width.

CIII. A Medal representing the "Liberty Bell," its top surmounted by a crown, through which passes a passion cross. On the upper part of the bell, in two lines, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. On the sides, curving to conform to the shape of the bell, PHILADELPHIA COMMANDERY. N^o 2. On the centre of the bell, 1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876. in three lines. On the lower edge, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. Reverse, Plain. Silver. The bell is two inches long, and the same across the bottom. It was suspended by a gilt figure 2 from a gilt cross and crown, the cross having the letters INRI on its bar.

CIV. A Medal in the form of a cross. Obverse, In the centre a raised elliptical panel, on which is a pilgrim with staff and scrip, to left. On the upper arm of the cross, a small cross and crown above a semi-circle with the word PILGRIM: on the lower arm, a semi-circle containing COM^{PY} N^o 11. below which, in the left corner, a square and compasses, and in the right, a triangle. On the left arm, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR; on the right, HARRISBURG PA. Reverse, Plain. Suspended by a ring from a clasp, on which is a small shield with a cypher of the letters P C, and CONSTITUTED DEC 28TH 1855 in three lines, the first curving upwards. Bronze. Length 24, width 20.

CV. A Medal in the form of a cross patee. Obverse, An ornamental shield, on which is a monogram of the letters H DE P C. between NO and 1. Around, on each arm of the cross, are four scrolls, each containing one word of the motto IN HOC SIGNO VINCES beginning at the top. Reverse, A circle, containing a passion cross, above which CENTENNIAL, and below, in two lines, JUNE 1ST PHILADELPHIA all curving. On the upper arm, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION in two lines, the first curving; on the lower arm, HUGH DE PAYENS N^o 1 JERSEY CITY. N. J. in three lines, the first and last curving. On the left

* I am indebted to the kindness of Wm. Poillon, Esq., of New York, for an impression of this Medal.

arm, 1876, and on the right, 1776. Silver. Size 32. Suspended by chains from a clasp, having the letters *INRI* in a panel.

CVI. A passion cross, of silver, on the intersection of which is a gilt circle, containing a knight on horseback, charging, surrounded by an enameled circle, with the legend above, *YORK COMMANDERY*, and below, ✠ *NEW YORK* ✠ the whole surrounded by rays. On the left arm of the cross, *K.*; on the right, *T.*, and on the lower, 55 in an oval. Reverse, Plain. Size, length 24, width 18.

CVII. Obverse, A Freemason standing by a cubic stone, holding a plumb in his left hand; his right is placed on his breast. Legend, *LABOR, SILENTIUM, LIBERTAS*. [*Labor, silence, liberty.*] Below, at the left, on a mosaic pavement, *ARBIEN*. Reverse, A pyramid, about which various Masonic working tools are lying. Below, are the arms of the English Grand Lodge. Legend, Above, on a ribbon, *CONNUBIA SCIENTIARUM HONESTA* [*The honorable union of the sciences*]. In exergue, *HAMBURGI, 1742.* in two lines. This Medal is very scarce, but five impressions* having been struck. The size and metal I have not ascertained.

CVIII. An eight-pointed star, upon which is the cross of the Order, having the Hebrew tetragrammaton, and to which is suspended by a ribbon, the cross of St. Andrew. Reverse, Two crossed swords, above which is a hat, and below, in two lines, 5745 *HAMBVRGI*. Under all a bursting pomegranate. Legend, *EX SUMMA*, (*From the highest.*) This Medal was struck for the "Scottish Lodge" in Hamburg.

CIX. Obverse, the All-seeing eye in a radiant triangle, surrounded by clouds, below which are two hands holding an olive wreath over a cypher *F. C.* in script letters. Legend, *VIRTUS * * * CONIUNCTA* [*United virtue.*] (Figure 2.) Reverse, Within a ring formed by a crowned serpent devouring its tail, *PRÆSENTIÆ SERENISS. PRINCIPP. D. XVIII MAY MDCCLXXVI SACRUM.—HAMB:* [*In honor of the presence of the most serene princes, May 18, 1776, Hamburg.*] in six lines. Silver. Size 19. This Medal was struck in honor of the visit of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the Landgrave Carl of Hesse to the three united Lodges of Hamburg, viz: Absalom, of the Three Nettles, St. George, of the Evergreen Fir, and Emmanuel, of the Mayflower, on the date mentioned on the reverse. The letters on the obverse are the initials of the names of the princes, the stars allude to the Lodges named, and the obverse itself is the badge of the Lodge Ferdinanda-Carolina of the Three Stars, founded in honor of this event.


CX. Obverse, Bust to left, of Jaenisch, Grand Master of the Hamburg Grand Lodge. Legend, *GOTTFRIED JACOB JAENISCH. M. D.* Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, *DIGNISSIMO MAGIST. ORD. MONUMENTUM AMORIS LATOMI. HAMBURGENS. MDCCLXXVIII.* [*To the Most Worshipful Master of the Order, a testimonial of the Masonic love of Hamburg, 1778*] in seven lines. Silver. One was struck in gold.

CXI. Obverse, Armored bust to left, of Prince Charles of Hesse, with collar and star of the Order. Legend, *CAROLUS PRINCEPS HASSIAE*. Below, *G. L.* (Initials of Gustav Ljungberger, the die cutter.) Reverse, A domed temple, supported by four columns, and surrounded by the sea. On

* See Merzdorf, p. 24, who says there is one in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and casts of it in plaster, &c., in his own, and one or two other collections.

the dome are statues of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty. In the foreground, Masonic working tools. Upon the wall, in two divisions, are four shields, with the initials A. G. E. F. C. Over the entrance, a crown; below which, the letter c: within is an altar; on the left of the temple is the radiant sun, and on the right, a rock. Legend, MONUMENT, PIETAT. LIBEROR. MURARIOR. HAMBURG. [In token of the loyalty of the Freemasons of Hamburg.] In exergue, MDCCLXXIX. Silver. Size 24. This Medal was struck in honor of Prince Charles of Hesse, "Protector" of the four united Lodges of Hamburg. Sievert, in describing it, explains the letters to mean Augustus Carolus Gubernator Exceptus Fraterna Concordia. I believe this to be fanciful, and that the letters are simply the initials of the four Lodges, Absalom, St. George, Emmanuel, and Ferdinanda-Carolina, and that the initial c, below the crown, must refer to the name of the Prince. The dies were presented to Prince Charles, and are believed to be still preserved in Copenhagen.

CXII. Obverse, The interior of a temple, in which is an altar draped, having on the frontal the square and compasses: upon the altar lies the Bible. The temple shows two rooms, with arched roof, the rear supported by Ionic columns, and that in front by square columns; in the space between the arches are cherubim; the rooms are separated by a rail. The front apartment has a mosaic pavement. Legend, PRIMUM IN GERMANIA CONDITUM LATOMORUM TEMPLUM HAMBURGI D. 6. DEC. 1737. [The first German Masonic Lodge founded in Hamburg, Dec. 6, 1737.] In exergue, on left, in very small letters, ALSING (the name of the coiner in the Altona Mint). Reverse, The star or "token" of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, — a "diamond" or square suspended by a ribbon from one corner, surrounded by rays forming a glory of sixteen points. On this is placed a smaller square, diagonally with the first, within which is the tower of Hamburg, surrounded by the square and compasses, placed so as to form a third square, its sides parallel with those of the outside one.* Legend, SODALITAS LATOMORUM HAMBURGENSIS PRIMA CELEBRANS SECULARIA D. 6. DEC. 1837. [The Masonic Fraternity of Hamburg, celebrating their Centennial, Dec. 6, 1837.]† Merzdorf says there were five or six struck in gold, some in silver, and a great number in bronze. Size 27. I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Ulex of Hamburg, for a fine impression of this Medal in silver.

CXIII. Obverse, A blazing star, in which is the cypher st. G, the G large and enclosing the other letters. Legend, KLEIN IM ENTSTEHEN. [Small in its origin.] Below, in a semi-circle,  st GEORG IN HAMBURG. CONSTIT. SEP. 24. 1743. Reverse, A fir tree, under which SEPTEMBR. 24. 1843 in two lines. Legend, WACHSE FERNER EMPOR VOM GROSSEN BAUMEISTER BESCHUTZT ★ [Grown higher under the protection of the Grand Architect.] This Medal was struck in honor of the Centennial of the Lodge; one impression was taken in gold, and presented to the composer of a cantata sung at the celebration. Silver and bronze. Size 23.

CXIV. Obverse, In a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, two right hands clasping each other above an altar, upon which is lying a gavel and a cable-tow, the tassels of which fall upon a mosaic pavement. The front of the altar has upon it the square and compasses. At its foot, in small

* This "star" is the same with that engraved above the cross in Figure 3.

† (See IX on this list.) We were in error on p. 75 of

the Journal, Vol. X, in supposing IX to be this Medal, which we had not then seen, but corrected the statement there made, on page 47 of this volume.

letters, 6. FEBR. 1867. Legend, Z. 50 JAEHR. JUBELF. D. ST. J. L. Z. UNVERBRUCHLICHEN EINIGKEIT ♦ HAMBURG ♦ [Fiftieth anniversary of the St. John's Lodge of Inviolable Unity, Hamburg.] Reverse, St. John the Baptist, holding a crosier in his left hand, lifts a veil hanging behind a door approached by three steps, and partly reveals a five-pointed blazing star. In exergue, E. J. 8. v. 32.* Near the edge in very small letters, W. K. Silver and other metals. Size 18. (Figure 4.)

CXV. Obverse, A wreath of oak leaves, the centre left blank to engrave a name. Legend, IN ANERKENNUNG SEGENSREICHER THATIGKEIT * 1870 — 1871 * [In recognition of happy labor.] Reverse, A Greek cross, gules, on which is lying the square and compasses; over the top, the "star of the Order," or Grand Lodge jewel, as described in CXII, to which is attached a chain, linking the arms of the five united Lodges of Hamburg, around the remaining branches of the cross: 1. three nettles, one over two; the badge of the Lodge "Absalom of the Three Nettles;" 2. a fir tree; that of "St. George of the Evergreen Fir;" 3. a mayflower; that of "Emmanuel of the Mayflower;" 4. F. C. in a cypher of script letters; below are three stars; above the cypher, issuing from clouds are two right hands clasping each other below a radiant triangle, within which the All-seeing eye; the badge of the Lodge "Ferdinanda-Carolina of the Three Stars;" 5. A mountain, on its front the square and compasses, on its top a dove with wings expanded, over it the radiant triangle, with the All-seeing eye; on the left, the rising sun, and on the right, two figures: the badge of the Lodge "Ferdinand of the Cliffs." Legend on a circle surrounding the field, ZUR ERINNERUNG GEWIDMET V. D. 5 VEREINIGTEN LOGEN IN HAMBURG. [Dedicated as a memento of the five united Lodges in Hamburg.] On the inner edge of the circle, in small letters, H. LORENZ U. SOHN. Silver. Size 28. (Figure 3.) This Medal was struck in 1873 by the five Hamburg Lodges, for presentation to eleven ladies, in recognition of their humane services to sick and wounded soldiers in the war of 1870-71.†

CXVI. Obverse, Within a wreath of acacia branches, tied by a ribbon at the bottom, is a tablet representing the two tables of the law, supported by clouds. The left table has the letter B.: at the top, and that on the right, J.: — across the tablet in three lines, LIBERTE. EGALITE. FRATERNITE; below it, a gavel. On the left, the square and compasses; on the right, a triangular level and setting maul; over the tablet, the letter G surrounded by rays. Reverse, L.: DES ARTISTES REUNIS * O.: DE LIMOGES * in a circle, surrounding the inscription AU F.: [space for a name to be engraved] POUR DEVOUEMENT MAC.:. Gilt. Size 17. This Medal was apparently intended to be presented to initiates, as were VI., XXII., XXXIII., &c. The Lodge by which it was struck was founded September 24, 1827, but the Medal is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

At a meeting held in Paris, a Society formed for the promotion of the use of horseflesh for food, awarded a silver medal to the owner of the first establishment opened for the sale of that meat at Lyons, and a gold medal to the proprietor of nine horse-meat shops in Paris.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*, February 19th, 1877.

* I take this to refer to the 8th chapter 32d verse of St. John's Gospel, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

* For information and an engraving of these two Medals, CXIV and CXV, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MINT CABINET.

BY WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

BEFORE giving a few notes on this subject, let me say, that the able articles in your January number, by Prof. C. E. Anthon, and "Observer," are calculated to restore to the numismatic study its proper dignity, and usefulness, and interest. A rare coin of French America, for instance, is a nucleus of historic research and large reflection; while a "mule," a monster with two heads, or two tails, not fit to toss up, is a stupid blunder, or a trap to catch a price. This said, let me speak of progress in the United States Museum at the Philadelphia Mint.

First, we have acquired through Dr. Maris, (who is particularly fond of fine specimens,) a few of the broad gold pieces of James I. and Charles I. of England, superior to any we had before, and marvellously well kept; in fact, perfectly unworn. They give an undimmed view of the monetary taste and art of those times, and they help us to appreciate the great improvements introduced by the Commonwealth and by Cromwell. At this point, I am tempted to interrupt myself, to copy a remark made by the first writer above mentioned, in his paper read before the American Philosophical Society, in July, 1876. It is well worth considering, and comes in very well after the boast of perfect pieces. "It is a somewhat unreasonable, albeit almost universal trait of collectors of coins, to strive to obtain them in a condition, if possible, uncirculated, or at least nearly approaching that state. Yet, it is evident, that marks of actual service, provided they have not obliterated the legend, or seriously impaired the device, ought to give a heightened interest to these objects, as proving them to have been handled by the people of their time." This opinion, novel and original as it is, has only to be propounded to command general assent, and to make every owner of a worn antique (not too much worn) prouder of his possession. Everybody saw, in the Centennial Exhibition, (we still talk of that,) two elegant quarto volumes, the sacred Scriptures, which long ago adorned the private library of Washington. They were quite unsoiled. Let us believe that such a man, who was not only a Churchman, but one who prayed in his tent for his struggling country, owned a cheaper and more portable Bible, or New Testament, bearing the thumb-marks and tokens of use; who would not prefer this copy to the other? Let us take a less serious illustration. Washington was the owner of two violins, and played on them. One of these was his recreation in the years before the war; and it is even intimated that he drew the bow to entertain his colored servants. The other, a fine old "Steiner," was sent to him by the French army officers, after their return home, and when his play-days were nearly over. This fact, probably, does not appear in his biographies; partly because, in those days, the prince of instruments was belittled by a fiddling name. But it is treasured in the collateral branches of the family, where the two violins are preserved, unless lately parted with in a lot of relics. An English gentleman had the enthusiasm to offer two thousand dollars for one of them. (The English, indeed, seem almost to claim the descendant of Sir William de Wessyngton, and by this time are willing to have been beaten by a man of their own blood.) One of these, thoroughly dilapidated, was sent to Mr. Mickley in 1856, to be repaired. It was, perhaps, a desecration for the writer

to draw out some tones; but when *Ole Bull* reverently took hold, and extemporized for an hour with closed eyes, it was (as he called it) a sort of inspiration. I could not miss this opportunity of telling a good story, especially as it is a pleasant relaxing of that dignity for which the great man was noted. But the point of it just now is, that of the two violins, the one much used is more to be prized than the other. This can be said and admitted, without yielding the point that it is desirable to have *some* unworn specimens, and especially those of our own mintage, where the date and polish make the only points of interest to most collectors.

From the Spanish Centennial Commission, the cabinet had a donation of two proof dollars, more correctly five-pesetas, (pistareens,) of Alphonso XII. dated 1875. They are of the best workmanship. Promoters of the Metric system may rejoice in this act of conformity, by which the good old Spanish dollar comes down to the level of a five-franc piece. By the liberality of the Russian Commission, the cabinet is enriched with a large and complete series of Russian Medals. They are fifty-two in number, and of all sizes; and embrace emperors, empresses, generals, and statesmen. They prove a high state of taste and art in the medallic line. To this series was added a proof set of gold and silver coins of Russia, for 1876.

This may be a fit place to start an objection to the enormous size of some medals. The largest in this suite is of the reigning emperor, having a diameter of four and a quarter inches. The famous medal of John Calvin is rather larger. Still more formidable is the medal of the first Napoleon *cum* Marie Louise, five and a half inches diameter. The dies were considered too large to risk the hardening, and the medals were struck in lead, finished with a coat of bronzing. The Holy Alliance Medal was also of the desert-plate magnitude. There seems a lurking idea, across the ocean, that a "personage" must have a huge medal. But really great men are not measured in that way. "Man wants but little here below," and a medal of two and a half inches' span, or, if you please, six centimetres, will give room for a good profile, a picturesque reverse, plenty of legend and Latin, and will sufficiently honor the greatest and best of men. Some of the happiest works of art in this department are smaller. Of course these cost less, and are more convenient to stow away. Any one of them is dearer than a volume of biography, which renders a far larger account, and will not be dismissed with a transient look. Particularly unwise, as it seems, is the rewarding of some great action by the present of a *gold* medal. After a generation or two, or in default of lineal heirs, the medal, if not stolen, is likely to be melted down for the sake of the gold. A purse of gold coin, and along with it a medal in bronze, should not offend the most delicate touch. The coin will be good in its way, and the medal will be perpetuated.

A very curious and inexplicable set of pieces comes from an English gentleman, of Newport Pagnell, lately sojourning in Italy, who has before sent proofs of his kindly consideration. It consists of four round, thick pieces of *glass*, green, brown, and white, impressed with Arabic inscriptions, and stated to have been issued by the caliphs of Egypt, to serve as currency. Has any one read or heard of such? He also sends a rare and fine bronze coin of Valerius Severus, A. D. 305; and a five-centesimi piece of the minute republic of San Marino, 1864.

The last piece to be now mentioned, and one of the most interesting in the collection, was lately purchased at an auction sale. The audience could not have understood its merits and its scarcity, or they would not have let it go for four dollars. I may designate it as A SILVER COIN OF A PRETENDED CHRIST. It was foretold that there would be "many false Christs," and the most conspicuous of these was the last, who figured in the time of Hadrian, A. D. 131 to 135. Originally named *Simon*, he received (probably from the more learned Rabbi Akiba) the epithet of *Bar-Cochab*, which is the Syriac for the "Son of a Star." This was an appropriation of the prophecy of Balaam many centuries before; "There shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel." We will quote the historical summary in the admirable work of Madden on Jewish Coinage, (London, 1864.) "It is said that, owing to the great reputation of Bar-Cochab, he was at the head of no less than 200,000 men. That his followers were great in number, there is no question. The pretensions of Bar-Cochab to being the Messiah, found of course no favor with the Christians, and for the scorn with which they regarded his impious claims, he revenged himself by subjecting them to cruel persecutions. Upon the arrival of Julius Severus from Britain to Palestine, A. D. 134, the rebels were in possession of fifty of the strongest castles, and 985 villages. After a warfare of nearly two years, one place after another was taken. The town and fortress of Bethar (near Jerusalem) after repeated onsets was captured, and Bar-Cochab killed, A. D. 135." A signal revenge was taken by the Romans for this revolt, which had been instigated by the odious edicts of Hadrian, forbidding the rite of circumcision, the observance of the Sabbath, and the reading of the Scriptures, with other overbearing insults. A Roman colony was settled in Jerusalem, and the Jews forbidden to enter the town. Its name was changed to *Ælia Capitolina*; temples were built to Jupiter Capitolinus and Venus, and Roman games and theatres established. We who are so familiar with the venerable name of Jerusalem, dating back to the days of David, can hardly believe that for nearly ten centuries, namely, from the reign of Hadrian to the kingdom of the Crusaders, that name was quite obliterated. Roman coins continued to be struck there for many years bearing the name of *Ælia*; and even when the Mohammedans took possession about the close of the seventh Christian century, their coins bore the same mint-title. This piece of Bar-Cochab is only one of several varieties mentioned by writers on the subject. It is precisely of the diameter of our dime, but thicker, and weighs $47\frac{1}{2}$ grains. On one side is a cluster of grapes, the symbol of Judea, with the word *Simon*. On the other a palm-branch, with Syriac words meaning, *The Deliverance of Jerusalem*. The piece is in good preservation.

SILVER COINS FOUND NEAR JERUSALEM.

AMONG the several ancient coins found lately near Jerusalem, were shekels and half-shekels of Judea, which are considered by many to be the most interesting of all ancient coins. They are of silver, and belong to the time of the Great High Priest Simon Maccabeus. On the obverse side they have the cup of manna, and on the other the budding rod, with legends in Hebrew. The date is the Hebrew year 1, being the first of the pontificate of Prince Serrion, or 144 years before the birth of Christ. In spite of their great age, the coins are said to be in fine preservation, both sides being perfectly legible.

AN OLD LATIN SCHOOL MEDAL.

IN the possession of the Boston Latin School Association, is a valuable Medal, which was presented to the Association by Mr. Edmund Quincy, acting in behalf of the late Mrs. Isaac P. Davis, upon whose son, Mr. Thomas Kemper Davis, it was bestowed in 1823, as the head boy of the Latin School. It is of heavy gold, seven inches in circumference, and bears upon its face a representation of the Parthenon, with Pallas standing in the foreground, and

Scholæ Latinæ

Filio digno

THOMAE DAVIS

AB URBE

Pro Meritis

datum.

MDCCCXXIII.

crowning the foremost of a band of youths, who have clambered up the steep ascent of the Acropolis. The motto is, "PALMA NON SINE PULVERE." On the reverse is the inscription as in the margin on the left. Mr. Quincy's letter accompanying the Medal, gives the following account of its history:—"This Medal was given by the late Hon. James Lloyd, formerly senator and representative of this district in Congress. He also gave a Medal of the same value to the youth who stood at the head of the High school. He

proposed, I believe, establishing a fund for the purpose of perpetuating this mark of distinction; but this was deemed inexpedient on the part of the city authorities, and there were but two Medals given to each school. This Medal, and one in 1824 awarded to Mr. George S. Hillard, were those that fell to the share of the Latin school." This circumstance gives a value to the Medal, in addition to the interest which attaches to it as a memorial of one of the alumni of the school, who laid there the foundations of a thorough and exhaustive classical scholarship, seldom if ever excelled in this country.—*Advertiser.*

A RIVAL TRADE DOLLAR.

GERMAN financiers are talking about coining a new trade dollar. Within the next three years the government will have to sell over fifteen millions sterling of coin of great fineness, and the theory is that it will be advantageous to make the trade dollars of the same degree of fineness, so that they will be taken in the East Indies and China in preference to coins of a lower standard. The *Economist* says, that the new coin will be 995-1000 fine, with a mint charge of half per cent., while the American trade dollar is only 900-1000 fine, with a mint charge of one and a quarter per cent. It will be an enormous job to crowd out the American trade dollars which San Francisco has been pouring into the coffers of China, Japan and India. London merchants now pay for their tea and spices by telegraphing to San Francisco orders for the shipment of American silver. The delay caused by the shipment of silver directly from Germany, and the enormous scale on which the new trade dollar will have to be introduced, render the success of the experiment problematical.

In England, in the reign of William III., exchange brokers were compelled to carry about them a silver medal, having the king's arms and the arms of the city; and in France, till the middle of the seventeenth century, exchange brokers were then called *courtiers de change*.

COINS OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY UNDER GREAT BRITAIN.

Soon after the East India Company obtained territorial possessions in India, it began the exercise of that privilege, which in all countries, and in the East especially, has been considered the right and proof of sovereignty—the coining of money. The circumstances of the Company's coinage were, however, as anomalous as those of the Company itself, which although, to a certain extent, possessed of territory, was for a long time obliged to conciliate the native princes, under whom mediately or immediately it held dominion, by professing to acknowledge their supremacy, whilst it still continued necessarily included among the subjects of Great Britain. It therefore adopted the policy of seeking the sanction of the crown to its establishment of local mints, and at the same time it fabricated in these mints coins, not in its own name in general, nor with English legends and devices, but in imitation of the established currency of the country, with inscriptions in the Persian or other native languages, and in the name of the emperor of Delhi, or some other Indian prince. It is necessary to explain how there originated three kinds of currency in the British possessions—of the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. The Uniform System was not adopted until 1835.

Bombay. The coinage of money on its own account appears to have commenced at Bombay, an island which was held in more independence at first than any other landed possession. Accordingly, in 1671, the Court of Directors gave instructions to their servants at Bombay to establish a mint upon the island, and five years afterwards the measure was sanctioned by the crown in a charter, in 1677. An agreement was made with the neighboring Nahali of Surat, that the rupees of that city and of Bombay should be the same in value. Hence, the Company's coinage in the Presidency, has borne the imprint of Surat, with the usual inscriptions in the Persian character.

Madras. Although not formally authorized to coin money, the Madras Presidency assumed the privilege prior to its legalization by charter at Bombay; for in the same year in which that charter was granted in 1677, the President and Council at Fort St. George solicited permission of the king of Golconda to coin rupees and pice, the coinage of pagodas having been found profitable. It does not appear when the latter practice commenced; probably about 1671. The application to the king of Golconda was at first unsuccessful, but the government of Madras continued to request, and at last obtained permission from the native monarch. In the mean time, 1686, they had received a charter from James II., permitting them to coin any species of money coined by the princes of India. The coins of Madras bear the designation of Arcot, a neighboring city, where there was an imperial mint, and no doubt the early standards were based on those of that city.

Bengal. The establishment of an independent coinage in Bengal, was of a later date than at the other Presidencies. It does not appear that there was any coinage by the Company earlier than 1762. Two years before that date, Shah Alum, the last of the Moguls, was placed on the imperial throne of Delhi, which had then become almost an empty honor. He was soon obliged to succumb to the Company's protection, and receive a pension to support his nominal rank. But during his life and, what may seem strange, long after his

death, coins of the Company, struck at Moorshedabad and Calcutta, punctiliously affirmed that "He who is the shadow of divine favor, the defender of the religion of Mohammed, the Emperor Shah Alum, coins money for the seven climates." This is the only Presidency in which the sicca rupee of the Mogul empire continued to be coined. In the monetary system of Bengal, at the time when the English succeeded to the sovereign power, there was a peculiarity of which no trace is discoverable in other countries. The silver coins were issued at their full weight and value, being then called sicca rupees, from their being of one sicca weight. The inscription comprehended the "Sun," or year of the king's reign, in which they were coined. During their first year they passed for their full value; the next, they were depreciated three per cent; the next, five per cent. To put a stop to this inconvenience, the government of Bengal passed a regulation in 1773, that the rupees should henceforth bear the same date, the 19th sun of the reign of Shah Alum, the then reigning king at Delhi, in whatever year they might be struck, and that they should always be current at the same value. This continued in practice for a long time, and all the sicca rupees expressed that they were struck in the 19th year of Shah Alum, who had died in 1786, and that they were struck at Moorshedabad, where no mint had existed for several years.

Uniform System. In 1835, by an Act of the Supreme Government, it was provided, that the rupee coined in the mints within the territories of the East India Company, to be called the Company's rupee, should henceforth bear upon the obverse the head and name of the reigning sovereign of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse, the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words, "East India Company," in English, with such embellishments as might from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in council; and the silver coin of British India is now of one uniform denomination, weight, and value. The device of the gold mohur was also changed, and smaller coins and a double mohur were authorized, but they have not found their way into circulation.

BOMBAY COINAGE.

Obv. This is probably a fraction of a Bombay rupee of the East India Company. In Persian, "Happy coin of Shah Alumghir 1215." (A. D. 1800.) Rev. Struck at Surat in the forty-sixth year of his reign. Surat was the neighboring city to Bombay. Silver.

Obv. The arms of the East India Company. Argent, a cross gules, in the dexter chief quarter, an escutcheon of the arms of France and England quarterly, the shield ornamented and regally crowned or. Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant gardant or, supporting between his forefeet a regal crown proper. Supporters, two lions rampant or, each supporting a banner erect argent, charged with a cross gules. Below on a band, the motto, AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ. Between the band and arms, 1833. Rev. A balance, between the scales of which are the Arabic characters, Adil, i. e. Justice. Below, the date in Arabic, which is 1238. (A pice.) Size. 12.

Obv. Same as preceding, excepting larger. Rev. QUARTER ANNA. Same as preceding, excepting date, which is 1239. A quarter anna. Copper. Size 17.

MADRAS COINAGE.

Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. The arms of the East India Company, excepting the shield is plain and the crest rests on a helmet. The lion supporters have one hind paw resting on the scroll and the other on a globe. The motto on the scroll, AUSP: REGIS & SENAT: ANGLIÆ. Below, 1803. Rev. Persian inscription in three lines. In the exergue, X. CASH. Translation:—Obv. Under the auspices of the king and parliament

of England. Rev. The word in the first line means Cas or Kas. The remainder of the inscription probably gives the value of the piece. Ten cash. Copper. Size 17.

Like preceding, excepting size. Five cash.

Obv. This probably is the fraction of a Madras rupee, as we find on the reverse the characters for Arcot. The date is 1172 of the Hegira, which answers to A. D. 1758, which was in the reign of Azizeddin Mohammed Shah Alumghir, but it must in fact have been struck as late as 1816, as previous to that time the coinage was so rude that a whole inscription is never found on the coins, the dies used being too large. Silver. Size 7.

Obv. In the garter TWO PAGODAS, followed by Persian characters. In the centre, a pagoda, surrounded by stars. Rev. In the garter, between the ends of which is a star, is an inscription in Tamil and Talinga characters. In the centre, surrounded by dots, a rude figure of the Hindu deity Vishnu. This must have been struck in 1807, at which time a reform was made in the gold coins of Madras. Two pagodas. Gold. Size 13.

Obv. In Persian characters, "Happy coin of Azizeddin Mohammed Shah Alumghir, 1172." i. e. A. D. 1758. Rev. In Persian characters, "Struck at Arcot the seventh year of the reign." The real date of this coin is from 1818 to 1835, for in 1818 the Madras rupee assumed this form, which continued till it gave way to the Uniform System in 1835. Silver. Size 14.

BENGAL COINAGE.

Obv. There is a coin like this figured in Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, Plate XLIV, Fig. DCCCCLXXX, and described in page 693, Vol. II. The only difference is in the date. Rev. In Persian, "He who is the shadow of the divine favor, the defender of the religion of Mohammed, the Emperor Shah Alum coins money for the seven climates." The date on this is 1222 of the Hegira, i. e. A. D. 1807. Rev. In Persian, "Struck at Moorshedabad in the 26th year of the happy accession to the throne. The date of the reign in Arabic numerals is 26. A rupee. Silver.

Obv. In Persian, "In the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alum." Rev. In Bengalee, Nagani, and Persian letters, "One Pai Sikka." The probable date is somewhere between 1795 and 1831. One pice. Copper. Size 20.

Same as above, only of later date and smaller. One pice. Size 18.

Obv. In Persian, "He who is the shadow of divine favor, the defender of the religion of Mohammed, the Emperor Shah Alum, coins money for the seven climates." (The Mohammedan date is 1204, i. e. A. D. 1789.) Rev. In Persian, "Struck at Moorshedabad in the 19th year of the happy accession to the throne." This piece must have been struck as late as 1790, as at that time the English machinery was introduced. A mohur. Gold. Size 17.

March 1, 1877.

R. S.

PINE TREE MONEY FOUND.

OLIVER FIELD of Longmeadow, Mass., lately found a pine-tree piece of 1652 in his field near the river, where it had lain undoubtedly since 1703, when the village was removed from the long meadow to the brow of the hill. The land had belonged to the Field family as far back as there are any records, and there are traces of buildings near the spot where the coin was found. It is of silver, about as large as a five-cent piece, with the pine tree on one side and the word "Massachvsets" around the edge, while the date and denomination on the reverse are surrounded by the words "New England."

SIXTEEN pine-tree shillings bearing the date of 1652 were found in Exeter, N. H., in October last. They were discovered when unloading sand, and were as bright as they were when coined. They were evidently in a box that had decayed. The sand was then sifted, and fourteen more were afterwards found.

FRENCH-AMERICAN MEDAL OF 1693.

BY PROF. CHARLES E. ANTHON.

A PHOTOGRAPH of a silver Medal with a ring attached, received from Mons. A. Rheume of Quebec, accompanied by a letter, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York. This Medal, which is stated by Mons. Rheume to have been struck in the time of Louis XIV. for distribution among French officers in Canada and North American Indians, presents, on the obverse, a head of the king with the usual legend; on the reverse, the legend FELICITAS DOMUS AUGUSTAE, beneath which is a bust of the dauphin, and under that the busts of the duke of Burgundy, the duke of Anjou, and the duke of Berry, the dauphin's three children. Under each of these busts is the appropriate name and title; and in the exergue is the date 1693. When M. Rheume, in the first of the two letters appended, called the attention of the Society to this Medal, it was supposed that he had mistaken, and that the Medal was identical with one in the regular series of Louis XIV., *Medailles sur les Principaux Evenements du Regne de Louis le Grand, Paris, 1702, p. 215.* But on this latter, the name and title are wanting beneath every bust on the reverse, except that of the youngest child, the duke of Berry, and to the name and title beneath his is added the date of his birth, so that it is strictly, as M. Rheume affirms, a Medal on the birth of the duke of Berry. On the other hand, the extract from the *Revue Canadienne* proves conclusively that M. Rheume's Medal is, like the Five sous and Fifteen sous pieces of 1670, distinctively French-American, though, like those, without any distinct recognition thereof on its face. The first letter of Mr. Rheume is as follows:—

Laval University, Quebec, September 29, 1876.

ISAAC F. WOOD, ESQ.,

SIR:—This photograph of a medal, which I take the liberty of sending you, is from the silver copy in our Numismatic Museum. It possesses some historical interest, as a souvenir of the French Colony in Canada, since it was distributed to French officers at the time they were living in Canada or Nouvelle France. And besides the inscription of the obverse,—the same for all the medals of that king,—the reverse reminds one of the large brass of the Roman Empire. We intend issuing a medal commemorative of the University Buildings, and its canonical erection by a Bull of Pius IX. * * *

I remain, Sir, yours fraternally,

A. RHEAUME.

The following is the second letter of M. Rheume, alluding to the photograph just mentioned:—

Laval University, Quebec, January 5, 1877.

ISAAC F. WOOD, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:—The remark of Prof. Anthon concerning a very similar medal among those of Louis le Grand, is quite just. I have seen the medal which he mentions, in the "Medailles * * * de Louis le Grand," which our Library possesses, but this was rather a historical medal, contained in the series of the medals of the king. The medal photographed, however, as by the document cited below, is a medal of reward granted to the Indian chiefs by the king for bravery, just as those large silver medals were given by George II. and George III. The historical medal bears only the name and date of birth of the youngest child of the king, the Duke of Berry, 1686, while that in our museum has the names of the four princes under their busts and date 1693. I do not know of any other copy existing. Sandham does not refer to it. Those medals must have been destroyed for prudence' sake by the English when they captured Canada.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

A. RHEAUME, Curator of the Numismatic Museum.

Subjoined is a translation of the document referred to in M. Rheaume's second letter : —

“ Extract from a letter of Mother Mary of Saint Helena, hospital-nun of the Hotel-Dieu in Quebec, dated October 17, 1723, published by Rev. A. H. Verreau, in the Canadian Review, Montreal, February, 1875. (After mentioning Indians) King Louis XIV. had sent silver medals of considerable size, on one side of which was his portrait, and on the other that of the dauphin, his son, and of the three princes, children of the latter, to be given to those who should distinguish themselves in war. To them has since been attached a flame-colored ribbon, four fingers in breadth, and the whole decoration is highly prized among them. . . . When any chief dies, he is honorably buried ; a detachment of troops parades, several volleys of musketry are fired over his grave, and on his coffin are laid a sword crossed with its scabbard and the medal under consideration fastened upon them.”

THE ELEPHANT HALFPENNY.

IN pulling down an old palace at Enfield, in 1789, several relics were found. Among them a copper, having on one side the arms of London, circumscribed GOD PRESERVE LONDON, and on the other side an elephant. Of this piece, Mr. Snelling (View of Coins struck in the West Indian Colonies, pp. 38 and 39) says, that it is commonly called the London Halfpenny, and he apprehends it was struck from the same die as a similar one for Carolina, with an elephant on one side, and on the other, GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1694. This die is still remaining in the Tower, and appears to be the work of the Rioters. He had heard two or three opinions concerning the intent of uttering this piece, as, that it was for the London Workhouse ; also, that its inscription alludes to the plague, and was struck while it raged in London ; and he had likewise heard it was intended to be made current at Tangier, in Africa, but never took place.

From Gentleman's Magazine, 1790.

HISTORY OF MEDALS.

THE following article is a “ newspaper cutting,” which seems worthy of preservation. We are somewhat doubtful of the statement that the English Medals are “ by far the greatest number,” since, of the French Medals, the Masonics alone are not less than two hundred, and the Medals issued by the single City of Hamburg, Germany, or public institutions, societies, &c., located there, are but little short of seven hundred.

THE number of Medals, private and official, issued in Europe, is very much more extensive than is generally supposed. Of these, by far the largest number are issued in England — the Medals granted by societies and institutions alone numbering one hundred and fifty. The majority of the English Medals are gold, but a few are silver, and fewer still bronze. According to Pinkerton, no Medals appear in any country in Europe till the fifteenth century, with the exception of the gold Medals of David II., issued in Scotland between 1330 and 1370 ; but as early as 1439, mention is made of a gold Medal of the Council of Florence, and from that time the art continued to flourish in Italy. The Medals of this period were modelled in wax first, then cast in fine sand, and were afterwards, in some cases, finished with the graving tool. A couple of these, one by Albrecht Durer, are excellent examples of early Italian and German art, but the most beautiful series are the Papal Medals, commencing in the pontificate of Paul II., (1464,) many of

which were designed by Raffaele, Giulio Romano, Faancia, Cellini, and other great artists. From the close of the fifteenth century, Medals were struck instead of cast, and greater finish of workmanship was, no doubt, thereby attained. Next to Italy, France was the country most remarkable for Medals, but the French Medals were neither fine nor numerous until the reign of Louis XIV., which produced many works of good design and execution. The oldest known English Medal bears date 1480, and is the work of an Italian artist; but in the reign of Henry VIII. Medals were still uncommon in England. Several examples, however, are extant of Medals struck in the reign of Queen Mary, and of these, one of the best is that by Trezzo of the queen herself. In the reign of Elizabeth, many Medals were struck, but none which deserve special mention, except one to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada, bearing the device of a fleet scattered by the winds, and the legend, "Afflavit Deus et dissipati sunt."* This, however, is not extant. Medals became numerous in the reign of Charles I., whose artistic taste is well known. In this reign, and subsequently under the Commonwealth, the works of Thomas Simon, the greatest of English medallists, form an important era in the history of Medals. A fine example is that representing the head of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton. After these, no remarkable Medals occur till the reign of Queen Anne, in which a series appeared commemorating the victories of Marlborough. In the Medals of succeeding reigns, the style gradually tended towards a revival of Roman types, and this style has survived, with few exceptions, until within a comparatively recent period.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 1, 1876. A regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Colburn in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, Dr. Robert Morris, of La Grange, Kentucky, was unanimously elected a Corresponding member. Mr. Colburn then presented, in behalf of a friend of the Society, 14 bronze, and 4 white metal medals, among them the following:—

I. Obverse, Bust "Albert, Prince of Wales." Reverse, Arms of the Prince. "For the recovery of the Prince, Feb. 1872." II. Obverse, Bust "Alexandre Bixio." Reverse, Inscription, "23 Juin, 1848." III. Obverse, Bust, "F. Mazois Archit." &c. Reverse, "Ruines de Pompei, Palais du Scaurus, Pestum," &c. IV. Obverse, Bust, Louis Marie De Lescure." Reverse, Wreath and inscription: "Galerie de la Fidelite." V. Obverse, Bust, Etienne Joseph Louis Garnier-Pages." Reverse, Inscription. VI. Obverse, Bust Fridericus Klopstock. Reverse, Inscription. VII. Obverse, Bust, Salomon Gessner. Reverse, Inscription. VII. Pattern piece in copper, Republique Française, 10 centimes, 1848. IX. Obverse, Bust. G. Washington, Pres. Unit. Sta. Reverse, Commis. &c. 1797. (Largest size.) X. Obverse, CON LA TRIPLE GARANTIA above, and DESATO A UN ORBE DE EL OTRO below two hemispheres, from each of which hangs an end of a broken chain. Reverse, A wreath of very thin leaves, SEGUNDA EPOCA; below is the name of the artist, J. GUERRERO. (See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. V., pp. 49, 50.)

The thanks of the Society were voted for this valuable gift. Mr. Holland showed three varieties of the "West Virginia Soldiers' Medals." I. Medal for those HONORABLY DISCHARGED, same as No. 1, described by Hayden, [Journal, Vol. X. p. 79.] gilt. It is the first class provided for by the State Resolution, cited by Hayden.

* See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX. p. 64.

II. Obverse, A battle scene : a mounted officer with sword drawn is leading a charge ; behind him, to right, United States troops with fixed bayonets, and flag flying, follow closely. To the left, in the foreground, a dismounted cannon, and in the distance dead bodies and flying troops. In exergue, the seal &c., of the State, same as I. Reverse, Wreath and inscription, presented &c., same as I. Ribbon and pin, same as I, except that the inscription is KILLED IN BATTLE. Copper, gilt, size 24. (Numbered II, because corresponding to No. two of the Resolution.) III. Same as Hayden's No. 2, i. e. "FOR LIBERTY," with catafalque, &c., gilt. This medal corresponds to classes three and four of the Resolution—for those dying of disease or wounds contracted in the service ; and is, Mr. Demarest says, the only other variety struck. Mr. Holland also showed a duplicate of I. except that it was bronzed, and had a soldier's name engraved on the edge ; a large bronze medal of Gen. Naglee, size 18, of which but few were struck ; a white metal of Reno, size 22, of which it is said only two were struck, and two silver "copper heads," Obverse, Siegel, on horseback, and reverses, "Union forever," and "a penny saved is a penny earned." Mr. Marvin showed five or six Masonics,—Knights Templar medals, most of which were struck for the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in June last.*

Mr. Colburn presented, in behalf of Mr. Attinelli, his new work entitled "Numisgraphics," a List of Catalogues of Coins and Medals sold, &c., for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

The President appointed Messrs. Davenport and Child a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and to examine the Treasurer's account, and report at the annual meeting in January next. The Society adjourned at five o'clock.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary.*

January 5, 1877. The annual meeting was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the President in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Child, in behalf of the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the names of the present incumbents, and they were accordingly elected as follows : President, J. Colburn ; Vice-President and Curator, Henry Davenport ; Secretary, Wm. S. Appleton ; Treasurer, John Robinson. Mr. Marvin was appointed Acting Secretary during the absence of Mr. Appleton. The Treasurer presented his annual report, properly audited, which was accepted. Mr. Child moved that the Secretary be authorized to procure a priced Catalogue of all the important coin sales, at the expense of the Society, for its Library, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The President laid before the Society donations from I. F. Wood, Esq., as follows : Oval Medal of Lincoln ; Obverse, Bust to left. Reverse, Legend, Abraham Lincoln, * 15th April, 1865 * In centre, Martyr to Liberty. Gilt.

Set of Medalets, silver, copper, and white metal. Obverse, McPherson, mounted. Legend, McPherson. In exergue, 1864. Reverse, Society Army of the Tennessee, Washington city, 1876. Size 14. Twenty-five sets were struck. Lafayette Medal, in white metal. Obverse, Bust to left, on one side of which GENERAL, and on the other LAFAYETTE. Reverse, Defender of American and French Liberty, * Born 1757, Died 1834 * Statue in * New York * unveiled Sept. 6. 1876. * Centennial * in nine lines. Size 20. The dies were by George H. Lovett, New York. Twenty-five sets in copper, brass and tin were struck, and twenty-eight in silver, for collectors. The portrait is from a cameo brought from France, some interesting facts in regard to which Mr. Wood proposed to communicate hereafter. The thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. Holland showed a small Hayes and Wheeler medal. Obverse, Bust of Hayes to left. Reverse, President, *H. B. Hayes.* Vice-President, *W. H. Wheeler*, 1876, in five lines. Size 16. And a Medal of the Crysler's Farm, Canada, (see *Journal*, January number, 1877.) Silver. Size 23.

The Acting Secretary showed a small silver Medal of the Lodge of the Nine Muses, Paris ; a rare gilt Medal of the Lodge Archimedes, of Altenburg, dies by Loos ; one of the Springfield Temple, in white metal ; and one of the Lodge of the Three Stars, Anspach, in silver.

* See p. 81, [of this number,] C. and following numbers for description.

A letter was read from Dr. Morris, accepting corresponding membership, and one from Mr. Appleton, dated Nice, mentioning some accessions to his collection which he had recently made, including two French centennials, (one Masonic,) the money of Milan, Prince of Servia, and of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender. He also referred to a paper in one of the last numbers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, on the coins of Bermuda, by General Lefroy, an English official there for some years, who says he has seen about a dozen of the shillings, mostly in Bermuda, and about half a dozen sixpences, and that they are still occasionally found on the Island. Mr. A. says:—"I cannot give the figures exactly, as I left my copy in Paris: this shows the Sommer Island coins are not so rare as would appear from Mr. Crosby's book."

The Acting Secretary in behalf of Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, presented a priced Catalogue of the late extensive Hess sale, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Adjourned.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

February 2. The regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Mr. Colburn, in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. S. S. Crosby showed a very fine dollar of 1795. Mr. Slafter exhibited a curious Scotch piece,—a small silver coin of Charles I. Mr. Holland exhibited nine politicals of Hayes and Wheeler, and Tilden and Hendricks, all from different dies, seven being in silver, and the others in white metal. Mr. Marvin showed a silver coin of Alexander, differing somewhat from the usual type, and two ancient Polish coins, found in Syria,—which had been loaned him for this meeting by Mr. Hurter. The President showed a drawing of two silver medals sent him by Mr. Henry Phelps, of Worcester. One is that of the Phi Beta Kappa, obverse having three stars, showing it then existed in three colleges, (? William and Mary, Harvard, and Yale,) and reverse, December 5, 1776; the other has a diamond shape. Obverse, Mu Epsilon Phi, with a heart (?) under the first and between the second and third letters, and below it, date 1783. Reverse, A large A at top and J A M in script letters below. Probably the badge of some rival society.

Mr. Holland was appointed a committee to report upon some plan of placing the Society's collection on exhibition, in connection with some other Society, or in the rooms of some public scientific, literary, or other institution, where it would be accessible for study. Adjourned about 5 P. M.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE regular meeting was held at Mott Hall, January 16, Prof. Anthon presiding. The report of the Executive Committee was read, several amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected to Resident Membership:—Gaston L. Feuudent and Nestor Ponce de Leon of New York, and Robert Morris, LL. D., of Kentucky. Rodney A. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, was re-elected as Corresponding Member, and William H. Strobridge, of New York, was elected an Honorary Member. The dies for the Medal of Membership were announced as completed, and the circular relating thereto would be issued forthwith. A special vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Cogan for his valuable donation reported at last meeting. The Librarian reported donations to the Library, of pamphlets, journals, &c., from W. C. Coup, Dr. Morris, F. S. Lusk, Hurd & Houghton, N. Ponce de Leon, Prof. Anthon, J. Colburn, I. F. Wood, J. W. Haseltine, C. H. Bechtel, F. Weismann, Jr., H. B. Standerwick, S. K. Harzfeld, and J. Henry of London; also, from E. J. Attinelli, a copy of his *Numisgraphics*; Gen. John Eaton, Part II of the Report on Public Libraries; W. Poillon, engravings and autograph of Admiral Bell; and from A. Rheume, of Quebec, a photograph of a Medal. The Curator reported from Mr. Lovett, white metal impressions of the beautiful Award Medal of the Ohio Agricultural Society, and of a political of W. A. Wheeler; from I. F. Wood, silver, copper, and tin medalets of the inauguration of the McPherson statue at Washington; also, copper Medal of the Lafayette statue in New York; a Centennial imitation Medal in porcelain of the

Women's National Pavilion, and several other centennial badges and medalets; from A. Rheume, a Medal of award for French Poetry at Laval University, bronze; from J. Oliver, a proof set in copper of the new Japanese coinage; from J. N. T. Levick, a lead impression of the rare "New Yorke" token; also, five political Medals in copper, brass, and tin, of Gen. Cass, Polk, Harrison, Jackson, and Clay.

Letters were read from W. T. R. Marvin of Mass., Dr. Wm. Lee of D. C., Dr. E. Maris of Penn., John T. Wood of Great Britain, and A. Rheume of Canada, accepting their election to membership. I. F. Wood read an interesting letter from Mr. E. Caylus, about the French Lincoln Medal, concluding with "every book, engraving, medal, or other memento of the immortal Lincoln should be perpetually kept before the eye of the public, and I only wish I had thousands of the Medals to scatter among Societies and others throughout the country." Mr. Wood also read two personal letters from A. Rheume of Quebec, in which he describes a silver medal of Louis le Grande in the University's collection, accompanying the same with a photograph.*

The following exhibitions were made:—By S. K. Harzfeld, Esq., of Philadelphia, through Mr. I. F. Wood, Anabaptist crown, Thomas of Munster, 1534; also, the rare *Libertas Americana Communi Consensu*, extremely rare in silver; size 28. By Mr. J. N. T. Levick, the following electrotypes: a set of twenty-one American cents and eleven half-cents of 1793. By Mr. Balmanno, a quadruple écu of Charles III. obv. bust to right, head laureated, and with long flowing curls. Legend, CAROL III D G SICIL ET HIER REX. Rev. Eagle soaring out of flames towards the sun. Legend, EX AVRO ARGENTEA RESVRGIT, 1733. Size 36. A quadruple écu of Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies. Obv. Armored bust to right, with long flowing hair. Legend, FERDINANDVS. D. G. SICIL. ET HIER. REX. Reverse as in preceding Medal, 1791; size 36. Irish Siege piece. Obv. Within a dotted circle, CORK 1647. Reverse, XII all stamped on an irregular planchet of silver. Set of Portcullis money of Elizabeth, viz: Crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence, fine and rare, formerly in the famous Mickley collection.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

COIN SALES.

A COLLECTION of Coins, Medals, and Numismatic Books were sold by Messrs. Bangs & Co., December 18th and 19th, 1876, catalogued by Mr. Edward Cogan, (48 pages,) numbering 1,006 lots. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces.

Pattern Half-dollar, 1838, proof, \$6.00. Dollar, 1851, uncir. v. f. \$22.00. Half-dollar, 1796, rare, extremely poor, \$3.50. Quarter-dollar, 1796, fine, \$8.50. Dimes, 1798, r. and good, \$3.00; 1822, fair, \$2.00; 1846, fine, \$1.60. Half-dimes, 1794, fair, \$1.00; 1803, scarce, \$3.00. Cents, 1793, v. g. \$8.50; Liberty cap, poor, \$2.00; 1795, g. \$3.50; do. "Jefferson," poor, \$5.00; 1799, fair, \$10.00; 1804, fair, \$8.50; 1809, fair, \$2.00; 1828, fine, \$3.25; 1856, proof, \$2.95; 1857, proof, \$4.00. Half-cents, 1793, fair, \$2.65; 1810, \$1.70; 1841, proof, \$4.75; 1842, \$4.50; 1843, \$4.00; 1845, \$6.00; 1846, \$6.00; 1847, \$5.00; 1848, \$3.50. Pine Tree Shilling, v. g. \$4.00; Immunis Columbia, g. \$7.00; Chalmers' Annapolis Threepence, f. \$5.00; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, v. g. \$11.50; Auctori Plebis, 1787, v. g. \$2.90; Kentucky Cent, \$2.00; Franklin Cent, 1787, f. \$1.20; Massachusetts Half-cent, 1788, \$1.30. Voltaire Medal, Washington, fine, \$5.00; *Libertas Americana*, silver, \$15.50; Peace Medal, 1782, [No. 422,] three standing figures, Holland personified between the United States and Great Britain, by *Holtzhey*, fair, \$4.00, silver, size 28; Medal, 1782, [No. 423,] Fame seated on the clouds, &c., commemorative of the signature of the treaty between the United States and the States of Holland, 7th October, 1782, by *Holtzhey*, proof, \$11.00, silver, size 29; the same medal was struck size 21. Canadian Medal, 1658, Bust of Christophe de Levi, Vice-Roi du Canada, "Fr. Christ. de Levi. d. Dampville. p. Franc. Pro rex Americae."† \$7.38, size 31. Another, 1684, Jean Varin, Intendant Gl. Head to right. Rev. The Arts—three figures with inscription, rare, \$7.50, size 32. Logan Medal, McGill College, \$3.38; Torrance Medal, McGill College, \$3.25; Grand Trunk Railway, bust of Trevithick, \$3.25; Personne. Rev. De l'Isle de Montreal, \$3.12; Halfpenny, Bank of Montreal, *side view*, very scarce, \$6.25; Sharpley's Token, \$2.10. 1759, Bust of George II., Britannia in chariot drawn by a lion, copper, fine, \$2.00, size 26. Anna Molton, McGill College, \$3.25; Shakespere, McGill College, \$3.25; "Grand Trunk Railway Co." Bust of Trevithick, \$3.25.

* See Prof. Anthon's article on this Medal, p. 93 of this number.

† This Medal is obtainable at the French Mint, Paris. See Vol. V., p. 11, for list of Franco-American Medals. For a full account of this Medal see Vol. IX., pp. 70-71.

The inscription on the reverse of No. 422, in the sale above, is as follows:—To the States of Friesland, in grateful remembrance of the Assemblies held in February and April, 1782. Dedicated by the Civic Society "through Freedom and Zeal" at Leeuwarden. No. 423 was the well known Medal, Obv. FAVSTISSIMO FOEDERE JVNCTÆ. DIE VII OCTOB. MDCCLXXXII.

MR. COGAN held an extensive sale in New York, on the 1st and 2d of February last, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co. The catalogue, 52 pages, contained upwards of 1,300 lots, and embraced, beside the usual variety of Colonials, and other American Coins and Medals, Washington pieces, Politicals, &c., a number of priced Catalogues and some valuable Numismatic books.

He will sell on the 12th and 13th of April, the Jenks Collection, (949 lots,) which contains, it is said, the "most varied assortment of Pattern pieces which have ever been offered," many of them having never been in any public sale before. We shall quote some of the prices obtained in our next.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A VALUABLE MEMENTO.—A reporter of the *Courier-Journal* was yesterday shown a very valuable and ancient relic of the "Reformation," which belongs to the collection of Dr. Breyfogle. It presents the appearance of an ordinary silver medal, about two inches in diameter, one side bearing the head of Fred. Wilhelm I., of Prussia, the other the inscription, "Go ye into the land that I will show ye," "given to the Salzburg emigrants, 1732." By a revolving motion the medal opens, disclosing, together with maps, the complete history of heathen reformation, represented by seventeen different and separate paintings, each about one inch in circumference. These paintings still retain all their original freshness and perfection of color, and are wonderful in execution, some having over one hundred figures represented in the space. Each one of the one hundred and seventeen emigrants from Salzburg, at this unfortunate period, were furnished with one of these relics, and it is not difficult to imagine in what great reverence they have been held by their descendants, this particular specimen having been in the possession of one single family from that date (1732) until purchased by Dr. Breyfogle, and even then would not have been offered for sale had the owner not been in abject poverty.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*, March 9.

THE SPURIOUS COPPER which recently crowded all the genuine cents out of circulation, has now disappeared as suddenly as if it had sunk into the earth. It is a curious question where it could go, to become so effectually invisible. In a short time, however, we shall expect to see it creeping back again piece by piece, unless the community should happen to set their faces sturdily against it.—*Boston Evening Gazette*, January 13, 1838.

THE Bronze group representing the wolf suckling the twins dates from the period of 296, B. C.

GEORGE HARTLEY of Turner's Falls, Mass., has received a massive and elaborately-engraved silver medal from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society for joining a volunteer boat's crew which rescued a number of drowning seamen, in 1867. He was then attached to the steamer *Darien* of the Havana and Liverpool line. It was only recently that he learned that he was entitled to the medal, and the two sovereigns that came with it.

MR. O. M. GAINES of Coleraine, Mass., found among the ruins of the L part of his hotel, which he has recently torn down, an old Spanish coin of Philip V.'s time. On one side is the name, "Philippus V.," and on the other, "Hispaniarum Rex,"—the x in the last word having been rubbed out by use. The date is also gone, but as Philip V. came into power in 1700, and died in 1745, the coin must be from 125 to 150 years old.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER says when he went buying ancient coins of the Greeks in Greece, he "looked in the face of a handsome greybeard, who asked me two thousand francs for a silver coin, which he said was a Solon, to see if there was any guile in his eye, but there was not. I cannot but hope that this race, which has learned to look honest, will some time become so."

EDITORIAL.

WE would remind our readers that a new volume of the *Journal of Numismatics* begins with the next number, and we earnestly ask their aid in extending its circulation, especially among Public Libraries. A magazine devoted to any specialty needs the support of all who are interested in that particular study. It will be the endeavor of the editors to make the new volume superior to any of its predecessors in the value and variety of its contents. We shall have an illustrated article on Roman Coins, by Dr. Morris, in our next issue; one on Confederate Notes, with a plate, is promised us by Mr. Chaplin, and other interesting contributions will be found in its pages.

The *Journal* is now the oldest American publication exclusively devoted to Numismatics, and the earlier volumes are nearly out of print. We have a very few complete sets since the Boston Society undertook its management, and should any of our friends desire to complete their files, an early application must be made. We mention below some of our younger sisters who are following, and we hope prosperously, the path in which the *Journal* was, we believe, the pioneer.

The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal is an octavo pamphlet, issued quarterly, handsomely printed and frequently illustrated. It is now in its fifth volume, and well sustained. The subscription is \$1.50, gold, per year. [See advertisement on cover.]

The Coin Collector's Journal is now in its third volume, and contains much valuable information, not only to collectors, but to all interested in our specialty. A full prospectus will be seen on our advertising leaf. It is published by Messrs. Scott & Co., 146 Fulton Street, New York.

The Coin and Stamp Journal. The third volume of this monthly commenced in January last. Subscription, fifty cents per year *in advance*. Address J. J. Casey, P. O. Box 1698, New York City.

Numisma—A bi-monthly, small quarto, devoted to the interests of amateur coin collectors and dealers, containing lists of coins for sale, &c. Published by Edward Frossard, Irvington, N. Y. Fifty cents per annum, *in advance*.

The Curiosity Hunter. — A small octavo monthly of four pages, published by D. A. K. Andrus, Belvidere, Ill., containing items of interest relating to coins, medals, and postage stamps, &c., will be sent to any address, for one year, on enclosing twenty-five cents to the publisher.

The Coin Chart Manual issued by J. W. Scott & Co., 146 Fulton Street, New York, contains fac-similes of the Foreign and American gold and silver coins in circulation, with the intrinsic value of each. *Price fifty cents*.

A COMPLETE set of the publications of the Numismatic Society of London, from its organization in 1836 to 1874, 37 vols. 8vo., extensively illustrated by plates and woodcuts, partly bound, is offered for sale by B. Quaritch, London, January, 1877. Price £18 18s.

THERE remain for sale a few copies of the Centennio-Satirical Washington Medal. (See Holland's List, XXXII. Journal X. p. 65.) Silver, of the first issue, \$5.00. Bronze, of the second, \$1.00, from the improved die. Apply to J. W. Haseltine, 1225 Chestnut Street., Philadelphia.

A PRICED catalogue of a large collection of Greek, Roman, and other coins and books on Numismatics, for sale by N. Ponce de Leon, 40 and 42 Broadway, New York, is now appearing in parts. Nos. 1 and 2 have already been issued.

CURRENCY.

THE cats that are worth money—Ducats.

ANY kind of money is just now hard money—to get.

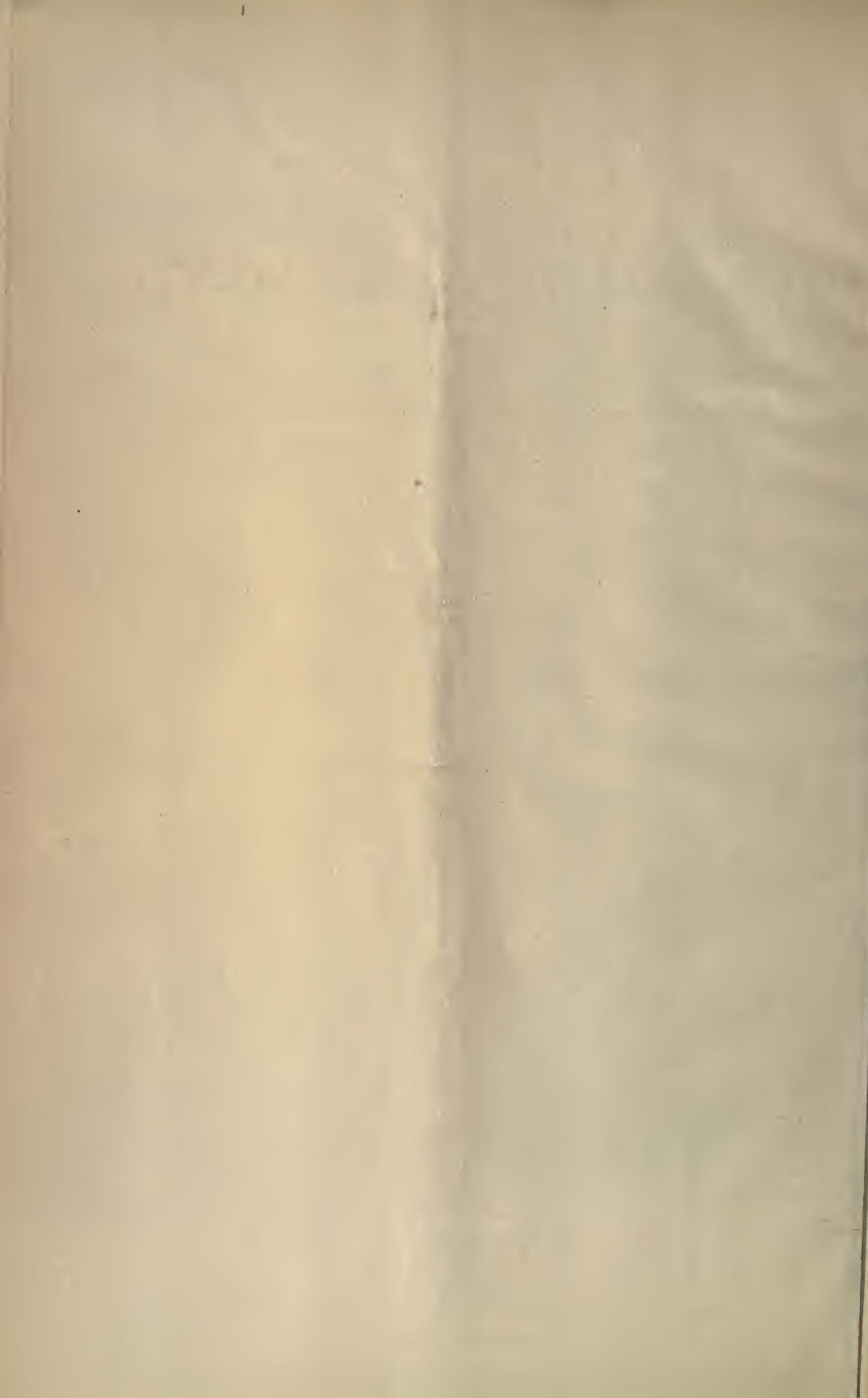
WHY 's gold like the Prodigal Son? Because it's returning to par.

WITH four metallic qualifications a man may be pretty sure of worldly success. They are—gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.

THE Queen has given instructions for an Arctic Medal for the officers and men of the Alert, Discovery, and Pandora. Of course the metal used will be frosted silver.—*London "Judy."*

FIVE





AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

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QUARTERLY.

VOL. XIII.

JULY, 1878—JULY, 1879.



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BOSTON:

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1877.

No. 1.

CURRENCY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE paper currency of the "Confederate States," has been the subject of several articles in the *Journal of Numismatics*. The number of varieties of the different issues may be estimated with some approximate correctness, from the figures given in an article in the last volume of the Journal,* to which we would refer those of our readers who desire to investigate this branch of the subject. A very elaborate publication on the "Currency of the Confederate States of America," by Dr. William Lee, of Washington, D. C., with many photographic plates of the different notes, is by far the most complete work on the subject which has yet appeared, and we think must leave but little material for other gleaners in the field to gather. We have already given our opinion of this book, but the very limited number of copies which were issued, makes it almost inaccessible to those who wish to study the matter, and we have condensed this article from its pages, to accompany the illustrations of "tints" and "backs," the plates of which were prepared in England, for the authorities at Richmond, but were captured in a "blockade runner" during the war, and having been rescued from the melting pot by Mr. Charles Chaplin, have been kindly loaned us by him. The issue these plates were intended for, was that dated February 17, 1864, most probably, as Dr. Lee says the backs for that were imported from England. Most of the electrotypes which were captured, were sold for old metal, and it was only by accident that Mr. Chaplin was enabled to secure these.

We suppose that the tints with white letters, giving the denominations, were probably intended for the "faces" of the contemplated issue, while the others were doubtless designed for "backs." The designs have an interest of their own, and we think will be valued by those of our subscribers who have been collecting Confederate money.

The first issue of the Confederate Notes is the rarest. They were dated April 5, 1861, and were of the denominations of \$1,000, \$500, \$100, and \$50. \$1,851,100 were issued, the plates for which were prepared by the "National Bank Note Company." There were also notes for \$100 and \$50, printed by the "Southern Bank Note Company." The only coloring on these notes was

* See "Collecting Run Mad," Vol. XI, p. 54.

that of the numerals on the face, which were green. The backs were plain. Of the largest denomination, 607, and of the \$500, only 717 were issued. Each note was lettered A or B, to mark the series. They were payable in twelve months after their date, which was written, and the signatures appear to be autographs.

The second issue, authorized May 16, 1861, were for twenty millions, to run two years, and the denominations were \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, and \$5; there were two varieties of the twenties and fives. These notes were dated in print, July 25, 1861, at Richmond, and were variously lettered to denote the series. They were mostly printed at Richmond, Va., but one variety of the \$5 notes was printed in New Orleans. One of the \$20 notes has the figures and letters denoting the denomination on its face in red, and one of the \$5 notes has a bluish tinge on the back. The Confederate flag with ten stars, appears for the first time on the currency, on these notes. All the notes had plain white backs, except the \$5 above mentioned.

The third issue, authorized August 19, 1861, was for one hundred millions, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United and the Confederate States; these were the most varied in design,* and were probably the greatest in number, of any issued during the existence of the Confederate Government. They were all dated in print, September 2, 1861. The backs were all of a plain white. The denominations were \$100, of which there were two varieties, and various letters; \$50, four designs, each differing in the letters denoting the series; one variety of these had L and scroll work in centre of the face in red; \$20, five designs, two having figures and letters giving denomination, or scroll work in green, and one had 20's and a band of 20's across its face in red; \$10, nine designs and eleven varieties, four of which had red letters, or figures, on their faces; \$5, seven designs and ten varieties, two of which had red, and one green on their face; \$2, only one design of which has been noticed, and no authority for its issue has been found; probably but a few were put into circulation. These different notes have an almost endless variety of lettering to denote the series; they were printed at several offices, mostly in Richmond, Va., and Columbia, S. C.

The fourth issue, or, as it was termed, a reissue, of fifty millions, under the Act of August 19th, was ordered December 24, 1861; and April 12, 1862, a fifth issue of fifty millions more was authorized. April 17, 1862, a sixth issue of five millions of \$1 and \$2 Treasury Notes were authorized, and also of \$100 interest-bearing notes. This issue was limited in variety, mostly with plain backs and written dates. Of the \$100 notes, there were two designs and six varieties, — one with green backs, — the series variously lettered. Of the \$2 and \$1 notes, one design for each, and two varieties, — one of each having the denomination in green on the face. Soon after this, a note for \$10 was issued, but apparently without any authority. It had a printed date, September 2, 1862. The 23d of that month one hundred millions more were authorized, being the seventh issue, — of which one tenth were to be under \$100 in value. On this, for the first time, with two exceptions already mentioned, (one, the \$5 note of the second issue, the other, the \$100 note of the sixth issue.) the backs are ornamented with colored scroll work and numerals.

* By "designs" as differing from "varieties" we mean a radical difference in the plates. A slight difference, as the name or place of the printer, distinctive changes in the

arrangement of letters or numerals denoting the denomination or series, we call "varieties."

The designs of the face are the same in this and all future issues. \$100, one design, back green; \$50, one design, two varieties, back green; \$20, one design, two varieties, back blue; \$10 one design, two varieties, pink paper, back blue; \$5, one design, five varieties, pink paper, back blue; \$2 and \$1, one design and two varieties of each, pink paper, back plain. This was the first issue using pink paper, and like the preceding, was variously lettered.

The eighth issue, authorized March 23, 1863, was not to exceed fifty millions, to be of not less than \$5; but \$2 and \$1, and 50 cent notes were admitted under the authority of the issue of April 16, 1862, not to exceed fifteen millions, including the \$100 notes of that issue. Of this issue, the faces were similar to the last, but had a printed date, April 6, 1863; also, a printed date of emission in red on the face; the backs were in most cases different. \$100, \$50, \$20 were the same as those of previous issue, backs green, but the series letters different. \$10, six varieties, but very slightly different, "no pink tint," which we suppose means printed on *white* paper, as there was great difficulty in obtaining the desired shades of pink, and some half dozen or more varieties of that color exist. \$5, eight varieties, with trifling differences mainly, (similar to last issue,) no pink tint; \$2, no date of emission on face, two varieties, slightly different, pink tint; \$1, no date of emission, two varieties, but trifling differences, principally in the lettering of the series, and pink tint. 50 cent currency, on pink paper, numbers in red.

The last issue of the Confederate Government was dated February 17, 1864. The designs on the face were similar to those of the two previous issues, except the \$500, but the backs were imported from England, as already mentioned. The faces of all of this issue, except the 50 cent currency, were in pink tint, wavy lines, and the backs, except of the \$2 and \$1, which were plain, were blue. The denominations were \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, but one variety of each; \$2, six varieties, and \$1, four varieties, with trifling differences.

Up to this time three hundred and ninety-one millions of Treasury Notes, and at least ten millions of bonds had been authorized, and \$345,378,650 of notes had been issued. In November, 1864, it was estimated by the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, that the Confederate currency was worth only 10 per cent of its face in gold. March 31, 1864, the Register of the Treasury reported that \$654,465,963 non-interest bearing notes had been issued since the formation of the Government, and that there were outstanding of interest bearing notes and general currency, \$900,000,000, and \$177,012,960 of non-interest bearing notes recalled. From this report it would also appear that the eighth and subsequent issues, under Act of March 23, 1863, constituted more than half (over five hundred and eleven millions) of the amount outstanding at the date of the report. No attempt is made to ascertain the number of counterfeits or fac similes put into circulation, which was undoubtedly very large, or of certificates, cotton bonds, &c., &c.

M.


A COLLECTION, consisting of thirty-three silver and forty-seven copper coins was found on the estate of the Earl of Sefton, at a farm called "The Old Sprink," in the parish of Torbock, in the year 1838. They included several of the Emperors Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, and others, with one of IVLIA AVGVSTA. TITI. AVGVSTI. F; on the obverse, R. VENVS. AVGVST.—*Proceedings of the Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1851-52.*

MASONIC MEDALS.


[Continued from Vol. XI., page 85.]

CXVII. Obverse, In a wreath of olive and laurel, three united burning hearts, below which are the square and compasses.* Legend, L.: DES COEURS UNIS A L'OR.: DE DIEPPE. Reverse, The fasces, over which is a ribbon in three folds, having the motto, VIS UNITA FURTIOR. [United power is stronger.] Above the ribbon is a radiant triangle with the Hebrew letter jod. Below, two branches of oak. This was probably struck about 1805. Size 17.

Another jeton was struck by this Lodge, about 1784, which is similar to the above, but has the name DES COEURS REUNIS, as appears by Merzdorf, p. 50, who however gives no description.

CXVIII. Obverse, Three equilateral triangles, interlaced, and forming a nine-pointed star, in which is the radiant sun, and below which is 5802. Legend,  ECOS. DE LA PARFAITE UNION. O. DE DOUAI ★ [Scottish Lodge of Perfect Union, Orient of Douai.] Reverse, A female figure seated, to right, her right hand resting upon the fasces, her left holding a caduceus and wreath. At her feet are the square, gavel, compasses and rule. Legend, On the right, (going only one quarter round,) CONSOCIARE AMAT. [It delights to meet together.] Copper. Size 18.

CXIX. Obverse, A female figure seated on a cubic stone, which is adorned with the square and compasses, and holding in her left hand a caduceus and a crown, her right resting on the fasces; in the background on the right a temple, and in the left a pyramid. Legend, PARFAITE UNION O.: DE DOUAY. ★ Reverse, A wreath of olive, enclosing the inscription in three lines, G.: O.: 5777. ECOS-~~PHIL~~-5784. H-D-M. 5803.† Size 16.

CXX. Obverse, In the field a pair of scales, under which 5812. Legend, S.: TRIB.: DEP^{AL} DES GG.: JJ.: SEANT A DOUAY. [Departmental Sovereign Tribunal of Grand Inspectors sitting at Douay.‡] Reverse, The All-seeing eye, above which is PRAESENTIBUS [To those present], and below it c  o. Size 14.

CXXI. Obverse, Two pillars, the left inscribed with J: and the right with B: between which is a star. Legend, CONSTANCE EPROUVEE. Below, O.: D'EVREUX. Reverse, In a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, a square and compasses, enclosing the letter G surrounded by rays. Below are an olive and laurel branch crossed, completing the circle, the upper part of which is formed by the legend, ELLE UNIT LES HOMMES. [It unites mankind.] Size 17. This Lodge was founded November 18, 1800. The Medal is assigned to the year 1805.§

CXXII. Obverse, An altar, on which lies an open book: the front of the altar has an inscription PRO DEO ET PATRIA. [For God and Fatherland.] Above is a radiant triangle, on the right of which is the sun, and on the left the moon: on each side of the altar is a pillar, that on the right inscribed with B, and that on the left with J. In exergue, in small letters, DES F. and

* Merzdorf calls the square a level, but the engraving in *Tresor Numismatique*, Napoleon, plate 12, figure 10, shows it to be a square. The engraving has the legend on reverse as given, FURTIOR for FORTIOR: whether this is an error in the die, or only in the engraving, I am unable to say.

† The abbreviations are for Grand Orient. Ecossaise Philosophique. Herodotus. This Medal is engraved in

the *Tresor Numismatique*, Revolution, plate 96, figure 7.

‡ The abbreviations are for Souverain Tribunal Departmental des Grands Inspecteurs, (not Juges, as in *Tresor Numis.*) Merzdorf gives Inspecteurs. (See his Index.) This is engraved in *Tresor Numis.*, Napoleon, plate 56, figure 4. This same Medal appears to have been restruck in 1844, and used as a Prize Medal. See Merzdorf, p. 51, note.

§ See *Tresor Numismatique*, Napoleon, pl. 12, figure 9.

□ ∴ DES HHH O. DU HAVRE 5813. [Lodge of Harmony, Honor, Humanity, &c.] in three lines. Reverse, A five-pointed blazing star, in which are the square and compasses, and on either side a branch of myrtle. Legend, HARMONIA HONOR HUMANITAS REGUNT. [Harmony, Honor and Humanity rule.] Bronze. Size 18.

CXXIII. Obverse, As obverse of CXXII, except that the book and altar are smaller, and the legend on the latter is omitted. Instead of the triangle is a triangular level, with very small rays. Reverse, In a wreath of oak and laurel, HARMONIA HONOR HUMANITAS REGUNT, in four lines. Size 18.*

CXXIV. Obverse, Two pillars, their capitals adorned with ears of wheat below the globes. That on the right has the letter B on its shaft and a level on its base; the other has J on its shaft, and a square and compasses on its base. Between the pillars a temple, supported by six Ionic columns; within it is an altar, on which rests an open book, and the letter C above. In the pediment a radiant triangle. A ladder extends from the foot of the right pillar to the cornice of the temple, and from the foot of that on the left a derrick, to which is suspended a stone. The temple is approached by seven steps from a Mosaic pavement, the alternate squares of which contain circles and lozenges. In exergue, LOGE DE L'AMENITE. Reverse, A radiant triangle, containing pseudo Hebrew letters, sheds its beams upon the peaceful waves of the sea. Legend, AMENITAS LUMINE VIGET. [Literally, Amenity gains vigor with light.] In exergue, O. DU HAVRE. Heptagonal. Silver, and silver gilt. Size 20 from one angle to the opposite side. Length of side, 9.†

CXXV. Obverse, An olive tree, on the right of which is the five-pointed blazing star with G, and on the left the square and compasses. Legend, □ EC. DE L'OLIVIER ECOSSAIS. [Scottish Lodge of the Scotch Olive.] In exergue, O. DU HAVRE 10 X. 5829 [December 10, 1829] in two lines. Reverse, Between two Ionic pillars, the one on the left inscribed with B, and that on the right with J, is an altar with seven steps, the front of which is adorned with the letter M, and upon its top is a three-branched candlestick with three lighted tapers. Over the candlestick is a circle of rays surrounding the All-seeing eye in a small triangle with the Hebrew tetragrammaton below it. On the right of the candlestick is the moon, and on the left the radiant sun. Legend, (in the spaces outside the pillars) CHARITE EGALITE. In exergue, very small. DEPAULIS. Bronze, and copper gilt. Size 19. Some of these Medals had a loop at the top, so that they might be worn as "Members' jewels." This and the preceding are not mentioned by Merzdorf.

CXXVI. Obverse, A lyre, above which is a wreath of flowers; on the left is the crescent moon, surrounded by nine stars, and on the right the radiant sun. Under the lyre are two clasped hands, stretched from the clouds, and below them O. DE LOUVIERS. 5805 in two lines. Reverse, In a wreath of olive, the inscription in four lines, EX LUMINE ARTES AMICITIA. [From light proceed arts and friendship.]‡ Silver. Size 17.

* This and the previous Medal are engraved in *Tresor Numismatique*, Napoleon, plate 58, figures 10 and 11. Merzdorf, who had in his collection this Medal, says that there is an error in that engraving,—the obverse of CXXII being combined with reverse of CXXIII, and the obverse of CXXIII with reverse CXXII, and our description agrees with him. The Lodge, now known as that of *Les Trois H.*, or "The Three Hs," was founded

January 10, 1793, and is still working, with chapter of *Rose Croix* and *Areopagus* attached.

† This Lodge, chartered May 15, 1775, is still working at Havre.

‡ The Lodge "*Des Arts et de l'Amitie*," was installed at Louviers, December 20, 1805. This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis.* Napoleon, plate 12, figure 6. See XXIX. of this list for another Medal of same Lodge and date.

CXXVII. Obverse, A wreath of roses. In the field above, a rose upon a radiant cross, below which a pelican feeding its young; on the left, a head of Minerva, below which is an owl; on the right, two clasped hands, over three triangles, one above the other, the apex of the two lower ones touching the bases of those above. Reverse, S.: C.: DE L'ECOLE DE LA SAGESSE ET DU TRIPLE-ACCORD REUNIS A LA V.: DE METZ. 5812, in eight lines.* [Sovereign Chapter of the School of Wisdom and Threefold Accord, assembled in the Valley of Metz.] Silver. Size 15.

CXXVIII. Obverse, As CXXVII. Reverse, As CXXVII, but with V. D'UN FRANC, (Value of one franc) in place of 5812.† Silver. Size 15.

CXXIX. Obverse, Upon a mantle a shield‡ quarterly: 1, a dexter hand couped, holding a crozier; 2, a pair of compasses extended upon an arc; 3, a sword and sceptre crossed saltire wise; 4, similar to 2, but within the compasses a rose (?). Over the mantle is an Eastern crown. Legend above, § S.: C.: DES AMIS INDIVISIBLES. Below, VALLEE DE PARIS. Reverse, In the centre of the field the radiant sun, under which 5805. Legend, INSTALLE PAR LE G.: O.: DE FRANCE LE 13^E J. DU 4^E MOIS. [Installed by the Grand Orient of France, June 13.]|| Silver and bronze. Size 17.

CXXX. Obverse, The sun rising out of the sea, above which is the legend, AB ORIENTE ORIAR. [I shall rise from the East.] Reverse, The sun, on the rays of which are three triangles interlaced, making a star of nine points, and between the points the letters M L E D C S O D P. [Scottish Mother Lodge of the Social Contract,¶ &c.] Under the star, ☐. Legend, above, SI FODIERIS INVENIES. [If you dig you will find.] Silver. This Medal is said to have been struck on the formation of the Lodge, which took place in 1776, as mentioned on obverse of CXXXI.

CXXXI. Obverse, A celestial globe resting on a pillar, on the left of which are the square, compasses, and a perfect ashlar, and on the right a gavel, rule, and open book. Legend, MERE LOGE ECCOSSAISE DE FRANCE. [Scottish Mother Lodge of France.] In exergue, in two lines, FONDEE A L'O.: DE PARIS EN 5776. On the right in exergue,** LE F.: JALEY F. Reverse, Three triangles interlaced to form a nine-pointed star, in the centre of which the blazing sun. Legend, SI FODIERIS INVENIES. [If you dig, you will find.] Below, LE CONTRAT SOC.: ET S^T. ALEX.: D'EC.: REUNIS LE 11^E I.: DU 12. M.: 5805. [The Social Contract and St. Alexander of Scotland, united Feb. 11, 1806.]†† This is a heptagonal jeton. Silver. Size 20.

CXXXII. Obverse, Similar to obverse of CXXXI, but without the lettering LE F.: JALEY F. in exergue. Reverse, As reverse of CXXXI, but the lettering, LE CONTRAT, &c., below the star, is omitted. This Medal was struck in 1826, in honor of the semi-centennial of this Lodge. Silver. Heptagonal. Size 20? Scarce.

CXXXIII. Obverse, On the right the sun is rising from behind a mountain; on the left is a broken column on the side of which are two

* Abbreviations are for Souverain Chapitre, and Vallee.

† This and the preceding are engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 56, figures 5 and 6.

‡ The colors are not denoted in the engraving from which our description is made.


§ The abbreviations are for Souverain Chapitre.

¶ The Masonic year in France commences in March. This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 8, figure 2.

¶ The abbreviations are for Mere Loge Eccossaise du Contrat Social, Orient de Paris.

** For Le Frere Jaley fecit.

†† The twelfth month from March, 1805, would bring this date into February, 1806, the year beginning with March. Engravings of this Medal are given in *Tresor Numis. Nap.*, plate 13, figure 4, and in *Thory's Annals*, Append. 25, plate 3, number 13.


crossed compasses; at the foot of the pillar on the right are the compasses and two gavels. Above is a hand pointing towards the sun. Legend, above, *SI FODIERIS INVENIES*. In exergue, in two lines, *L · E · D · S · A · O · D · P ·* [The letters denote Loge Eccossaise de St. Alexandre, Orient de Paris; or Scottish Lodge, &c.] Reverse, The letters *L · D · S · | C · D · T · D · L · | P · H · D · S · A · D · E · |*  divided into three lines of three, five, and seven, as shown by the marks, and denoting, according to Merzdorf, Loge de St. Charles du Triomphe de la Parfaite Harmonie de St. Alexandre d'Eccosse. Legend, *QUÆRITE ET INVENIES*. [Seek and ye shall find.] This Medal was used in the Philosophic degrees of the Scottish rite, by the Lodge of St. Alexandre, which was afterwards united with the Scottish Mother Lodge of the Social Contract. (See Nos. LIV and CXXXI.) Silver and copper. Size 18.


CXXXIV. Obverse, The All-seeing eye in a radiant sun, above which, on a streamer of ribbon, *LUMEN DE LUMINE*. [Light from light.] Reverse, As reverse of CXXXIII. This Medal was struck by the same Lodge as the previous one, and, according to Merzdorf, on its foundation. If this be correct, its issue was previous to 1805, but we are unable to fix the date nearer. Edge milled. Silver and copper. Size 18.

CXXXV. Obverse, As obverse of CXXXIV. Reverse, As obverse of CXXXIII. This Medal is struck on a thin planchet, the border beaded and edge milled. Bronze. Size 18.

CXXXVI. Obverse, Bust of Anacreon to left, crowned with roses: on the edge of the bust, *GEORGE F.* Legend, *LOGE D'ANACREON O. DE PARIS.* 5805. Reverse, A lyre on an altar adorned with the square, compasses, level and rule. Legend, *L'AMITIE LES ARTS LES DAMES*. [Friendship, the arts, the ladies.] This is assigned to 1805, the date on the obverse, in *Tresor Numismatique*, Napoleon, plate 12, figure 8, but Merzdorf queries this, as if it might perhaps be later. An octagonal jeton. Silver, and bronze. (?) Size 20.

CXXXVII. Obverse, Bust of Anacreon, looking to the left, under which, *N. TIOLIER F.* Legend, *LOGE D'ANACREON O. DE PARIS.* 5818. Reverse, A lyre standing on a cubic stone, adorned with the square, compasses, and other Masonic emblems. Legend, *L'AMITIE LES ARTS LES DAMES* 5805. This and the preceding Medal are very much alike, but as will be noticed, are from different die sinkers.*

CXXXVIII. Obverse, Between two olive branches, the square and compasses, in the centre of which is a five-pointed star, with the letter *G*. Legend,  *DES CŒURS UNIS O. DE PARIS*. [Lodge of United Hearts, &c.] Below, *OD. F.* Reverse, In the field, between two branches of laurel, in four lines, *A NAPOLEON ROI DE ROME*. (To Napoleon, King of Rome.) Below, *7 AVRIL * 5811 ** in two lines. Silver. Size 17. This Medal appears to have been struck in honor of the infant son of Napoleon, soon after his birth.†


CXXXIX. Obverse, Above two crossed olive branches are the square and compasses, enclosing a five-pointed blazing star, on the centre of which is the letter *G*. From the square is hanging a Maltese cross.‡ Legend,  *DE L'ABEILLE IMPERIALE.* [Lodge of the Imperial Bee.] Reverse, A beehive surrounded by swarming bees. Legend, *ZELE FERVEUR UNION*. In exergue,

* I take the description of this from Merzdorf, No. 102, p. 77. He does not give the size or metal.

† This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis.*, Napoleon, plate 50, figure 11.

‡ The date assigned this Medal in *Tresor Numismatique*, Napoleon, plate 34, figure 1, where it is engraved, is 1807.

UTILE DULCE [The useful and the pleasant.] Size 15. This Lodge was founded November 18, 1805.

CXLI. Obverse, Between crossed branches of olive and laurel, a shield bearing the crowned eagle of France: on the right near his head are the compasses, and on the left the square. Legend, . DE L'AIGLE FRANCAISE. [Lodge of the French Eagle.] In exergue, in two lines, OR.: DE PARIS, 5806. On the left, LAURENCE. Reverse, In a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, a blazing star, on which is the letter G, above it the square and compasses. Legend, ELLE UNIT LES HOMMES [It unites mankind.] Below, completing the circle, are branches of myrtle and laurel crossed.* Size 20. This Lodge was founded December 2, 1806.

CXLII. Obverse, The eagle of France surrounded by rays; over his head the imperial crown, his wings drooping, in his talons a thunderbolt, and the square, compasses, gavel, protractor, &c. Below is a five pointed star. Legend, LOGE DE L'AIGLE IMPERIALE DE FRANCE. [Lodge of the Imperial Eagle of France.] Reverse, In a wreath of olive and laurel the cypher A I D F in script letters. Below, 5807. Size 17.†

CXLIII. Obverse, Minerva, seated, to left, holding an olive branch in her right hand; her left rests on a shield bearing a blazing star. At her feet, in front, is a level. Legend, L.: DES AMIS DE LA PAIX. [Lodge of the Friends of Peace.] In exergue, NAR.: F. (probably for Narbonne fecit.) Reverse, On a mantling of ermine, above which is an Eastern crown, a shield azure, emblazoned with the square and compasses. Legend, O.: DE PARIS 22^e I. DU 4^e MOIS 5789. [June 22, 1789.] Silver. Size 18.

CXLIII. Obverse, As obverse of CXLII, except that there is a gavel between the level and her feet, and the legend is nearer the edge. The lettering of the name in exergue is also very small. Reverse, As reverse of CXLII.‡ Silver. Size 18.

CXLIV. Obverse, The square and compasses, enclosing a triangle on which is the letter G. Legend, L.: FRANC.: ET ECC.: DES SINCERES AMIS OR.: DE PARIS. [French and Scottish Lodge of Sincere Friends.]§ At the bottom, 5798. Reverse, A radiant sun of eight points within a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail. Legend, Above, POST TENEBRAS LUX. [After darkness light.] Below, filling out the circle, is a garland of flowers. Size 19.

CXLV. Obverse, An eagle with expanded wings, holding a ribbon inscribed CONCORDIA.: VERITAS [Harmony, truth.] Below are the square, compasses, and level. Legend, LOGE DES AMIS TRIOMPHANTS. [Lodge of Triumphant Friends.] In exergue, ORIENT DE PARIS. On the right, just above the exergue, in small letters, THEVENIN. Reverse, Two olive branches, crossed, within which above, a five-pointed star, having the letter G in its centre. In the field below, in three lines, RECOMPENCE AU ZELE AN 1810. Size 17.||

CXLVI. Obverse, A blazing star, bearing the letter G, under which in five lines, FONDE PAR LE V.: F.: ESPRIT. L'AN. 5789.: [Founded by Worshipful ¶ Bro. Esprit, 1789.:] below which a small square and compasses.

* Engraved in Tres. Numis. Napoleon, pl. 17, fig. 6.

† Engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, pl. 23, fig. 14.

‡ This, with the previous Medal, is engraved in Tresor Numis. Revol. plate 2, figures 5 and 6. See also XXVIII on this list for another Medal of this Lodge, which is engraved in Tresor Numis. Rev. plate 16, figure 6.

§ The abbreviations are for Loge Francaise et Eccossaise. This is engraved in Tresor Numis. Rev. pl. 70, fig. 9.

|| This is engraved in Tresor Numismatique, Napoleon, plate 47, figure 13.

¶ The abbreviations signify Venerable Frere, or Worshipful Brother.

Legend, L.: DE S^T. AUGUSTE DE LA PARFAITE INTELLIGENCE ★ ★ [Lodge of St. Augustus of Perfect Intelligence.] Reverse, A pelican surrounded by rays, between the sun and moon: below on the left is a tree, in the centre a temple, and on the right a beehive with swarming bees and two gavels. Legend, FIAT LUX. [Let there be light.] Size 18.*

CXLVII. Obverse, The square and compasses between two branches of laurel; in the centre of which is a five-pointed blazing star, on which is the letter G. Legend, □ DES CŒURS UNIS O.: DE PARIS. [Lodge of United Hearts, &c.] Below, OD. F. Reverse, On an altar are two burning hearts, its front is adorned with a panel containing a five-pointed star, in which is the letter G. Legend, UNIS PAR L'HONNEUR ET L'AMITIE [United by honor and friendship.] In exergue, 5808. The Lodge was founded May 7, 1766.† Silver. Size 17.

CXLVIII. Obverse, Similar to obverse of CXXXVIII and CXLVII, but the wreath is called acacia by Merzdorf. Legend, As CXLVII. Reverse, Similar to reverse of CXLVII, but the date in exergue is 5820. Silver.‡

CXLIX. Obverse, A wreath of two branches of olive, in the centre of which is a level. Legend, COMMANDEURS DU MONT THABOR. Reverse, A radiant sun behind a mass of rocks. Legend, BONUM EST NOS HIC ESSE. [It is good for us to be here.] In exergue, 5807. Copper. Size 19. The Lodge received its charter March 11, 1808, but caused this jeton to be struck in December, 1807.§

CL. Obverse, Armored bust to right of Liberty, wearing a wreath of wheat, olive and grape leaves, — emblematical of corn, wine and oil, — and a necklace of alternate hearts and clasped hands. On her shoulder appears a lion's head and mane, and behind her, as if resting on her left shoulder, the fasces, but with a liberty cap in place of the axe; over her head a small six-pointed star. Legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, the words widely separated. Reverse, An ornamented border, forming a double circle, contains the legend, RECEPTION PAR LA COMMUNE DU G^D CORTEGE MAÇONNIQUE and at bottom, very small, two clasped hands, (the Communist emblem of fraternity.) [Reception by the Commune of the Grand Masonic Cortège.] Within the circle is the inscription in eight lines, LE 30 AVRIL, 1871 LES F.: M.: BANNIERES EN TETE SONT REÇUS PAR LES MEMBRES DE LA COMM^{NE} DE PARIS DANS LA COUR D'HONNEUR DE L'HOTEL DE VILLE ORNEE DES EMBLEMES F.: M.: [On the 30th of April, 1871, the banners of the Freemasons at its head, the cortege was received by the members of the Commune of Paris, in the Court of Honor of the Hotel de Ville, which was adorned with Masonic emblems.] Over the inscription are two compasses crossed, and below it is the level, (Communist emblem of equality.)|| Copper (?) gilt. Size 32.

CLI. Obverse, Within an ornamental border, the inscription in eight lines: LE 30 AVRIL 1871 LA G^{DE} MANIF.: DES F.: M.: APRES AVOIR ETE REÇUE PAR LA COMMUNE VA A LA COLONNE DE LA BASTILLE BANNIERE EN TETE DE CHAQUE □.: AU NOMBRE DE 10,000 MEMBRES. [April 30, 1871, the Grand

* This Lodge was instituted in 1789 at Paris, but is now extinct. The Medal is engraved in *Tresor Num. Rev.* pl. 16, fig. 8.


† This is engraved in *Tresor Numis.* Napoleon, plate 30, figure 14. The obverse of this Medal is very similar to the obverse of CXXXVIII, but the wreath varies.

‡ This is mentioned in the French Proceedings, "Sol.


stice d'hiver," 1829, and on page 33, the size is given as 10 lines. Merzdorf, p. 78, No. 109.

§ This is engraved in *Tresor Numismatique*, Napoleon, plate 24, figure 4.


|| I have one of these Medals, which appears to be a cast from an original, but very sharp.

Manifestation of the Freemasons, after having been received by the Commune, proceeded to the column of the Bastille, a banner at the head of each Lodge, to the number of 10,000 members.] Above the inscription, a very small level, and below, two clasped hands, also very small. Reverse, Within an ornamented circle, the inscription in five lines, FEDERATION DES . M.: PARISIENNES CONSTITUEES 10 MAI 1871. [Alliance of the Masonic Lodges of Paris, formed May 10, 1871.] Above the inscription a small wreath, and below are a liberty cap, two clasped hands, and a level, very small, denoting liberty, equality, fraternity.* Copper, gilt. Size 32.

CLII. Obverse, A female figure, standing, her face turned to the left, holds erect in her right hand a sword, the hilt of which she places on a burning altar, the front of which is adorned with a five-pointed star: her left hand embraces a pillar, on the right of which are the square and compasses. Legend, L.: DE LA CONSTANCE COURONNEE. [Lodge of Crowned Constancy.†] In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A temple supported by six Doric pillars, (three on either side of a closed door,) approached by seven steps: on the right of the temple a beehive and bees, over which is the radiant sun, and on the left is an olive tree, and above, the crescent moon. Legend, FIAT LUX [Let there be light.] In exergue, 5806. Bronze. Size 18.

CLIII. Obverse, St. Paul, or perhaps a brother of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, with a child on his right arm, standing by a sleeping child. Legend,  DES DISCIPLES DE ST. PAVL, 5820. In exergue, in two lines, HUMANITE. DVBOVR F. Reverse, The two pillars, between which are the eye, ear, and mouth, below the square and compasses. In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. 5820 in two lines. Copper. Said to be of the size of 13½ lines in "Solstice d'hiver," 1829, p. 33, quoted by Merzdorf. ‡

CLIV. Obverse, St. Paul, holding in his right hand an infant, extends his left above a naked sleeping child, upon a rock (?) which he approaches. Legend, L.: DES DISCIPLES DE S^T. V^T. DE PAUL [Lodge of the Disciples of St. Vincent de Paul.] In exergue, HUMANITE. Reverse, Two branches of olive, between which are two pillars—that on the left having J on its shaft, and the other, B. Between the pillars are a flight of seven steps, above which are an eye, ear, and a mouth closed by the finger of a hand: above these are the square and compasses. In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Bronze. Octagonal. Size 21. Somewhat scarce.

CLV. Obverse, A glove and dagger, and the square and compasses, above which is a radiant triangle. Legend,  DES DISCIPLES DE ST. V. DE ST. PAUL. O.: DE PARIS 5820. Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, within which are the square, compasses, and gavel, over a rule, and surrounded by two branches.§ Copper.

CLVI. Obverse, Inscription in six lines; LE S.: CHAP.: DES 7 ECCOSSAIS REU.: AU CH.: DUCHATEAU, Assidue aux Travaux, 5819. [The Sovereign

* The remarks made in the previous note apply to this Medal. Another Medal struck by the Commune in April, 1871, is described under XXXI.

† This Lodge was installed January 25, 1806. The Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Nap.* pl. 17, figure 7.

‡ See his description, pp. 78-9, No. 110. This Medal resembles very closely an octagonal jeton in my collection, next described.

§ The description of this Medal, like that of CLIII, I

take from Merzdorf, p. 79, No. 111. There seems to be an error in the legend as given in CLIII and in this. The Saint apparently intended to be commemorated, from the devices, is St. Vincent de Paul, and if this supposition is correct, the legend on the two Medals would be, Disciples de St. V. de Paul, which conforms to the jeton CLV. These two have the same date, 5820, and one or the other may have merely been struck as a trial piece. Merzdorf does not definitely describe the branches on the reverse.

Chapter of the Seven United Scotchmen, to Chev. Duchateau, for devotion to labor.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive a cross, on which is a rose surrounded by rays. In exergue, COQUARDON F. Legend, FOI ESPERANCE CHARITE VALL.: DE PARIS 5819 [Faith, Hope, Charity. Valley of Paris, 1819.] This Medal I suppose to have been a "jewel" presented to members, as a portion of the inscription on the obverse is engraved.*

CLVII. Obverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, in which is a radiant triangle, containing the Hebrew tetragrammaton. Legend, EMULES ★ D'HIRAM ★ O.: DE PARIS. ★ [Emulators of Hiram, &c.] Reverse, Between two pillars inscribed with the letters J and B, is a level, above which is a blazing star with the letter G, and below, 5822. In exergue, JAUDIN. This is a nine-sided jeton.

CLVIII. Obverse, An ear of wheat. Legend, L.: DE L'EPI D'OR. [Lodge of the Golden Ear.] Reverse, The square and compasses, enclosing a five-pointed blazing star with the letter G. Legend, Above, O.: DE PARIS. Below is 5810.† Silver. Size 17.

CLIX. Obverse, A female figure, having a sun upon her breast, is seated upon a cubic stone; before her is a pillar, her right hand is uplifted, and in her left hand is a book on which can be read the words VERITE UNION JUSTICE divided into six lines. [Truth, union, justice.] Above, in a cloud surrounded by rays, the Hebrew letter jod; on the right, in the foreground is a pyramid, against which are leaning the tables of the law. Below, on the left, is the name of the die cutter in small letters, N. GATTEAUX. Reverse, A temple surrounded by rays, in which a statue is standing; the temple is approached by nine steps, over which on the left, GAT. in small letters. In exergue, in two lines, R.: L.: DE LA REUNION DES ARTS A L'O.: DE PARIS. [Respectable or Worshipful Lodge of the Reunion of Arts, &c.] Silver and bronze. The date of this Medal is uncertain; but can be approximated by the well known name of the die sinker.

CLX. Obverse, A wreath of laurel and olive, enclosing a five-pointed blazing star, in which is the letter G. Legend, □ DE LA PARFAITE REUNION A L'O.: DE PARIS. [Lodge of Perfect Reunion, &c.] Reverse, A circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, surrounds a triangle, in which is the radiant sun. Over the triangle are nine stars, in groups of three; on the left a plumb, on the right a level, and below, the square and compasses. Legend, CONSTITUEE PAR LE G.: O.: DE FR.: LE 7^{ME} J^R DU 3^{ME} M.: D.: L.: V.: L.: 5802 ★ [Constituted‡ by the Grand Orient of France, May 7, in the year of true light 5802.] Copper. Size 18.

CLXI. Obverse, Between two olive branches, tied at the bottom, the fasces, but without the axe. Below, G.: O.: F.: [Grand Orient of France.] Legend, JUNCTI ROBORANTUR. [United they are stronger.] Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, enclosing a triangle, on which is the radiant sun. Copper. Size 19.

CLXII. Obverse, As obverse of CLXI, but without the olive branches. Reverse, As reverse of CLXI, but without the serpent. Copper. Size 19.§

* See Merzdorf, p. 77, No. 105.

† This is engraved in *Tresor Numismatique*, Napoleon, plate 47, figure 14.

‡ The legend in full is as follows: — *Constituee par le Grand Orient de France, le septieme jour du troisieme mois de la vrai lumiere 5802.* This Medal is engraved in *Tres. Numis. Revol.* pl. 90, figure 8.

§ This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Revol.* pl. 93, figure 16. Merzdorf, who had this Medal, describing them, page 62, says the preceding (CLXI) is engraved in *Tresor*, as cited; but this is an error, as the plate shows this, (CLXII) and not CLXI. He also mentions that this is engraved in *Thory's Annals*, app. 25, pl. 1, No. 1, and gives their probable date as 1802.

CLXIII. Obverse, A temple, supported by six pillars, and approached by three steps; in the pediment a five-pointed star; in front of the steps are the square, compasses, trowel, ashlar, &c. On either side of the temple is a Corinthian pillar, that on the right having the letter B on its shaft, and that on the left the letter J. Over the temple are nine stars, the radiant triangle, and the sun on the right and moon on the left. Legend, AB ILLO LUX ET ROBUR. [From this come light and strength.] In exergue, G.: O.: F.: [Grand Orient of France.] Reverse, Similar to CLXI, but the triangle is much less distinct, and the rays of the sun are longer: the legend is the same.* Silver. Size 18.

CLXIV. Obverse, A pyramid, on the right of which a man is seated; behind him is an acacia bush and a globe; at the foot of the globe a scroll with Masonic devices. In the sky above are nine stars, in groups of three. In the background, faintly seen, is another pyramid, and a pillar. Legend, □ DU POINT PARFAIT A L'ORIENT DE PARIS ★ 5760 [Lodge of the Perfect Point.] Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, within which on a platform is a beehive, on the left of which is a square and rough ashlar, and on the right the compasses and a perfect ashlar: above on the left the radiant sun. Below the platform a gavel and trowel crossed. Legend, ETERNITE CONSTANCE ★ Edge milled. Silver and bronze. Size 18.†

CLXV. Obverse, A triangle, upon which is an anchor, the flukes partly below the base. Legend, L □ .: DE L'OCEAN FRANCAIS. [Lodge of the French Ocean.] Reverse, An eagle with expanded wings, standing on several cubes, which are united to his heart by threads: over him is a radiant triangle, and below on the left is a square, and the compasses on the right: under the square in small letters, TIOLLIER F. Legend, ARDENS QUÆRIT, SOLA CONSPICIT, BENIGNA REFERT. [He seeks with ardor, examines in solitude, and judges with kindness.] Heptagonal. Size 20.‡

CLXVI. Obverse, A heptagon inscribed in a circle, within which a circle of stars encloses a five-pointed blazing star, upon which is the letter G, and below it, in two lines, ANNO 5802. Legend, Between the sides of the heptagon, and the circle of stars, L.: DE LA TRINITE O.: DE PARIS. [Lodge of the Trinity, &c.] Reverse, A heptagon, as on obverse, within which an altar of seven steps, its front adorned with the square and compasses, and having upon it a gavel. On the left of the steps lies a sprig of acacia. On each side are two pillars, that on the right having B on its shaft and a level on its base, and that on the left has J on its shaft and a triangle and gavel on its base. Above the altar is a radiant triangle bearing the Hebrew tetragrammaton, below which are the sun and moon, and the inscription, TRINUS UNUS [Trinity.] Legend, CONSTITUEE LE 25 7^{BRE} 5783. [Constituted September 25, 1783.] In exergue, REPR. DES TRAV^X LE 25 JL 5799. in two lines. [Resumption of labor, July 25, 1799.] Size 17.§

CLXVII. Obverse, In a wreath of laurel, L.: CH.: ET AREOPA.: DU PHOENIX RIT D'HERO.: in four lines. [Lodge, chapter and areopagus of the

* This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Revol.* plate 96, fig. 6. Its probable date is 1803.

† The date on this Medal is probably that of the foundation of the Lodge, and not of the striking of the Medal. It is mentioned in the French "Proceedings," 1829, and partially described by Merzdorf, p. 56. My description is from an impression in my own collection.

‡ This Lodge was founded September 25, 1798; the Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Revol.* p. 93, fig. 15.

§ This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Revol.* pl. 93, fig. 14. The abbreviations in exergue are for Reprise des Travaux, le 25 Juillet, 5799. The Lodge appears to have been dormant from 1783 to 1799, and the Medal was probably struck in 1802, as on obverse.

Phenix, rite of Herodome.*] Reverse, An altar on which is a phenix, his head turned to the sun above on the right; the altar is adorned with the square and compasses. At the foot of the altar on the right is a trowel, and on the left the gavel and compasses. Legend, IL RENAÎT DE CES CENDRES [It rises again from its ashes.] In exergue, O.: DE PARIS 5804 COQVARDON F. in three lines. Silver. Size 19.

CLXVIII. Obverse, Justice to left, standing, holds the scales in her right hand, and supports herself by a sword in her left. Near her, on the left, is an olive tree. Legend, ARS ÆQUI ET BONI. [The art of that which is just and good.] In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A lion moving to the left, behind a tablet representing the tables of the law, which are divided by a sword erect between them, its hilt above. On the left table is the word LOIX [Laws.] The lion has his fore paw upon a globe. Above the tablet is the radiant triangle with the letter G. Legend, IN LEGIBUS SALUS [Safety in law.] In exergue, 1804. Size 18.†

CLXIX. Obverse, Between two crossed branches of myrtle, the fasces, (but without the axe,) on which is an eagle, his head turning to the left, his wings drooping. Legend, JUNCTI ROBORANTUR [United they are stronger.] Below, G.: O.: F.: [Grand Orient of France.] Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, within which is the radiant sun upon a triangle. Legend, OMNIBUS UNUS [One in all.] Copper. Size 18.‡

CLXX. Obverse, As obverse of CLXIX, except that the eagle turns his head to the right, and the myrtle differs slightly. Reverse, As reverse of CLXIX, but the legend is on a ribbon. Copper. Size 18.

CLXXI. Obverse, A temple approached by seven steps and supported by seven Ionic pillars. In the pediment of the temple a five-pointed blazing star, on which is the letter G. Above are five small stars. In front of the lower step is a mosaic pavement, on the corners of which are two large Ionic pillars, rising one on each side of the temple; the one on the left has J on its shaft, and that on the right B: their capitals are adorned with lilies and pomegranates; under the pillar at the left, in very small letters, FOUQUET F. By its side the moon in clouds, and seven stars. Beside the right pillar the radiant sun and three stars. Under the pavement, as if in exergue, a skull and cross-bones. The whole is enclosed in a chain of love-knots. Reverse, The square and compasses, within which a level is placed upon a crossed sword and rule; on the right and left, are two sprigs of acacia. Over the joint of the compasses a radiant triangle with the Hebrew tetragrammaton, and below the angle of the square two small right hands joined, below which, on a ribbon, SEMPER JUNCTÆ [Always united.] Legend, L.: DE L'UNION DE FAMILLE OR.: DE PARIS 5786. [Lodge of the Union of the Family, &c.] This is an octagonal jeton.§ Bronze. Size between opposite sides, 18. Rare.

CLXXII. Obverse, A colonnade of four Corinthian pillars, forming two archways; between the two centre pillars on a pedestal a draped figure of St.

* This is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Nap.* pl. 6. fig. 9. The Lodge was installed June 14, 1804.

† This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 6, fig. 10. Merzdorf assigns this Medal to the same Lodge as that which struck CLXVII, but on what ground we do not know.

‡ This and the following Medal are engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 17, fig. 1 and 2, where the date assigned is 1806. Thory (*Annals*, append. 25, pl. 1, No.

2,) gives the later date of 1810. They resemble very closely CLXI. We have not ascertained whether this was struck by the Grand Orient, or by some subordinate Lodge, but it was probably by the former.

§ This jeton is struck somewhat differently from most of the octagonal jetons. A line perpendicular to the pavement of the temple would pass through opposite angles, and not through opposite sides. I have found no allusion to it in Merzdorf, *Tresor*, or elsewhere.

John; above him, in a tablet, a celestial globe in a wreath of olive; on the frieze, over each pillar is a cross patee, over the key-stones of the arch a five-pointed star, and over the tablet G.: O.: F.: In the field above the colonnade, is the double-headed crowned eagle holding a sword in his talons, below which in a semi-circle, DEUS MEUMQUE JUS [God and my right.] On the left, SAGESSE (wisdom) and on the right, UNION. In exergue, as if forming part of the legend, HUMANITE below 5843. In very small letters on the left, v. F. (Venerable Frere or Worshipful Brother,) and on the right, BESSAIGNET F. Reverse, Within a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, a five-pointed star, below which the inscription in six lines, TEMPLE MAÇ.: POSE DE LA 1^{RE} PIERRE IX AOÛT M·DCCC·XLI — INAUGURE XX·IV JUIN M·DCCC·XLIH. — [Masonic Temple, first stone laid August 19, 1841; inaugurated June 24, 1843.] Legend, above, ★ G.: O.: DE FRANCE. ★ [Grand Orient, &c.] and below, OMNIBUS UNUS. [One in all.] Between the words DE and FRANCE, a radiant triangle with the Hebrew tetragrammaton; and between OMNIBUS and UNUS, a level, on each side of which, in very small letters B. D. V. F. Bronze. Size 26.

NOTE.—On obverse of CXXII, the altar has seven steps, and the inscription on its front in four lines. On the reverse, for "in which are," it should read "within." On the star, the letter G. In legend of CXXXVI, reverse, the date 5787 should have been added at close of legend. No. CXXXVII is silver, and its size is 15.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

PERSIAN COINAGE.

VIRTUALLY there are but three coins in the currency of Persia—the silver kran, the half-kran or penabat, and the shibee. The value of the kran, which is of pure, unalloyed silver, is about equivalent to that of a franc. It is a small piece of metal, intended to be circular, upon which the Shah's stamp may have fallen fully, or may have left but half an impression. Krans are often ragged at the edges, as pieces of dough would be if subjected to the same process, and every important town in Persia has a mint. The counting of considerable sums in such a currency is, of course, a tedious process, and a whole morning must be given to the task, when as much as five hundred dollars' worth of the silver pieces is to change hands. The labor is generally shunned by employers, and trusty servants become skilled in the business. * * The money-changer and receiver sit upon the floor; the changer throws down from his hand the krans by fives, and both payer and payee keep in mind the number of tomans by repeating it all the time in an audible mutter.

SILVER MEDAL PRESENTED TO COL. J. EAGER HOWARD.

By the kindness of Mr. E. Cogan of Brooklyn, N. Y., we give the following copy of a letter from J. Howard McHenry of Baltimore, with reference to a Silver Medal presented to his grandfather, Col. Howard, the hero of the Battle of Cowpens:—"I take the liberty of troubling you with regard to the history of a Silver Medal that is in my possession, of the two faces of which I send you impressions taken for me by an engraver,—it has a loop by which it may be suspended, and through the loop is passed a piece of blue ribbon, edged with white, known as the Cincinnati ribbon.

"The following reference to, and description of it is taken from *Niles's Register* for October 16th, 1824, being an extract from an account of a dinner given by the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland to Lafayette:— 'From the point where the swords crossed each other were suspended two precious revolutionary relics, the high rewards also of a grateful country to one of her best and bravest sons. They were two Silver Medals which the Congress had presented to Colonel John Eager Howard; upon the first was: (here follows a description of the Cowpens Medal, well known to collectors.) The other has the device of an officer pointing with his sword to a retreating enemy, and beckoning to his men to advance; whilst hovering in the air is the figure of Justice with her scales. The motto is, *Virtute et justitia Valet*. On the reverse is the figure of an officer treading upon the British Lion and Flag,—with one hand piercing him with a spear, and with the other holding the end of a chain passing around the body of the animal. The motto around the device is, *Vinculis suis Vincitur*.'

"My mother, a daughter of Col. Howard, died in 1821. Mrs. Read, (my mother's sister,) now the only surviving child of Col. Howard, remembers distinctly the dinner given by the Cincinnati Society to Lafayette,— she took her two nephews (the grandchildren of Colonel Howard,) to the dinner, and that whilst she remained in a private room, the two boys were called into the dining room, towards the close of the entertainment, and that Colonel Howard presented to each of them, (my cousin and myself,) one of his revolutionary medals, whilst the Society, by acclamation, admitted them to the privilege of honorary membership. I was but four years old in 1824, and therefore I have no personal recollection of the circumstances, but this account establishes very clearly how the medal came into my possession.

"I am now unable to ascertain the name of the action in commemoration of which the medal was given: there is no personal inscription on it; it is an *intaglio*, and there probably exists no model, die, or duplicate of it. All the histories and biographies that I have access to, mention but one award by Congress of a Medal to Colonel Howard, (viz: for conduct at the Battle of Cowpens,) and this is very different from the one I am now seeking information about. Mrs. Read, the Colonel's sole surviving child, knows nothing concerning it, beyond what is contained in the above statement."

[We should be glad if this notice should be the means of eliciting any information with reference to this interesting Medal.—*Editors Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*.]

BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL MEDAL.

[See Vol. XI, page 89.]

THE article on the Latin School Medal, printed in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and reprinted in the last number of the *Journal*, has elicited several letters; among them are communications from Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, and E. S. Dixwell, the latter for many years Head Master of the School, which were published in the *Advertiser* in March last. From these it appears that the Medal was given to Davis, by Mayor Quincy, in behalf of the donor, in Faneuil Hall, August 23, 1823. The High School boy who was the recipient, was the late John J. Dixwell, a brother of E. S. Dixwell, and a well-

known citizen of Boston. The following year the Medals were given to Hon. George S. Hillard, then a Latin School boy, and to a lad from the English High School named Simonds, who is said to have died a few years after. One correspondent claims to have been present when the Medal was awarded to Mr. Hillard in Faneuil Hall, but that gentleman says that his recollection is that in that year they were given the boys privately by the Mayor. None were afterwards bestowed, so that there are but four in existence. The Medal was of an oval or elliptical form.

P. L. S.

THE HOG MONEY OF THE SOMERS ISLANDS.

BY GEN. J. H. LEFROY, C. B. (GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA.)

THE difficulty of obtaining currency for the new transatlantic settlements, was one which made itself felt very early in the colonization of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Spain herself, mistress of the precious metals, could not at first solve it. In 1586, they used in St. Domingo and Porto Rico a currency of small square pieces of leather, for want of silver and gold,* and some years later, in 1638, a paper money.† It is therefore, no matter of surprise that the Virginia Company of London, in obtaining from James I. a charter for the settlement of Bermudas (1612) should have contemplated the issue of a special coinage. In their instructions, dated April 27, 1612, to their first Governor, Mr. Richard Moore, they say — (Act. 4.): “Wee ordaine that such persons, workemen or labourers, as shall at any tyme be employed by you for our business in the said Plantacon, you shall give unto them such reasonable day wages as in your discretion you shall esteeme them worthie to have deserved, so that exceed not *xxd.* for workmen and *12d.* for a labourer, for which purpose by the next supplie there shalbe a coyne sent unto you withall convenient opportunitie, togeather with the rates and values thereof.” (Bermuda Records, MS. A.)

The “next supplie,” we learn from “History of Virginia,” was not long delayed. It arrived in the same year, and another in June, 1613, but as that author is silent as to any money having arrived, by either, or at any time in Governor Moore’s reign, it seems probable that the company did not make good their intention.

The Virginia Company resigned the Bermudas to the Crown in November, 1614, and they were shortly afterwards granted to a new incorporation, entitled the Governor and Company of the City of London for the plantation of the Somers Islands, by letters patent, dated June 29, 1615, in which distinct provision is made for the issue of a coinage in the following terms:—“And wee do further for us, our heires and successors, give and Grant the said Governor and Company, and their Successors, that they shall and lawfully may Establish and cause to bee made a coyne to pass Currant in their said Somer Islands, betweene the Inhabitants there for the more easey of comerce and bargaining betweene them (*sic*) of such metall and in such manner and forme as the said Governor and Company in any of their said Generall Courts, shall limitt and appoint.”

* See Southey’s Chronological History of the West Indies, i. p. 238.

† Ibid. i. p. 280.

This coinage is distinctly alluded to by Smith :—" Besides meat, drinke, and clothes, they had for a time a certain kind of brasse money, with a Hogge on the one side in memory of the abundance of hogges, was found at their first landing." — (Smith, under 1616), and the Company in their instructions to Governor Daniel Tucker, dated February 15, 1615, Par. 25, says :—" Yf any refuse and will not accept his contentment out of the p.ffitts in that case, we have appointed a base coyne, wch we send rated with our p.visions, whereby you may give to such men their weekly wages when they worke, and as you shall find them to deserve, wth wch coyne yt shalbe lawfull and free for them to buy any p.visions out of the store, or any ffishe, corne, tooles, or any such thinge in the Islands where they can gett the same. And to that end you shall p.claim the sayde coyne to be currant to pass freelye from man to man, only throughout the Islands, and not otherwise."

Par. 26 :—" And yf by this means yt shall soe fall out that many men of the said general employmt shall rather accept to take their contentment by such weekly wages, in Base Coyne, whereby the number of those that rest contented with the contract of p.ffitts must yssue from vs to give them content, yet for their better encouragement wee p.mise of our own voluntarie, that the one-half of whatsoever shalbe found that wee have gained by the contentinge soe many with base coyne, shalbe freely imported by vs to those that have willinglie yielded to take their salarye out of the p.ffitts to make these dividends the better."

The Hog money of the Somers Islands, as it is the earliest of all colonial coins, has also been regarded as the rarest. A specimen, sold at the sale of the Rev. Jos. Martin, which I take to have been the piece at one time in the cabinet of Thomas Hollis, was then supposed to be unique. It was engraved by Snelling, 1769,* and by Ruding† and described in this *journal*,‡ by the late Mr. Henry Christmas, as the only specimen known to exist. It was of the xii*d.* value. The existence of a smaller type of vi*d.* current value, does not appear to have been known to either of these authorities, and the writer has only seen three examples. Of the larger type, there are in Bermuda itself about eight examples, one of which was found as recently as last year; but of these, two or three are indifferent specimens.

Mr. Christmas's description is as follows :— Type I.—Obverse, SOMER ISLAND. A wild boar, with the Roman numerals XII. MM, a mullet of five points. There seems to have been a misprint in the word SOMER, as it is spelt SOMMER on the coins, and also in the engravings of Snelling and Ruding. Reverse, A ship under sail, firing a gun, (with the cross of St. George at every masthead.) There is something projecting beyond the prow of a curved character, which may possibly be intended for the smoke of a cannon, but seems much like a fantastic beak. A defect in the striking of the side of the ship may possibly have been mistaken for the representation of smoke from a cannon. Type II.—Obverse, SOMER ILAND. A wild boar, with the Roman numerals VI. MM, a cross. Reverse, A ship under sail, with the cross of St. George at every masthead. The hogs are very well drawn, and do not bear out the statements of the half-starved character of these animals in their wild state. The ships, with their high poop and forecastle, are of a very ancient type.

* Miscellaneous Views of the Coins Struck by English Princes, &c. By Thos. Snelling, London, MDCCLXIX. Pl. IV. 15.

† Supplement, Part 2, Plate vii, 14.

‡ Numismatic Chronicle, London, Vol. ii., N. S., 1861, p. 210.

The records of the Colony of Bermuda are extant from the year 1616 downwards, but careful and repeated examination has failed to discover any allusion to this coinage. The currency was tobacco; all debts were recovered and paid in tobacco; all taxes were assessed and levied in tobacco. It would seem as if an insuperable prejudice, which the Company seem to have anticipated, had, from the commencement, prevented the circulation of money without intrinsic value. Where tobacco is not mentioned, the word sterling is always introduced, and this is perhaps the only ground for a supposition that there may once have been a metallic currency circulation; but as the coins were not intended to leave the colony, the very limited number of specimens now known to have been preserved, is itself an argument that few were ever issued.—*Numismatic Chronicle*, (London.)

Before this paper appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby had printed a longer and very careful account of the Sommer Islands coinage, in his work entitled "The Early Coins of America." It is unfortunate that Gen. Lefroy and Mr. Crosby had not been in communication, as the coins known to one were unknown to the other. Gen. Lefroy does not say whether there are any specimens in England. From the two works the number of shillings would seem to be ten, and of sixpences, four. One of the editors believes his shilling to be the identical one described by Snelling and Ruding.

A.

THE ART OF READING COINS.

BY A LEARNER.

I CONFESS myself, in advance, a tyro, a learner. At Beirut, in Syria, in March, 1868, I bought a copy of *Humphrey's Coin Collector's Manual*, and was so greatly attracted by that most pretentious "scrap book," that I thought, after reading it through several times, that I knew something about numismatics. Thus fortified, I began to "read" coins. Bless your soul! I was nowhere! I turned the *metal* over helplessly; turned the *leaves* backwards and forwards idiotically; rubbed my coins; rubbed my eyes; ejaculated "good gracious!" twice or thrice, and laid them away.

Shortly afterwards I found in London, (and bought for ninepence) an old Latin work, brilliant with coin cuts; and amidst the paroxysms of sea-sickness, on the return voyage, I read the crabbed Latinity and studied the legends, devices, and inscriptions. There was meat in that book,—meat and marrow! While it showed me that I was an infant in the knowledge of the science, it demonstrated that a pearl lay within the shell. But to this day, whenever I examine a coin of *Probus*, I think of my last paroxysm of *sickness*; and the sight of a *Septimius Severus*, by some mysterious law of association, recalls the blind *staggers* with which I ran against the haughty captain of the steamship, and got a sound cursing for my disaster.

Returning home, so far from being daunted by my failures and my besotted ignorance, I deliberately resolved to be a *numismatist*. I learned to pronounce the word correctly, (accented on the ante-penult.) I bought books,—ye gods, what a pile I did buy! Mason, Haseltine, and all the dealers, looked at me aghast, and pocketed my greenbacks as though expecting a rule from the Chancellor to refund, on the score of lunacy. I corresponded, until my postmaster gravely remarked, (in confidence) that "his stock of stamps was getting low, and wouldn't I send to the city and buy

what I wanted?" From the wife of my bosom I carefully concealed the ravages this thing was making in my bank account. It was five years before anybody knew what I was doing. Then I began to write (anonymously) for the press, and even for the *American Journal of Numismatics*; and if the reader is at all curious to see my earlier productions in numismatics, let him select the pieces of the feeblest calibre, and the secret is revealed. I wrote for local papers, and local editors (who are familiar with every science under heaven *except* numismatics,) blazoned me as a bright and shining light.

During the last three years I have made some little progress. More than ten thousand specimens have gone through my hands; I have enjoyed the opportunity of examining the collections of good Deacon Wilder (Hoosick Falls, N. Y.,) of the excellent Dr. Maris, (City Hospital, Philadelphia,) of the Mint at Philadelphia, and others. I have read, and read, and read, and now, in the summer of 1877, I begin to enjoy the study as I never enjoyed any other branch of knowledge, and to feel that I have a subject large enough and important enough to occupy pleasantly and usefully the remaining years of my life.

I name this paper "The Art of Reading Coins," not meaning that I am altogether *au fait* in that art, but that I am striving to attain to it. And as every numismatist has a method of his own, I will humbly communicate mine, by reference to the last piece of work that I did.

I had ten Neros to read, some in bronze, others in potin. They were a poor lot as to preservation, but worthy, in point of device and legend, of close attention. I put them in as many boxes, made of sizes to hold them; I numbered the boxes, and wrote the name of the royal fiddler on the lid. Then I measured them by the American scale, and found their weight in grains, (Troy.) These data were also written on the lids of the little boxes respectively. Then I arranged the ten coins in a row upon my desk before me, and assorted them according to *Reverses*. They distributed themselves neatly into four classes. Taking a coin-sheet for each, I filled up the heading, name of Prince, weight, size, materials; condition of the specimen. Taking the *Obverses*, I gave facings, head decorations, cover of the bust, and those patent facts that strike every beholder. This was so far easy work. Turning to the *Reverses*, I wrote down in general terms, the devices, as my eye, instructed by eight years' patient practice, detected them. Now I was ready to compare my specimens with my books. Amongst a large collection of coin-books, I have three that mutually supplement each other in coin-readings, and I make much use of them:—1. *Hobler*, "Roman Coins," 2 vols. 4to. 2. *Vaillant*, "Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum," 3 vols. 4to. 3. *Patin*, "Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata," 1 vol., folio.

Hobler is the easiest, and the fullest in detail, but his book is only an account of his own cabinet. He gives no gold, silver, or potin, (or very little,) and scarcely any provincial coins, or coins with Greek inscriptions. *Patin* gives almost nothing that is in *Hobler*, but is amazingly rich in Greek Imperials,—provincial coins with Greek inscriptions. But *Patin* has nothing save bronze coins. *Vaillant* gives scarcely any, except gold and silver. Among the three, therefore, I find some reference to *each of my ten coins*. One gives inscriptions and legends without the cuts; another gives cuts of the rarer *Reverses*. One is bounteous in legends. So, within the time

allotted, my ten coin-sheets were filled out without a hiatus, and I went to bed to dream of another victory won in coin study.

The devotee of numismatics must expect to be laughed at. Didn't I catch the sneer with which our excellent Michigan numismatist is stigmatized, because "given to the study of gimcracks!" Didn't I see the covert smile with which the venerable Wilder was greeted, when, in the hearing of others, he began to tell me of his forty years' devotion to collecting? Don't I see how my neighbors strive to restrain themselves, out of good manners, from telling me what an ass I am, for giving good time and current greenbacks to so worthless a study? Who cares! In the meantime, I have a pursuit that yields me quiet enjoyment in these days already impending, when "the clouds return after the rain." And if anything I have said, or may say, can assist my fellow students in the difficult art of reading coins, the knowledge of the fact will double my pleasure.

PORTRAITS AND HISTORY IN COINS.

ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

THERE is nothing more gratifying to the intelligence of an antiquary, nothing that more forcibly reveals the sense of the long-vanished years, than a genuine *numisma*, or coin, a piece of money that served to represent values fifteen or twenty centuries gone. It has the air, the color, the memory of the soil that has so long concealed it. It whispers some of the secrets of the ruins that have so long sheltered it from rude eye and hand. "To draw it forth from its hiding-place," says an experienced traveler, "to take it from the earth which, by long possession, has a good title to it, seems almost as near sacrilege as to draw a bone from the *debris* of the confined dead."

A piece of antique money is even more redolent of the past than tower, pillar, statue, or foundation-wall; because the latter are always seen *in ruins*, defaced, mutilated, scarred by foes, and that worst foe—*time*, suggesting chiefly the imbecility of man, who labors to build for eternity. But *the coin*, after the kind, rusty crust with which mother earth enveloped it, is softly removed, looks us right in the face, entire, *incolumis*, a perfect piece of human workmanship, portrait, epigraph, attributions, legend, allegory, mint-marks—executed (frequently) in a style that modern art vainly strives to reach.

The specimen of the Roman coinage (with a Greek inscription) illustrated in the cut gives, in one group, the profiles of Octavius Augustus, afterward

Emperor of Rome; Marcus Antony and Marcus Æmilianus Lepidus, that triumvirate who rose to power upon the assassination of Julius Cæsar, B. C. 44. Three unscrupulous men they were, as ever waded knee-deep in blood, though the title they assumed was simply *triumviri reipublicæ constituendæ*. Look at them and



recall a scene which occurred one evening at a retired chamber in Rome when each of the parties pulling out a parchment list of names upon which he had written, "The men I proscribe," spoke the doom of some of the best citizens of the state.

Augustus, who wears the nearest face in the trio, was the youngest. In Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Cassius scornfully styles him "young Octavius." He is, in fact, about twenty-two years of age, as the picture suggests, and gives scanty promise of the maturity of executive power, zeal, and patriotism evinced in his long reign of forty-five years (B. C. 31 to A. D. 14). Look at him, I say, while we read some of the eulogies made upon him by the court-poet Horace. Much of this praise was justly due to Augustus, who, however, as we look at his face, is calling out name after name "doomed to death!" Two thousand knights and three hundred senators were put to death under this horrible accord. Among these Cicero stands conspicuous.

The second face in the group is that of "Mark Antony," as Shakespeare calls him. He is forty-two years of age, and has about twelve years of life before him, which he will divide between soldierly strife, cruel proscriptions, and the grossest licentiousness. Then comes the battle of Actium, and then the self-murder in Egypt. His energy and intrepidity; his fidelity to Julius Cæsar, both in life and death, can not efface the memory of his share in that horrid colleagueship so terrible to all good men.

The elderly person in the rear is Lepidus. The one good feature in his life is, that he seems actually to have become weary of bloodshed. He resigned his place as triumvir, and ended his days quietly in the important, but peaceable, avocation of *Pontifex Maximus*, or High Priest. He lived until B. C. 13, when Augustus had been eighteen years Emperor.

The account given of Lepidus by historians may be profitably read, with his face before us. "He had no decided character. He was incapable of committing great crimes just as he was incapable of performing highly meritorious deeds. He possessed large riches, and like his contemporaries, was little scrupulous as to the means of acquiring them. He had no distinguished abilities either in war or peace, and was fond of ease and repose."

The reverse of this coin represents the municipal seal, so to speak, or *arms* of the city in which the coin was struck. The figure is that "great goddess Diana" named in the Book of Acts (xix. 27), worshiped at Ephesus and other Greek cities under Roman rule, Diana, or Artemis, the goddess of Nature; and her symbolical figure denotes by its multitude of breasts, and the heads of animals hung round it, the fecundity of Nature. She is generally represented as a healthy, strong, active maiden, handsome, but with little gentleness of expression. The Greek letters (*APXIEP*) signify "chief priest."

Turning now to the second coin, we see the face of the soldier whose name is associated with the destruction of the Jewish nation, and of Jerusalem, their city and hope. This is the very celebrated coin, so interesting to Biblical historians, entitled *Judea capta*, from the attributions and legends upon its reverse. In some respects Vespasian was one of the most remarkable of all the line of Roman rulers. Born A. D. 9, in the reign of Augustus, early left an orphan, his mother who was a soldier's daughter, urged him, against his wishes, to enter the army. This he did, as soon as he laid aside the *toga virilis*.



For nearly forty years he was engaged in the stern, hard campaigning peculiar to the Roman service. He rose steadily through every grade of the army, and about his twentieth year of service became consul. In Thrace, in Germany, in Crete, in Cyrene, the armies of the empire learned to estimate him as the very best soldier of the age. He was greatly beloved by the soldiers; they petted him; and they called him rude nick-names. At the report of his wound, at Jotapata, the army was infuriated with a spirit of revenge against the Jews. After the death of Nero, when four contestants solicited the aid of the army to become his successor, the prize was awarded to Vespasian as the strongest arm, clearest head, and most experienced of all the claimants.

Look again at that rugged face. Vespasian is more than sixty years of age. The blasts of the Borean have puckered up those broad cheeks; the heat of Lybia has bronzed those hard, dry features. That eye has seen death in all forms. By his command towns have been burnt up, with their inhabitants. He has seen the eagles of Rome fly across the then known world. Those thin hairs, bound now with laurel, cover a brain that has known nothing since childhood but war and its circumstances. When sent to quell the outbreak in Judea, A. D. 65, he began in the north about one hundred miles from Jerusalem, and destroyed all living things in his march southward. He burnt every town and village; cut down the groves and fruit trees; sold into slavery what few of the inhabitants escaped his sword, and turned a most fruitful land into a desert—the jackal, the wolf, the eagle, and the owl followed this march. Is there any gentleness in that stern, yet not ill-natured face? Will he hesitate at the thought of the death, the outrage, the plunder, the burning, the shrieks that will presently pierce the blue sky of Palestine? Will any vision of the desolation to come over this sacred city, delay his signal for a moment? Not for a moment! Although summoned to other scenes himself, his son Titus is left at the head of the army, and shares his father's merciless spirit. His soldiers move on to the attack, and soon the lately joyous city lies—"heaps upon heaps—heaps upon heaps!"

The inscription IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. COS. III. supplying omissions, reads: Imperator Cæsar Vespasianus, Augustus, Consul III. (the third time.) This fixes the exact date, A. D. 71. The attributions on the reverse, are the palm tree, emblem of the fruitfulness of Judea before the destroying armies of Rome had made it a desert. Beneath and at the base of the tree, is a pile of Roman shields, a helmet and other military pieces, upon which is sitting the "daughter of Zion," the emblematic mourner of Judea, most appropriately fixed in a *pose* of grief. Could anything be more expressive? Observe the right hand supporting the heavy, aching head. Can anything be more natural? See the left hand in an abandon of helplessness. What thoughts may be supposed to possess the soul of that wretched mourner whose misery, struck upon Roman coins by myriads for twenty-six years, gave zest to the licentious wit of the camp and added pride to the haughty Roman who had but one article of faith stronger than all others, viz., that "Rome must subdue and possess the whole world!" The legend, IVDEA CAPTA, signifies: "Judea Vanquished." S. C. stand for *Senatus Consulto*, "by decree of the Senate." The coin itself, of which there are specimens in all good collections in Europe and America, is of bronze, the size of the engraving.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FRENCH COLONIAL COINS FOR AMERICA.

THE interesting description of the French Colonial coin, the "Gloriam Regni," in the January number of the *Journal*, suggests the wish for further accounts of the coinage of France for her colonies in America. In Martin's History of Louisiana, Vol. I, page 247, is the following passage:—"A copper coinage had lately [A. D. 1723,] been struck for the use of the king's colonies in America and ordered to be used in the payment of the troops. It was declared a lawful tender in the Company stores." Also, "In the month of May Fouquet brought to Biloxi, the portion of the late copper coinage for the province."

Does this refer to the coins with L. L's crossed, which have erroneously been explained as denoting Louis and Louisiana? Date 1721. Or is it the other coin with Obverse, COLONIES FRANCOISES. The sceptre and hand of Justice crossed and tied with ribbon, and on the sides L—XV. A. for the Paris Mint mark. Reverse, SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM. ✠ 1767. Within two laurel branches the crowned shield of France with the fleurs de lis, but which has been re-stamped at a later period with R. F. for French Republic?

R. S.

Boston, May 15, 1877.

WASHINGTON PIECES.

THE following notes on Washington pieces may be of interest to collectors:—Appleton's List, XXXIV. occurs with edge milled, and also with lettering, "Payable at London, Liverpool or Bristol." There are two dies of the obverse, in one of which (that with edge milled) the letters of the legend are nearer together at the bottom than on the other. XXXVI. The lettering on the edge is sometimes imperfect. I have found one mentioned reading "Birmingham, Ruth [for Redruth] and Swansea." CCXCI. (Copper, size 16.) Also found struck on a thick brass planchet.

R.

SACRAMENTAL TOKENS.

THE Sacramental or Communion Tokens formerly used in churches, have been frequently referred to in the pages of the *Journal*, and they seem to have not entirely gone out of use even now in some of the Scotch Presbyterian churches. They were once very common both in Scotland and England, as well as in some parts of our own country. They are now rarely found except in collections of Tokens. A short time since, I met with this description of one used in Sheffield, England. Obv. Presbyterian Church, Sheffield. Rev. Do this in Remembrance of Me. An ornament at top and bottom. Brass. Another, used in Thropton, Northumberland, has, Obv. Thropton Presbyterian Church. Rev. Do this in Remembrance of Me. It was struck in hard white metal, on an octagonal planchet. (For other communications on this subject, see *Journal*, VI. pp. 71 and 84; VIII. pp. 44, 92; IX. p. 12.)

I have been favored by Mr. Proskey with a rubbing of the obverse of an interesting Medal, upon which is a figure of the Saviour (half length) at a table, with the cross behind Him, the ladder, spear, nails, dice, hammer and pincers on the right; the crown of thorns above the cross, and the handkerchief of Veronica (?) over that: and on the left the reed and sponge, cup, pierced hand, and a pillar surmounted by a cock. Legend, XPS · FACT · ES[T?] PRO · NOB · OBED · VSQ · AD · M after the M a skull. Between ES and PRO the Medal has been pierced. I read the legend, "Christ became obedient even unto death for us." Was this a Communion token? I presume the reverse was plain.

M.

Mr. D. C. Batty, of Manchester, England, is continuing the publication of his valuable Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, already noticed in the *Journal*. The first volume is just completed by the issue of part 13. It contains descriptions of about 3,000 half-penny tokens, and about 1,190 penny tokens.

In a recent letter he mentions having a United States cent of 1803, with the blunder in decimal $\frac{1}{100}$, like that on 1801 and 1802, mentioned on page 86 of Vol. IX.

The Savannah Benevolent Association have caused to be struck a beautiful Medal, for presentation to those physicians, clergymen, nurses, and sisters of charity, from other cities, who aided in relieving the sufferers of Savannah during the yellow fever epidemic of the last year.

COIN SALES.

THE JENKS COLLECTION.

"A VERY valuable and interesting collection of gold, silver, and copper coins, with the most varied assortment of pattern pieces which has ever been offered at public auction, &c., &c.," were sold by Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York City, 12th and 13th of April, 1877. We give the prices obtained for the most desirable specimens.

Dollars, 1794, fine, \$60.00; 1795, v. f. \$11.00; another, f. \$6.25; do. f. \$5.50; do. \$2.50; 1795, fillet head, v. f. \$8.00; another, \$2.25; 1796, v. f. \$8.00; 1797, \$3.50; 1798, g. \$4.00; another, \$3.25; do. \$2.50; do. 13 stars, \$4.00; 1799, v. f. \$4.00; do. \$3.12; do. \$2.50; 1800, v. f. \$3.75; do. \$2.75; 1801, v. f. \$6.50; another, \$3.00; 1802, f. \$4.50; do. over 1801, v. f. \$10.00; do. \$5.50; 1803, f. \$4.50; 1804, *electrotype*, \$4.50; 1840, f. \$2.50; do. \$1.87; 1841, f. \$2.37; 1842, f. \$1.50; 1843, \$1.50; 1844, \$1.75; 1845, \$1.87; 1846, f. \$1.63; 1847, \$1.50; 1848, \$1.25; 1849, \$1.50; 1850, v. f. \$2.50; 1851, p. \$30.00; 1852, v. f. \$25.00; 1853, f. \$2.00; 1854, v. f. \$7.50; 1855 and 6, p. \$14.00 each; 1857, p. \$3.50; 1871, p. \$1.50; 1873, p. \$1.75. *Half-Dollars*, 1794, g. \$4.00; 1795, g. \$3.00; do. \$1.50; do. \$1.00; 1797, poor, \$9.75; 1801, \$1.70; 1802, \$2.37; 1803, \$2.13; 1805 over 1804, \$2.50; do. \$2.00; 1806, \$2.25; 1807, f. \$3.00; do. \$1.37; 1808, v. f. \$5.25; 1809, f. \$1.50; 1810, \$1.00; 1811, v. f. \$3.75; do. \$3.00; 1812, \$1.75; do. \$1.13; 1813, v. f. \$1.25; 1814, \$1.20; 1815, g. \$3.25; 1817, \$1.25; 1818, \$1.40; 1819, \$1.30; 1820, \$1.00; 1822, \$1.00; 1825, v. f. \$1.40; 1829, f. \$1.00; 1830, f. \$1.00; 1834, f. \$1.00; 1836, f. \$1.10; do. milled, \$2.13; 1837, f. \$1.12; 1838, f. \$1.00; 1839, f. head, \$2.00; another var. \$1.50; do. \$1.60; 1841, f. \$1.12; 1842, v. f. \$2.25; 1845, 1.15; 1847, f. 1.10; 1848, \$1.00; 1849, \$1.35; do. \$1.00; 1851, f. \$2.12; 1852, o. \$2.00; 1855, p. \$1.65; 1856, f. proof, \$9.25; 1857, o. \$1.10. *Quarter-Dollars*, 1796, poor, \$2.00; 1805, fair, \$2.00; 1806 over 1805, \$1.12; 1806, v. f. \$1.50; 1807, v. f. \$3.50; 1815, fair, \$4.00; 1818, uncir. \$1.50; 1819, fair, 75 cents; 1821, uncir. \$1.60; 1822, v. f. \$7.50; 1824, fair, \$1.00; 1825, f. \$1.63; do. \$1.00; 1828, do. \$1.00; 1838, f. \$1.00; 1846, f. \$1.00; 1855, proof, \$1.00; 1856, proof, \$1.10. *Dimes*, 1796, v. f. \$5.75; 1797, fair, \$5.13; 1798 over 1797, fair, \$8.50; 1800, do. \$6.25; 1801, do. \$2.25; 1811, fair, \$11.50; 1821, small date, proof, \$7.00; 1828, f. \$1.30. *Half-Dimes*, 1794, fine, \$5.50; do. \$3.50; do. \$2.75; 1796, f. \$3.50; 1797, f. \$3.25; do. \$2.50; 1800, f. \$9.00; do. \$1.12; 1801, g. \$2.75; 1803, g. \$3.00; 1805, g. \$40.0; 1846, v. g. \$1.15. *Proof Sets*, 1857, \$22.00; 1858, \$19.00; 1859, \$4.25; 1860, \$3.25; 1861, \$4.75; 1862, \$4.25; 1863, \$7.75; 1864, \$4.00; 1865, \$4.25; 1866, \$3.75; 1867, \$3.00; 1868, \$4.00; 1869, \$3.50; 1870, do. \$3.75; 1871, \$3.25; 1872, do. \$3.75; 1873, O. S. \$6.00; do. N. S. \$5.50; 1874, \$3.50; 1875, \$3.25. *GOLD. Eagle*, 1796, g. \$14.25; 1797, f. \$15.50. *Half-Eagle*, 1800, f. \$7.50; 1802, do. \$6.50; 1810, do. \$5.75; do. 1829, \$20.00; 1830, do. \$8.00; 1834, do. \$6.75. *Quarters*, 1802, \$3.00; 1804, \$3.62; 1805, \$2.75; 1824, \$3.75; 1827, \$4.00; 1829, \$3.50; 1831, \$3.75. *Assay Medals*, 1860, bronze, \$2.00; 1867, silver, \$2.37; 1868, copper, \$1.50; 1869, aluminum, \$2.63; do. silver, \$3.25; 1870, copper, \$1.50; do. aluminum, \$2.12; 1871, silver, \$3.00; 1872, copper, \$2.25; 1873, do. \$5.00; Cyrus W. Field Medal, copper, \$4.50, size 64.

Pattern Pieces. U. S. A. Bar Cent, \$2.50; 1827, U. S. A. Quarter Dollar, in copper, \$26.00; 1836, Dollar, proof, \$8.00; do. Gold Dollar, \$3.00; do. Two Cents, \$1.00; do. Steam Coinage, \$2.00; 1838, Flying Eagle Dollar, \$31.00; Half do. \$7.00; do. Spread Eagle, \$6.00; 1839, Flying Eagle Dollar, \$35.00; do. Half do. \$14.00; 1849, Three Cents, \$5.00; do. figure 3, \$7.25; do. do. Obv. III. Rev. 3. \$1.25; 1851, Dollar, in copper, \$5.00; do. nickel Cent, \$1.50; 1852, Gold Ring Dollar, \$4.00; do. \$3.25; 1852, Dollar, in copper, \$5.50; 1853, do. \$1.40; 1854, Cent, Eagle, \$1.00; 1856, Half-Cent, nickel, \$1.60; do. Cent, \$3.25; do. \$3.40; do. \$6.75; do. \$2.75; do. \$3.25; do. \$3.75; do. \$2.50; 1857, Quarter Dollar, copper, \$1.25; 1858, set of Cents, (12), \$8.00; do. Cent, large eagle, \$5.00; do. va. \$2.25; do. \$7.00; do. \$1.00; do. \$1.25; do. \$1.37; do. \$5.50; 1861, Half Dollar, \$8.00; do. \$8.00; Three Cent piece, in aluminum, 1863, \$13.00. For particulars as to the pattern pieces, see priced catalogues, which can be obtained of Mr. Cogan. There was a larger collection of these pieces than were ever before offered at a sale, and we hope the like will never occur again. There were mules in every metal known at the Mint, some three hundred pieces! of dates from 1805! to 1874.

Washington Pieces. 1791, large eagle Cent, \$6.75; do. small eagle, \$9.50; 1793, Liverpool Half-penny, \$2.00; 1795, Grate Cent, \$3.00; Washington Half-dollar, \$101.00; Sansom Medal, silver, \$6.00. U. S. Cents, 1793, wreath f. \$20.00; do. \$21.00; do. 12.75; do. Liberty Cap, \$20.00; do. chain, v. f. \$47.00; 1794, f. \$20.00; do. f. \$20.00; do. \$18.00; do. \$21.00; do. \$8.25; three do. \$2.00 each; 1795, f. \$22.00; do. \$4.13; do. v. f. \$25.00; do. \$16.25; 1796, Liberty Cap, \$18.00; do. fillet, \$13.00; 1797, f. \$6.25; do. \$2.00; 1798, two, \$3.00 each; (a 1798 and 1799 *stolen at the sale*.) 1800 over 1799, v. f. \$41.00; do. f. \$5.25; 1801, \$3.00; do. \$3.25; 1802, \$3.12; do. \$2.25; 1803, \$20.00; 1804, \$20.00; 1805, \$41.00; 1806, \$21.00; 1807, \$3.25; do. v. f. \$10.00; 1808, \$34.00; do. \$5.00; 1809, \$26.50; 1810, \$2.50; 1810, \$3.25; 1811, \$4.25; do. v. f. \$17.00; 1812, two, \$2.75 each; 1813, \$7.00; 1814, \$7.50; do. \$7.00; 1816, two, \$1.70 and \$2.00; 1817, \$2.75; four others, \$2.50, \$2.13, \$2.25, \$3.00; 1818, two, \$1.00, \$1.50; 1819, three, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75; 1820, two, \$1.10, \$1.20; 1821, \$39.50; 1822, \$3.00; 1823, \$8.50; do. \$10.00; do. *a re-strike*, 75 cents; 1824, \$4.25; 1825, \$5.00; do. \$3.50; 1826, \$3.50; 1827, \$6.00; do. \$2.00; 1828, \$1.37; 1829, v. f. \$25.00; 1830, \$1.20; 1831, \$6.00; do. \$1.75; 1832, \$21.00; do. \$1.13; 1833, \$1.12; 1836, \$3.50; 1837, \$1.00; do. \$1.50; 1838, \$4.00; 1839, \$1.12;

do. \$2.00; do. \$2.00; do. \$2.10; 1840, \$2.25; 1841, \$7.00; 1842, \$1.25; 1843, \$7.00; do. \$1.60; do. \$2.25; 1845, \$2.00; 1846, \$2.00; 1848, \$6.00; 1850, \$1.05; 1856, proof, \$2.25; do. \$1.25; 1857, proof, \$2.25. Half-cents, 1793, \$7.25; 1794, \$2.00; do. \$2.25; 1795, \$1.25; 1802, \$1.75; 1810, \$11.50; 1811, \$17.00; 1831, proof, \$13.50; 1836, proof, \$10.00; 1840, proof, \$8.50; 1841, do. \$6.50; 1842, do. \$7.00; 1843, do. \$6.50; 1844, do. \$8.13; 1845, do. \$12.00; 1846, do. \$12.00; 1847, do. \$7.00; 1848, do. \$7.00; 1849, do. \$13.00; 1852, do. \$8.00; 1856, \$1.50. *Colonial Pieces.* N. E. Shilling, \$15.75; Pine Tree do. \$9.00; do. Threepence, \$3.00; Oak Tree do. \$4.00; do. Threepence, \$6.00; Rosa Halfpenny, \$2.50; do. Farthing, \$1.10; Pitt Medal, \$3.50; Annapolis Shilling, \$5.25; do. Threepence, \$7.00; Nova Caesarea Cent, 1786, \$2.75; do. \$2.50; do. \$2.50; another, — "One of the rarest pieces in the Colonial Series, as I have stated in my circular. I believe this is only the third known to collectors. The great peculiarity of this cent is, that the date is under the *beam* of the plough instead of *underneath* the plough itself," [E. Cogan,] \$125.00; * 1787, *Pluribs*, \$12.00; do. 1788, Horse's head to *left*, \$8.00; Massachusetts Cent, 1787, \$2.50; Half do. \$3.87; 1788, do. \$1.30; Half do. \$2.62; Connecticut Cent, 1786, \$2.75; do. 1787, \$4.25; Vermont do. 1786, \$2.05; Talbot, Allum and Lee, 1795, \$1.25; Kentucky do. \$4.00.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 2. A regular meeting was held this day, the President, Mr. Colburn, in the chair. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. The President exhibited the Medal of Honorary Membership in the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York; Obverse, Seal of the Society, three oak leaves beneath a ribbon inscribed *Parva ne Pereant*, &c.; Reverse, In a wreath of oak, the member's name engraved; Legend, Founded at New York, and dates. Mr. Colburn, in behalf of I. F. Wood, Esq., presented the Society with two impressions in bronze and white metal, of the Haverford Alumni Prize Medal; Obverse, View of building; Legend, Alumni Association of Haverford College, and Pennsylv., between two branches of laurel; Reverse, Legend, "For undergraduate's oration. Instituted MDCCCLXXV;" round a garter, inscribed *Suavitas, Subtilitas, Acumen, Sonitus*, within which a space for name of recipient. The medal awarded is struck in gold. Mr. Wood wrote a letter describing the medal, and the reasons for striking it, which was read, and the thanks of the Society were voted for the gift, and his interesting account of the same. Mr. Colburn also showed Dr. Morris's recut of the Papal medal *Strages Ugonottorum*, in bronze, and presented the same in his behalf, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Holland showed the beautiful large bronze Medal struck in Switzerland in honor of Agassiz; also, fifteen gold and bronze Canadian Medals, of different patterns, some *very* fine, and mostly from dies by Wyon. Mr. Crosby showed the fine Copenhagen Centennial International Medal; and Mr. Marvin two Russian Medals, one a silver war-medal with Obverse the All-seeing eye in a luminous triangle, and Reverse, "Not unto us, Not unto us, but to Thy Name," (in Russian,) and a bronze school medal, very nicely cut, the property of Mr. David Proskey, of New York; also the Washington Hatchet or cherry-tree Medal, (Masonic,) with legend, "Magna est Veritas et Prævalebit," in white metal. Mr. Holland reported progress on the matter of arranging with some other institution, for a place to deposit the Society's cabinet, where it would be accessible for study, and further time was granted the committee. A letter from Mr. Appleton was read, describing some acquisitions he had made, and also a very fine collection belonging to Baron Pennisi, principally of ancient Sicilian coins, in which respect it is hardly equalled by any of the great public collections, if indeed it is not the very first. Mr. A. could not say how many thousand pieces it contains, but mentioned the fact that there are perhaps thirty drawers of Syracuse alone. It is understood that its owner is now having a catalogue printed. Some of the pieces are unique, or existing only in one or two other collections. Adjourned just before five.

April 6. A regular meeting was held this afternoon, at the usual place, President Colburn in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved.

* Mr. McCoy's collection sold by Mr. Woodward, in 1864, contained a specimen "*in almost proof condition*," which sold for \$55.00; it was imported by Mr. Davenport many years before, and passed with his collection to Mr. Colburn, from whom Mr. McCoy purchased it. The only other known, at that time, was one belonging to Mr. Mickley, whose collection was also purchased by Mr. Woodward and sold in 1867; the latter brought \$65.00.

The President laid before the members a gift from Mr. I. F. Wood, of New York, of one of the New York Numismatic and Archæological Society's Medals, struck in white metal, with the rejected reverse, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The acting Secretary showed several Masonics, including a curious iron Medal, on a thin planchet, struck by the Lodge of the Three Skeletons, of Breslau; one in bronze of the "Kolner Urkunde," so called, (Marvin, XVIII;) one of the Lodge Amis Philanthropes, of Brussels, in bronze; and three very fine bronze Medals, of Berlin, in honor of Frederick the Great, recently imported by Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia.

On motion, further time was granted to the Committee appointed to consider the propriety of placing our collection on exhibition, where it can be studied; and the Society, after discussing some matters of private interest, adjourned a little before 5.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held March 20, at Mott Memorial Hall, Pres. Anthon in the chair. After reading the minutes, the Executive Committee made their annual report, recommending several changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, which were approved.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership:—Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S. T. D., of Baltimore, Md., (Resident,) Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the U. S. Mint, and Col. J. Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, (Honorary,) and John W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, (Corresponding.) We have recently heard of the death of Corresponding Member A. B. Engstrom, of Burlington, N. J. Letters were read from various gentlemen, and a vote of thanks was ordered to Rev. G. D. Mathews and E. J. Attinelli, for donations of their own publications to our library. The Treasurer's annual report showed the finances in a favorable condition. The Curator reported the additions during the year of 101 specimens of coins, medals and tokens, of which 71 were American and 30 foreign. The greater portion were donated by Messrs. Edward Cogan, George H. Lovett, and Isaac F. Wood. The Librarian reported 6 bound volumes, 195 pamphlets, catalogues, &c.; also, by purchase, 28 numbers journals as having been added during the year to the library. The roll of membership consists of 31 resident and life, 54 corresponding, and 14 honorary; total, 99, being a loss of 3 during the past year. The following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:—Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., *President*; Daniel Parish, Jr., Frederic J. DePeyster, and Alexander Balmano, *Vice Presidents*; William Poillon, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer*; Isaac F. Wood, *Librarian*; Edward Groh, *Curator*. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. William H. Appleton, for his loan of the Medal of the Bartholdi statue. The Curator announced donations from I. F. Wood, two specimens of the Haverford Alumni Prize Medal, tin and bronze, also, a Profile Grant Medal by Bovey; from W. Poillon, a Medal of the Mary Commandery, (Marvin, CLI;) from George H. Lovett, Medal Badge of the Loyal Legion; from the Executive Committee, impressions in silver and bronze of the Society's Medal.

The Librarian also reported various donations. The following exhibitions were made:—By Mr. Wood, a copy of the elegant work recently published on "Discoveries at Ephesus," by Honorary Member John T. Wood, of Great Britain. Among the numerous illustrations relative to the Temple of Diana, are plates of coins found on its site, and medals of Hadrian and Gordianus, bearing views of the Temple itself, (vide pp. 182, 266, and 267.) Also, a unique quarto volume in manuscript, with numerous pen-and-ink illustrations, and various insets, entitled "Notes on Coins," by Thomas Moule, of the London Numismatic Society, 1844. This work appears to have been compiled originally with the object of publication, and contains descriptive notes on the coinages of nearly every nation, with references, and a valuable table of contents; also, the author's book-plate, and a slip from a London catalogue, in which the book appears to have been offered at £6 6s. in 1846. The present owner obtained it at Leavitt's, at an English consignment sale in 1873, for the sum of \$20. Mr. Wood also exhibited a string of wampum, and the following medals and coins:—French colonial in copper

Obv. Bust of king to right, "Lud. XV. Rex Christianiss." beneath in small letters, "D. V." Reverse, (much worn,) Indian standing with bow and quiver; near by, a group of trees, (apparently;) "Sub Omni Sidere Crescunt." Exergue, "Col. Franc. de l'Am. 1751," Size 17. A *beautiful* proof set of patterns in silver for Hayti, 30, 15, and 7½ sols respectively; Obv. Seated figure of Liberty looking to left, her right arm resting on an oval shield bearing eleven mullets above a sun rising from the ocean; left hand supporting pole and liberty cap; "Monnoie D'Haity," with denomination in exergue. Rev. Script monogram "H. C." above it a wreath, "Libertas, Religio, Mores." In exergue, "1808." The figure of Liberty on all is very gracefully posed, and the workmanship artistic.

A silver coin *said* to be of Sapor II., the reverse bearing a fire-altar with the head of Ormuzd amid the flames; but according to M. de Longperier, as referred to by Thomas in his notes on Samarian coins, this feature would stamp it as a coin of Hormuzdas II. The "two fire-altar supporters," however, "the ministering Mobeds, habited alike—both wearing the priestly tiara," which also appear on this piece, are in their style said to be more peculiar to the Medals of Sapor I. Size about 17, somewhat irregular. A silver Thaler of John Huss, (see Stenz cat. 2683.) Bronze medals commemorative of medical men as follows, Dr. Frederick Rose, Dr. Joseph Pancoast, of Philadelphia, both from the Mint list; Wyon's beautiful medal of Sir Benjamin Brodie, as also a cast in plaster of obverse of same; one by Loos of Dr. Franz Joseph Gall of Vienna, size 24. Obv. Head to right; exergue "GEB 1758." Rev. Partially draped skull on block, bearing torch. Mr. I. F. Wood exhibited on behalf of S. K. Harzfeld of Philadelphia, forty-six pieces, including a very fine specimen of the *Gloriam Regni*, 5 sous, valued at \$100.00; "Subsidy Thalers," of Frederick the Second, "The Soul-Seller," a "Necessity Dollar" of Vargas; a Maximilian "Medal of Merit," in bronze; a Masonic ducat of 1745, (Marvin, XII;) a fine gold 20 Francs of Berne; a beautiful Zwingle ducat, (commemorative,) 1819, (see Wellenheim 15157;) Counterfeit Shekel of King David, (see Madden, page 337;) brass medal of Attila, (see *Journal of Numismatics*, vol. II. page 7;) various interesting Medals in silver and tin, of Luther, John of Leyden, Peace of Westphalia, with bust of Fuzo, Moravian Jubilee of 1750, Reformation Ter-Centenary Medals of Dresden, Berlin, and Brandenburg, in bronze, Thaler of Crazy Christian (see *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 2, page 46; Vol. 9, page 11,) of John George of Saxony; of Esslingen, etc. (see Wellenheim, 3404;) also, a very fine memorial Medal of the German war of Liberation in 1813-15, in silver, by Rauch and Kullrich of Berlin; Obverse, three jugate busts to the right, surrounded by a series of panels filled with representations of military events. Reverse, Statues of Blucher and others on pedestals adorned with military trophies; in the exergue, an eagle displayed, crowned, and the dates MDCCXXVI. and MDCCCLV. Also, silver marriage Medal of the reigning Emperor and Empress of Germany; Sede Vacante of Würzburg and Rome; coins of the Provisional Government of Lombardy in 1858; of three of the Napoleons; of Prim's Republic, and of Amadeus; various quaint religious Medals of 1551; Centennials, and others. By W. H. Appleton, of New York, a bronze impression of the Bartholdi Statue Medal; Obv., Statue; Rev., "In Remembrance of the old Friendship between the United States and France, by public subscription amongst the citizens of both nations, 1776-1786;" this medal was presented to him by the French-American Union Committee, 1876. By W. Poillon, two impressions in silver of the Medals of General Grant, by Hughes Bovy, one three-fourths face and the other profile, struck for the Swiss Republican Club; size 38. From the Society's Cabinet, several proof pieces, war medals, &c. By Benjamin Betts, a Roman Aes, (early emission,) Janus head; Rev., Prow of a galley; very fine; weight 9 oz.; a Sextans, or piece of two ounces, later emission; head to left; Rev., Prow; good condition; also, a very beautiful copy in silver of the Confederate Seal of Authority, in a velvet case. By Professor Anthon, one each of the following: Roman Aes, Triens, Quadrans, Sextans, and Uncia; Italian Aes, Triens, Quadrans, and Uncia. By Alexander Balmano, a full set of the Roman Aes Grave; the Aes, Semis, Triens, Quadrans, Sextans, Uncia; also, of the Italian series, the Sextans of Iguvium, Latium, and the Volsci; Quincunx of Luceria, Uncia of Latium, and Triens and Sextans of Campania.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

VERMONT NUMISMATICAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its first annual meeting on Tuesday, June 5, in the reception parlors of the American Hotel, at Burlington, Vermont, and was called to order by Dr. C. P. Thayer, who was made Chairman *pro tem.*, and A. C. Spaulding, of Jericho, *Secretary*. The chairman read the constitution and by-laws as adopted by a preliminary meeting, and upon motion of M. D. Gilman, of Montpelier, they were referred to Dr. Thayer, to be revised and reported upon at the next meeting. The Society then proceeded to ballot for its officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—*President*, Marcus D. Gilman, Montpelier; *Vice-President*, A. C. Spaulding, Jericho; *Secretary*, Dr. C. P. Thayer, Burlington; *Treasurer and Curator*, D. Noyes Burton, Burlington. A recess was taken and the Society inspected the very fine collection of medals belonging to Governor Underwood; also, some very rare ancient coins and American pattern pieces from the cabinet of M. D. Gilman, of Montpelier, who also exhibited varieties of the Pine Tree shilling and Vermont cents. Judge Halbert, of Essex, had some fine English coins and American colonials. Mr. Spaulding, of Jericho, and Messrs. Allen and Burton, of Burlington, had with them several fine American cents, and altogether the exhibit was an exceedingly interesting one. The Society again came to order, the officers elect took their several positions, and it was voted that the subject for the next meeting be the coins of the United States Mint, previous to 1800. The Society then adjourned until Tuesday, the third of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society is in an active and flourishing condition. We have received accounts of their meetings in the spring, which must have been very interesting. A number of valuable Medals have been presented by their friends, and the exhibitions of coins, medals and tokens, and also of rare and curious old books and autographs, have been very full, proving the value and attractiveness of the collections of their members. The reports, however, to our great regret, we are obliged to omit from the present number, as our space this month is somewhat limited; the accounts would fill nearly three pages of the *Journal*, and we find it impossible to condense them, with any justice to them or satisfaction to ourselves.—[Eds.]

EDITORIAL.

"THE COINAGES OF THE WORLD; ANCIENT AND MODERN. By GEO. D. MATHEWS," was noticed in our last volume, page 72; but we take occasion to refer to it again, to mention some unfortunate mistakes, which the author will undoubtedly be glad to correct in the next edition. On page 201, the letter C on the quarter eagle of 1841, is said to indicate "that the issue was intended for California;" of course it really marks Charlotte, as the place of mintage. On page 88, the shield of arms of the Republic of Spain is said to be "surmounted, not by a crown, but by a turret;" it is in fact a mural crown, in place of a royal one, the former being considered appropriate for a Republic. On page 62 is a plate described as "Crown of Louis XVIII. during the hundred days," which period is really that of the second rule of Napoleon, between Elba and Waterloo.

Besides these, we must take exception to the explanation of *types* and *varieties*, on page 4. Mr. Mathews speaks of the wreath, the chain, the liberty cap, as *types* in the cents of 1793. What word would he use to express the difference between the head and a full-length figure, or the wreath and a shield? His *types* are unquestionably simple varieties, and his *varieties* only different dies. His nomenclature would ignore differing dies, and have no word strong enough to describe real types. An instance of the same error, — a common one in this country, — may be seen in Haseltine's Catalogue of May 21 and 22, where it is said that Mr. Randall "has discovered twenty-two varieties," of the half-dollar of 1795. He may fairly claim to have *invented* them. A.

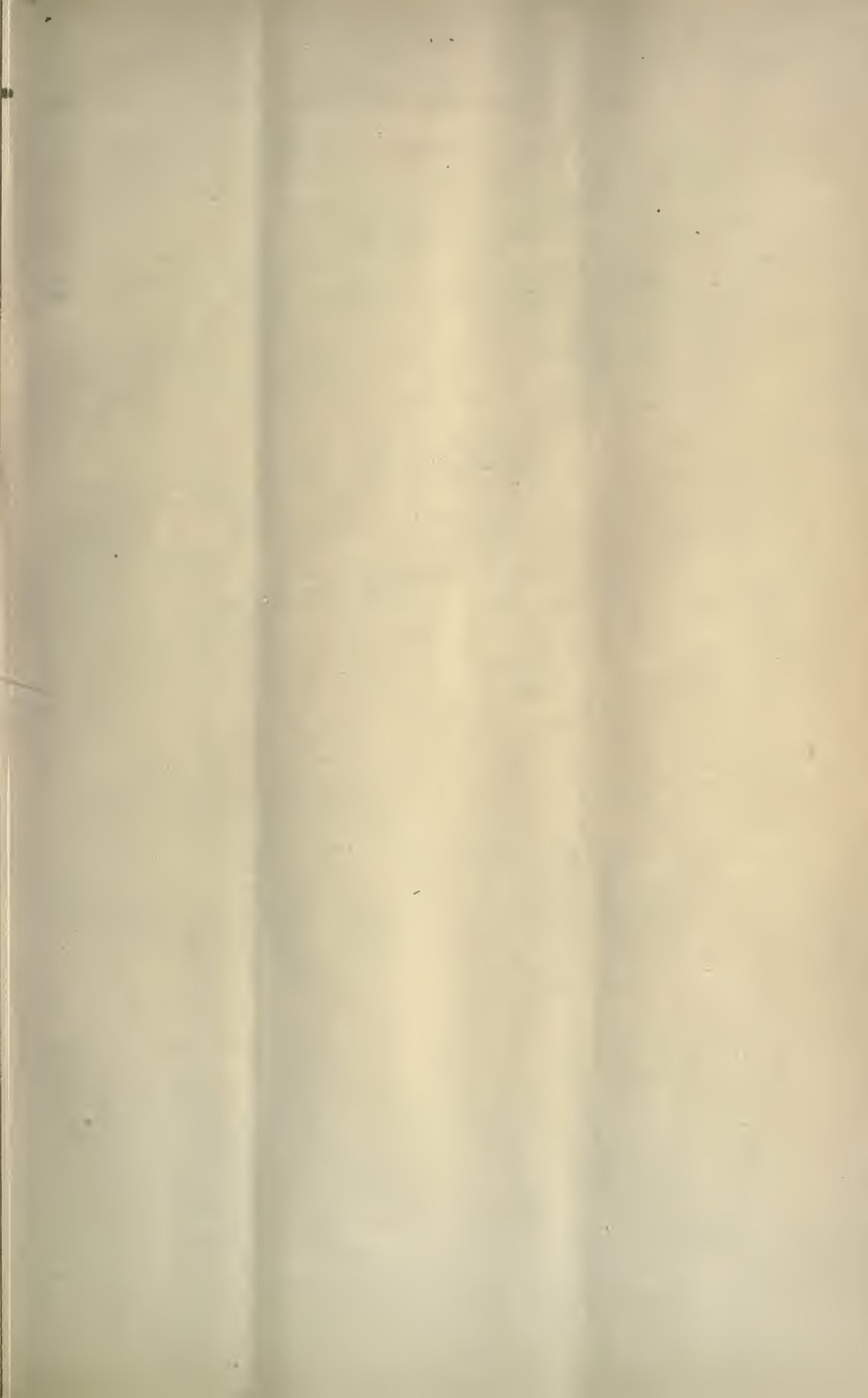




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

THE MEDALS BELOW WILL BE DESCRIBED IN THE NEXT NUMBER.



5



6



MASONIC MEDALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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
VOL. XII.

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No. 2.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XII., page 14.]

CLXXIII. Obverse, A sphinx couchant, facing the left, upon a dais adorned with palm leaves; in her fore paws she holds two globes, one upon the other, above which is a device  somewhat resembling the "crux ansata," called by Merzdorf "the Nile key." Legend, G.: SPHINX. In exergue, 5804. Reverse, A triangle in which is the radiant All-seeing eye. Legend, above, SILENCE, AMITIE, the words widely separated, and below, BIENFAISANCE. [Silence, friendship, benevolence.]* Silver. Size 16.

CLXXIV. Obverse, Similar to obverse of CLXXIII, but the ornaments of the head of the sphinx differ; she has but one globe; the "Nile key" is wanting, and the pedestal is ornamented only with perpendicular lines instead of palm leaves. The legend is the same. Reverse, as reverse of CLXXIII. Silver. Size 16.

CLXXV. Obverse, Between two laurel branches, the inscription AFFILIE LIBRE DE TOUTES LES LL.: ET CHAP.: DE FRANCE, in six lines. [Affiliated freely† with all the Lodges and Chapters of France.] Legend, UNION DE TOUS LES RITS AU G.: O.: DE FRANCE. [Union of all the rites with the Grand Orient of France.] Reverse, Between two olive branches crossed at the bottom, LES MA.: RECONNAISSANS AU F.: (Blank for a name.) Legend, 5: JOUR DU 10: MOIS 5804. [December 5, 1804.] Size 17.

CLXXVI. Obverse, The square and compasses on a radiant blazing star, having the letter G on its centre. Legend, L.: DES FRERES UNIS. [Lodge of United Brothers.] In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, Below a radiant star is a triangle upon an owl's head winged; in the triangle, a sheaf of wheat. Below, 5806. Legend, AMITIE SAGESSE. [Friendship, wisdom.] Size 17.

CLXXVII. Obverse, As Obverse of CLXXVI. Reverse, Between two myrtle branches crossed at bottom, a triangle, in which is a lyre. Legend, AMITIE SAGESSE. Below, 5806. Size 17.†

CLXXVIII. Obverse, A helmet surmounting a shield and other

* The Lodge of the Grand Sphinx was installed at Paris Nov. 3, 1804. This Medal and the following are engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 6, figures 12 and 13.

† Better, perhaps, "Willingly united to." This Medal we find described in Merzdorf, (p. 64, No. 59,) where he

says twenty-one were engraved with the names of the recipients.

‡ The Lodge Freres Unis, was founded at Paris, August 1, 1775. This Medal and the previous one, are engraved in *Tresor Numismatique, Napoleon*, plate 17, figures 3 and 4.

ancient armor, surrounded by branches of laurel. Legend, MARS ET LES ARTS. [Lodge of Mars and the Arts.]* In exergue, L'AN 5806. F.: DONADIO F. in two lines, the second curving. Reverse, RECOMPENSE AU ZELE in three lines across the field. Size 16.

CLXXIX. Obverse, Two pillars, on a Mosaic pavement; that on the left has a level on its base, and B on its shaft, and the one on the right has a square on its base and I on its shaft; between them are the square and compasses, above which is a radiant triangle with the letter G. Legend, L.: S.^T VICTOR DES AMIS DE LA VICTOIRE. [Lodge of St. Victor of the Friends of Victory.]† Below, MERLEN F.: Reverse, An eagle soaring to the left, a palm branch in his right talons, and a crown in his left; above is the radiant sun; below a portion of the globe, on which O.: DE PARIS. Size 17.

CLXXX. Obverse, Between two branches of myrtle, a tomb, over which are the letters O.: P.: [Orient of Paris,] and below, 5809. Legend, TRIBUTAIRE D'HIRAM. [Tributary of Hiram.]‡ Reverse, The square and compasses, with the letter G in the centre, above which on the left the sun, and on the right the moon; below, 1809. Size 16.

CLXXXI. Obverse, A wreath of myrtle enclosing a tomb, on which is an urn in which incense burns. On the tomb, A HIRAM. [To Hiram.] Below are a skull and crossed bones, and in the field beneath, 5809. Legend, TRIBUTAIRES D'HIRAM O.: DE PARIS. [Tributaries of Hiram, &c.]§ Reverse, The square and compasses, enclosing a flaming G; above, on the right the crescent moon; on the left two gavels, and below, two crossed swords. Size 16.

CLXXXII. Obverse, The imperial eagle turning to the right, with expanded wings, and holding a thunderbolt in his talons. Legend, EMPIRE FRANCAIS. Reverse, Two laurel branches crossed, between which are the square and compasses hanging by a ribbon; below is a five-pointed radiant star. Legend, L. D. S.^T J. S. L. T. D. S.^T L. D. L. M. D. F. R. In exergue, OMNES · IN · UNO. [All in one.] Size 17.||

CLXXXIII. Obverse, In a circle a double-headed crowned eagle, holding a sword; below, in two lines, 22 X^{BE} 5804 JALEY. F. 1812. [December 22, 5804, &c.] Legend, SUP.: CONSEIL DU 33^E EN FRANCE • DEUS MEUMQUE JUS • [Supreme Council of the 33d in France. God and my right.] Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, S. A. S. LE PRINCE CAMBACERES ARCHI-CHANCELLIER DE L'EMPIRE PREMIER SOUVERAIN GRAND COMMANDEUR I^{ER} JUILLET 5806. [His most serene highness, Prince Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, First Sovereign Grand Commander, &c.]¶ Silver. Size 21.

CLXXXIV. Obverse, Bust of Minerva to right, with helmet crowned with myrtle, on which is an owl; over the helmet seven stars. Legend, PARFAITE REUNION. Below, O. DE PARIS. Reverse, A wreath of oak and myrtle, in which is a radiant triangle, bearing a cypher of the letters P R [Parfaite Reunion.] Heptagonal.** Size 25.

* This Lodge was installed August 1, 1806. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 17, figure 8.

† This Lodge was erected August 16, 1806. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 17, figure 10.

‡ This Lodge was erected Dec. 18, 1808. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 37, fig. 2.

§ This Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 71, figure 11.

|| The letters on the Reverse are for Loge de St. Jean

sous le titre distinctif de St. Louis de la Martinique de Freres Reunis, or St. John's Lodge, under the distinctive title of St. Louis of Martinique of Assembled Brothers. This Lodge was founded Jan. 30, 1762. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 52, figure 8. The date of striking is supposed to be 1811.

¶ The abbreviations are for *Son altesse serenissime*. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Nap. pl. 14, fig. 3, and in Thory, Annals, pl. IV, No. 15.

** This Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 56, figure 1.

CLXXXV. Obverse, A triangle surrounded by rays, in the centre of which is a cross having the cypher $\overline{\text{N}} \text{ J } \overline{\text{N}}$ (INRI). Legend, FIAT LUX ET LUX FACTA EST. [Let there be light and there was light.] Reverse, Five standards bound together by a ribbon. Legend, SVP.: CONV.: METR.: VAL.: LVT.: PAR.: I take the abbreviations to be for *Suprema Conventio Metropolitana* (in) *Valle Lutetiae Parisiorum*, i. e. Supreme Metropolitan (or Grand) Council in the Valley of Paris. The Medal was struck for the Grand Council of the 33d grade, previous to the winter of 1829-30, and is rare.

CLXXXVI. Obverse, On an imperial mantle surmounted by a crown, the square and compasses, in the centre of which is a five-pointed star with the letter G, and around are seven stars; below are three gavels, crossed, under which 1810. Legend, LA R.: L.: ECOSAISE DE MARIE LOUISE A L'OR.: DE PARIS. [The Worshipful Scottish Lodge of Marie Louise, &c.] Reverse, Between two branches of myrtle, three equilateral triangles interlaced to form a nine-pointed star, in the centre of which a radiant sun. Legend, LA R.: L.: ECO.: CID^T. LA REUNION DES ETRANGERS O.: DE PARIS. [The Worshipful Scottish Lodge, formerly the Reunion of Strangers, &c.*] In exergue, 1783. Heptagonal. Size 18.

CLXXXVII. Obverse, Naked bust to right of Honnorez, under which in small script letters, Ad. Jouvenel F. Legend, R · HONNOREZ · OB · BRUX · DIE · XIX · FEBR · AN · MDCCCXXVIII. [R. Honnorez died at Brussels, Feb. 19, 1828.] Reverse, An altar tomb, the front of which has a blazing star with the letter G on an oblong panel between two reversed torches; on the left is an anchor, on the right two clasped hands, and below is a gavel; near the edge of the lower step on the right I B I in very small script letters. Legend, FIDEI · SPEIQUE · AMANTISSIMO · CARITATE · CLARO · DICAUIT AMICITIA ★ [Friendship has erected to one most beloved for his faith and hope, and most distinguished in charity.] Bronze, gilt. Size 20.

CLXXXVIII. Obverse, A phenix with expanded wings, holding in his beak a sprig of acacia, and in his left talons the rule and compasses, is rising from a burning pyre to the sun, which darts its rays from above on the right. In the background on the left, a temple with two great piers or pillars in its front, the letter J on the left and B on the right. Legend, RESURGENS TENEBRAS VERA LUCE DIMOVET. [Rising again, it disperses darkness with true light.] In very small letters on the lower left side, JOUVENEL INV. Reverse, At the top G on a five-pointed blazing star, surrounded by rays, and at the bottom a triangular level; between these the inscription AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM FELICIB. AUSPICIIS LEOPOLDI BELGAR. REGIS PRIMO RECTORE F.: J. DEFRENNE MAGNUS ORIENS CONDITUR BRUXELLIS XXIII DIE DUODEC. MENSIS A. L. VMDCCCXXXII in eight lines. [To the greater glory of God, under the happy auspices of Leopold, King of the Belgians, Bro. J. Defrenne being the first ruler, a Grand Orient is founded at Brussels the 23d day of the 12th month,† in the year of light 5832.] Silver, copper silver-plated, and bronze. Size 29.

CLXXXIX. Obverse, As obverse of CLXXXVIII. Reverse, A "votive tablet," above which is the Delta with the tetragrammaton, sur-

* The abbreviations are for *Respectable Loge Ecosaisse Cidevant*, &c. I find several instances where Lodges change their names. The "Social Contract" (see cxxx) was called "St. Lazarus" previous to 1776,

and so of many others. The Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 47, figure 11.

† The 12th month in this case was December.

rounded by rays which appear on the sides of the tablet. On the tablet the inscription in seven lines, LA MAÇONNERIE SURVIT A TOUS LES TEMS DIEU LE VEUT. [Masonry will survive through all time. God wills it.] Legend, in two lines, A G. J. A. DE STASSART GR. M. DE BELGIQUE. BRUXELLES 2^e. J. 3^e. M. 5835. [To G. J. A. De Stassart, Grand Master of Belgium; Brussels, May 2, 1835.]* Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 29.

CXC. Obverse, Bust of Stassart to left, wearing a coat with a high standing collar, embroidered with oak leaves; on his breast a star, and the insignia of various Orders; a ribbon, to which is suspended a jewel, is thrown over his right shoulder; on the arm, in small letters, HART F. Legend, Gⁿ J^m Aⁿ BARON DE STASSART.† (Figure 1.) Reverse, Three laurel wreaths, through which is passed a ribbon, near the top, the field below being plain for engraving a name. Bronze; also, gilt and silver-plated, and probably other metals. Size 31.

CXCI. Obverse, A serpent biting a file,‡ below which in very small letters, HART. F. (Figure 2.) Legend, separated from the field by a circle of beads, LA MAÇ. VIVRA † DIEU LE VEUT * GR. OR. DE BELGIQUE 5838 * [Masonry will live, God wills it. Grand Orient of Belgium, 5838.] Reverse, PRÉC. MAÇ. ADORE LE GR. ARCH. DE L'UN. AIME TON PROCHAIN. NE FAIS POINT DE MAL. FAIS DU BIEN. LAISSE PARLER LES HOMMES. LE CULTE LE PLUS AGRÉABLE AU G. ARCH. DE L'UN. CONSISTE DANS LES BONNES MOEURS ET DANS LA PRATIQUE DE TOUTES LES VERTUS. FAIS DONC LE BIEN POUR L'AMOUR DU BIEN LUI-MEME. TIENS TOUJOURS TON AME DANS UN ÉTAT ASSEZ PUR POUR PARAÎTRE DIGNEMENT DEVANT LE G. ARCH. QUI EST DIEU. AIME LES BONS, PLAINS LES FAIBLES, FUIS LES MÉCHANTS, MAIS NE HAIS PERSONNE. PARLE SOBREMENT AVEC LES GRANDS, PRUDEMMENT AVEC TES ÉGAUX, SINCÈREMENT AVEC TES AMIS, DOUCEMENT AVEC LES PETITS, TENDREMENT AVEC LES PAUVRES. NE FLATTE POINT TON FRÈRE, C'EST UNE TRAHISON; SI TON FRÈRE TE FLATTE, CRAINS QU'IL NE TE CORROMPE. ÉCOUTE TOUJOURS LA VOIX DE TA CONSCIENCE. SOIS LE PÈRE DES PAUVRES, CHAQUE SOUPIR QUE TA DURETÉ LEUR ARRACHERA AUGMENTERA LE NOMBRE DES MALÉDICTIONS QUI TOMBERONT SUR TA TÊTE. RESPECTE L'ÉTRANGER VOYAGEUR, AIDE-LE; SA PERSONNE EST SACRÉE POUR TOI. ÉVITE LES QUERELLES, PRÉVIENS LES INSULTES, METS TOUJOURS LA RAISON DE TON CÔTÉ. RESPECTE LES FEMMES, N'ABUSE JAMAIS DE LEUR FAIBLESSE, ET MEURS PLUTÔT QUE DE LES DESHONORER. SI LE G. ARCH. TE DONNE UN FILS, REMERCIE-LE, MAIS TREMBLE SUR LE DÉPÔT QU'IL TE CONFIE; SOIS POUR CET ENFANT L'IMAGE DE LA DIVINITÉ. FAIS QUE JUSQU'À 10 ANS IL TE CRAIGNE, QUE JUSQU'À 20 IL T'AIME, QUE JUSQU'À LA MORT IL TE RESPECTE. JUSQU'À 10 ANS SOIS SON MAÎTRE, JUSQU'À 20 ANS SON PÈRE, JUSQU'À LA MORT SON AÎNÉ. PENSE À LUI DONNER DE BONS PRINCIPES PLUTÔT

* The abbreviations denote Goswin Joseph Augustin de Stassart. See Zacharias, (VI. 5.) He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Belgium, "March 4, 1835, and was happily installed," says Zacharias, (ibid.) on the 2d of May. He served six years.

† A Medal was struck in honor of Stassart, included among Masonics by Zacharias; Obverse as above: (CXC.) Reverse, Below three wreaths of laurel, tied by ribbons, the inscription in fourteen lines, LES LIBÉRAUX BELGES AU BARON DE STASSART, ELU SÉNATEUR PAR LES ARRONDISSEMENTS DE BRUXELLES NAMUR ET NIVELLES DE 11 JUIN 1839 DESTITUE, LE 17, DES FONCTIONS DE GOUVERNEUR DU BRABANT PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE

THEUX EN HAINE DE CETTE TRIPLE ÉLECTION * [The Liberal Belgians to Baron de Stassart, elected Senator by the arrondissements of Brussels, Namur and Nivelles, June 11, 1839, and on the 17th deprived of his powers as Governor of Brabant, by the Minister of Theux, in revenge for this triple election.] Bronze, gilt, &c. Size 31.

‡ This Medal was struck in consequence of an interdict pronounced against the Masonic Order by the Romish Archbishop of Mechlin, in December, 1838, which, however, had no effect, unless to increase the prosperity of the Fraternity, and to revive the loyalty of those whose interest had been waned. The Reverse is known as the Masonic Sermon.

QUE DE BELLES MANIERES; QU'IL TE DOIVE UNE DROITURE ÉCLAIRÉE ET NON PAS UNE FRIVOLE ÉLÉGANCE, FAIS-LE HONNETE HOMME PLUTOT QU' HABILE HOMME. SI TU ROUGIS DE TON ÉTAT, C'EST ORGUEIL; SONGE QUE CE N'EST PAS TA PLACE, QUI T'HONORE OU TE DÉGRADE, MAIS LA FAÇON DONT TU L'EXERCES. LIS ET PROFITE, VOIS ET IMITE, RÉFLÉCHIS ET TRAVAILLE; RAPPORT TOUT A L'UTILITÉ DE TES FRERES; C'EST TRAVAILLER POUR TOI-MEME. SOIS CONTENT PARTOUT, DE TOUT ET AVEC TOUT. RÉJOUIS-TOI DANS LA JUSTICE; COURROUCE-TOI CONTRE L'INIQUITÉ; SOUFFRE SANS TE PLAINDRE. NE JUGE PAS LÉGEREMENT LES ACTIONS DE HOMMES; NE BLAME POINT ET LOUE ENCORE MOINS; C'EST AU G.^g. ARCH.^g. DE L'UN.^g, QUI SONDE LES COEURS A APPRÉCIER SON OUVRAGE. * in forty-one lines. Bronze, copper silver plated, and probably other metals. Size 31. The translation of the inscription is as follows:—

Masonic Precepts. Adore the Grand Architect of the Universe. Love thy neighbor; do no evil; do good: suffer men to speak; the worship most acceptable to the Grand Architect of the Universe consists in good morals and the practice of all the virtues: do good for the love of goodness itself alone: ever keep thy soul in a state so pure as to appear worthily before the presence of the Grand Architect, who is God. Love the good, succor the weak, fly from the wicked, but hate no one: speak seriously with the great, prudently with thy equals, sincerely with thy friends, pleasantly with the little ones, tenderly with the poor: do not flatter thy brother, that is treason; if thy brother flatter thee, beware that he doth not corrupt thee: listen always to the voice of conscience: be a father to the poor; each sigh drawn from them by thy hard-heartedness will increase the number of maledictions which will fall upon thy head; respect the stranger on his journey and assist him; his person is sacred to thee; avoid quarrels, forestall insults; ever keep the right on thy side; respect woman, never abuse her weakness; die rather than dishonor her; if the Grand Architect hath given thee a son, be thankful, but tremble at the trust He hath confided to thee: be to that child the image of Divinity; until he is ten years old let him fear you, until he is twenty let him love you, and until death let him respect you; until he is ten years old be his master, until twenty his father, and until death his friend; aim to give him good principles rather than elegant manners, that he may owe thee an enlightened rectitude, and not a frivolous elegance; make of him an honest man rather than a man of dress: if thou blushest at thy condition it is pride; consider that it is not the position which honors or degrades thee, but the manner in which thou dost fill it; read and profit, see and imitate, reflect and labor; do all for the benefit of thy brethren, that is working for thyself: be content in all places, at all times, and with all things; rejoice in justice, despise iniquity, suffer without murmuring; judge not lightly the conduct of men, blame little, and praise still less; it is for the Grand Architect of the Universe who searches the heart, to value His work.

CXCII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXC. Reverse, As Obverse of CXCI. Silver, copper, &c. Size 31. (Figures 1 and 2.)

CXCIII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXC. Reverse, As Reverse of CXCI. Silver, copper, &c. Size 31.

CXCIV. Obverse, Bust of Defacqz to left, wearing the collar of the Grand Master. Below the bust, in small letters, HART. F. Legend, EUGENE DE FACQZ GR.^g. MAIT.^g. on the left of the bust, and DE L'ORDRE MA^g. EN BELGIQUE in two lines, curving to conform to the edge of the Medal, on the right. Reverse, As Reverse of CXC. Bronze, silver-plated, gilt, and probably other metals. Size 31.

CXCV. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, As Obverse of CXC. Bronze, &c. Size 31.

CXCVI. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, As Obverse of CXCI. Bronze, &c. Size 31.

CXCVII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, As Reverse of CXCI. Bronze, &c. Size 31.

CXCVIII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, An altar of three steps ; on its top a cushion on which is a "sword of Justice," its hilt to the right ; on the front side of the altar an open Bible, with the words BIBLIA SACRA in two lines ; on the lower step are the square, compasses and gavel interlaced. On the right, the club of Hercules leans against the altar, and beside it is a bust of Minerva and the mirror of Venus—symbolizing strength, wisdom, and beauty ; on the left, an anchor leans against the altar, behind it a cross, and at its foot a pelican feeding its young, symbolizing hope, faith, and charity. Over the altar is a blazing star on which is G. From this star very delicate rays issue, covering nearly the whole field. Legend, ELU A L'UNANIMITE 11 J.: 5 M.: INSTALLE 8 J.: 6 M.: 5842 • [Unanimously elected the 11th day of the 5th month, (July).] * installed the 8th of the 6th month, (August).] The rosette or cinquefoil at the bottom, after the legend. Below the altar, GR.: OR.: DE BELGIQUE, in two lines. [Grand Orient of Belgium.] Silver, bronze, gilt, and silver-plated, and perhaps others. Size 31. (Figure 3.)

CXCIX. Obverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, surrounded by a glory of formal rays, making a star of seven points, and between the points seven smaller points of fine rays. Within the circle on a platform, an altar of three steps, on which fire is burning ; on the front, the All-seeing eye in a triangle surrounded by seven stars ; on the platform in front of the lower step of the altar a pelican feeding its young ; on the right a globe, palette, and brushes, scroll, closed book, olive branch, and compasses ; on the left a beehive and bees, a harp, scroll, branch of oak, and gavel. Below, in the circle as if in exergue, two palm branches crossed and issuing from a wreath of laurel. Between the two lower points of the star in very small letters, HART F. in two lines. Legend, above, * GRAND ORIENT DE BELGIQUE * Below, completing the circle, RECOMPENSE MAÇONNIQUE. [Masonic reward.] Reverse, As reverse of CXC. The dies of this Medal are very finely cut. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 31. This has no date or place of issue, but was probably struck at Brussels, with other Masonic Medals by Hart, about 1842.

CC. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIX. Reverse, As Obverse of CXC. Bronze, gilt, &c. Size 31.

CCI. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIX. Reverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Bronze, gilt, &c. Size 31.

We know of no dies of Masonics so extensively muled as these. We have named eleven combinations, which are all that we have found up to the present time ; possibly others exist, but there would seem to be less excuse for those that might be made than for the preceding. As a whole, these dies by Hart are among the finest we have seen. The sizes vary slightly ; many of them are a little larger than 31, but not quite 32.

CCII. Obverse, The cradle presented by the city of Paris to the infant son of Napoleon ; at the head of the cradle is the eagle of France ; at its foot a crown, and on each side a stand of colors, surmounted by an eagle. From the field above, a triangle bearing Hebrew letters, and surrounded by a circle, darts rays of light into the cradle. Legend, ANNO LUCIS, and at the

* De Facqz d'Ath, a councillor in the Court of Cassation was unanimously elected to succeed Stassart as Grand Master of Belgium. His installation was a most brilliant affair, over four hundred brethren participating.

In describing the Medal Zacharias (VIII. 6) gives the mirror to Juno. I prefer to regard it as symbolizing Venus, the goddess of *beauty*.

bottom 58II. [In the year of light, 58II.] Reverse, A wreath of leaves of the oak and lily; in the centre of the field, MERITO. [To the deserving.] Legend, BERCEAU DU ROI DE ROME ORIENT DE LA HAYE. [Cradle of the King of Rome, Orient of the Hague.]* Bronze. Size 24. (Figure 4.) This Medal is very rare. Zacharias says, (V. 2,) "Only five were struck in bronze." Merzdorf says, p. 101, that twenty-five examples only are extant. Specimens were in the collections of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, of the Lodge Minerva of Leipsic, and his own.

CCIII. Obverse, Jugate busts to left of Prince William Frederic of the Netherlands, and the Princess Louisa Augusta of Prussia. Legend, GVIL. FRED. CAR. NEDERL. PRINC. ET. LVDOV. AVG. GVIL. AMAL. BORVSS. PRINC. D. XXI. M. MAJI ^{CIO IO CCO XXX}_{CIO IO CCO L} [William Frederic Charles, Prince of the Netherlands, and Louisa Augusta Wilhelmina Amalia, Princess of Prussia, May 21, 1825.] On the edge of the bust in very small letters, I. P. SCHOUBERG. F. Reverse, Two branches of laurel and olive, crossed and tied below with a ribbon, within which an equilateral triangle; on the sides, FAVSTE FELICITER PROSPERE [Fortunately, happily, prosperously.] Within the triangle, * FREDER. PR. SYMMO. MAGISTRO OPTIMO. FRATRI FELICISS. CONJVGII EXACT. QVINTVM. LVSTRVM CELEBRANTI. FRATRES LIBERL. CEMENT. NEDERL. [The Masonic brethren of the Netherlands to Brother Frederic, Prince, Grand Master, celebrating the completion of the fifth lustrum of a most happy marriage.] Silver and bronze. Size 36. Struck in honor of the silver wedding of Prince Frederic and the Princess Augusta.†

CCIV. Obverse, Bust to left of Frederic, Prince of Orange, within a border composed of nine shields, suspended upon a ribbon. The shield at the bottom contains the arms of Orange, azure, billey or, a lion rampant crowned, in his right paw a sword, in his left a bundle of seven arrows banded: in chief, a label of three points; near the shield, the date of his accession to the Grand Mastership, 1816. Passing around from left to right, are the arms‡ of his predecessors, with the date of their occupancy of the Grand Master's chair, as follows: — I. 1756–1757: quarterly; 1 and 4, or, a fess sable, over all a saltire counter-compony azure and argent: 2 and 3, quarterly; 1 and 4, argent, six fusils in bend sinister azure; 2 and 3, or, a cross between four lions rampant. II. 1758–1759: quarterly; 1 and 4, azure, a cross moline argent, a crescent for difference: 2 and 3, quarterly; 1 and 4, azure, a hound salient; 2 and 3, argent, three roses, two and one, (gules?): an escutcheon of pretence, an eagle displayed impaling two bars gules. III. 1759–1794: quarterly; 1 and 4, gules, three crampions, two and one: 2 and 3, or, a lion rampant, a label of three points: an escutcheon of pretence, argent, two bars embattled gules. IV. 1795–1804: or, a lion rampant debriused by a label of three points. V. 1804–1810: gules, two mattocks in

* This Lodge was established at the Hague by the Grand Orient of France, after the annexation of Holland to the French Empire, at the suggestion of a few Frenchmen residing there, with some of their adherents, regardless of the fact that there were already Dutch Lodges there under the Grand Lodge of Holland. It existed only about two years, and was then discontinued. (See Zacharias, V. 2.)

† That struck on the occasion of his marriage is described under XXVII.

‡ The dies for this Medal are cut with extreme care, and the armorial bearings, in particular, are very finely

executed; many of the charges are so small that it is impossible to designate the color, but I have mentioned it in all cases where it could be distinguished. I find the succession of the Grand Masters given by Findel as follows: — i. 1756—von Aerssen Beyeren. ii. 1758—Count Christian Fr. von Bentinck. iii. 1759—Carl, Baron von Boetzelaar. iv. 1795—Baron J. van Teylingen. v. 1804—C. G. Bylefield. vi. 1810—Bosquet. vii. 1812—S. W. Barnaart. viii. 1815—M. H. Reepmaker, who was succeeded by Prince Frederick in 1816. The Medal struck on the 25th anniversary of his Grand Mastership is described under XXIV.

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W. T. R. MARVIN.

THE SO-CALLED "JANAUSCHEK" AND "LOVE" THALERS.

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Adolph Hess—a highly esteemed numismatic expert himself—requested Dr. Edward Ruppell, the Director of the Mint-Cabinet at Frankfurt, well known for his travels in Africa, a distinguished numismatic scholar, and the author of several publications concerning the numismatology of the city of Frankfurt, to give him *an authentic and official statement* concerning the pretended Janauschek and Rothschild Thalers. The answer of Dr. Ruppell, *which I translate from the original in my possession*, is as follows:—

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JEAN FOY VAILLANT.

A BIOGRAPHICAL sketch of this celebrated numismatist, is found in the Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, Paris, for the year 1706, and has been freely translated for the *Journal*, from the Latin, by Dr. Robert Morris, of La Grange, Kentucky.—ED.

JEAN FOY VAILLANT was born at Beauvais, May 24, 1632. His father dying when he was in his third year, a maternal uncle, who had just lost his only son, undertook his education. As the lad made happy advance in his early studies, his uncle determined, for the love he entertained for him, to adopt him, according to law, as his son, and when near his death he made his nephew, though still too young to fulfill his expectations, the heir of his name and of a large portion of his estate.

The death of his uncle changed his purpose of adopting the profession of law, and he applied himself to medicine, and at the age of twenty-four attained his degree. Up to this time Vaillant, who was to become *facile princeps* among the celebrated students of ancient learning, and especially of numismatics, had given no evidence of any inclination for this particular branch of study. A certain steward of Beauvais, while ploughing his ground, made a great "find" of ancient coins, and brought them to Dr. Vaillant, who, however, esteeming them but slightly, gave them scarcely a cursory attention. But his eager bent for learning perceived a something in coins, poorly understood or altogether neglected by historians, and he began to regard these monuments as more worthy of investigation. Hence the desire and inclination for the study of numismatics sprang up in his mind; now, with wonderful facility, which seemed to have been implanted by nature rather than acquired, he deciphered the types and epigraphs of coins with a readiness that is rarely gained, even by those who have devoted a daily experience and the expenditure of years to its attainment, and whatever time could be drawn from his professional pursuits he bestowed on this study.

At one time he made a visit to Paris, on family affairs, when he was brought to the notice of Peter Seguin,* who had published some dissertations upon certain coins, and who was considered to be among the more expert numismatists. Seguin, in his earliest intercourse with Vaillant, intuitively perceived the remarkable talent of this new antiquary, both in the questions and doubts which he suggested, and in the communication of his opinions and the result of his studies.

Seguin had not imagined that a man of so much ingenuity and perspicacity was hidden among the Provincials, and desired to introduce him to those who, like himself, pursued the study of ancient coins with enthusiasm, estimating them at their true value, and carefully preserving them in their cabinets as choice treasures of learning. Among them were Lamoignon, Bignon, De Séve, and De Harlay,—men illustrious from their official position, and from whom the infant science had derived strength and dignity.

The fame of Vaillant's merit was borne to Colbert, that great statesman, and he deputed him to travel into Italy, Sicily, and Greece, seeking for coins to enrich the series bequeathed to the King by Gaston, Duke of Orleans, then lately deceased. He willingly and gladly departed at once, and after some

* M. Seguin Doyen de Saint Germain l'Auxerrois.

years returned richly laden with specimens. The collection in the Royal Museum was nearly doubled, and without reckoning later accessions, already far excelled the leading Museums of Europe. Private collectors also reaped the benefits of Vaillant's labors, and their cabinets were enlarged by additions of numerous coins previously unknown or considered unique.

He either collected or examined and described the various choice specimens which had been gathered in Italy, Sicily, and Greece. By these opportunities he acquired an experience and knowledge possessed by no other, so that he could readily judge of the rarity and value of every coin, and could satisfy the wishes of those who desired him to prepare a Catalogue of Coins, in which should be described the rarer and choicer types, as well as those which were of value in illustrating Roman history. He accordingly prepared such a catalogue, in two quarto volumes, entitled *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum Praestantiora a Julio Caesare ad Postumum et Tyrannos*. ["The Rarer Coins of the Roman Emperors from Julius Caesar to Postumus and the Tyrants."] This work passed through two editions at Paris, and was reprinted in Holland, which rarely happens to any catalogue, except such as are held in high estimation by those learned in the arts.

The royal minister Colbert rightly judged that Vaillant would return with new prizes from a second voyage, and at his suggestion, he again committed himself to the sea. Departing from Paris in October, 1674, he went to Marseilles, where he embarked with many companions, whom the year of Jubilee and the pious wish of witnessing the sacred rites upon the opening of the folding-doors, (*valvarum*), called to Rome. All these an unhappy chance deceived, for the Leghorn ship, in which they were embarked, was captured the second day by Algerine pirates. The French, who were not at war with Algiers, flattered themselves that they would be set on shore, as that had been the custom on all recent occasions; but the corsair excused himself as being too far from the land, and because he had not the provisions needed for his return. But they were not suffered to be despoiled as were the others, upon their saying they were under the French protection; until they arrived at Algiers, they were all treated as slaves. The Consul of their nation in vain demanded them. The Dey of Algiers obstinately retained them, in reprisal for eight Algerines who, he said, were galley slaves of the [French] king; and they were unable to attain their liberty. Finally, after four and a half months' captivity, they permitted M. Vaillant to return to France. They restored to him twenty-one gold pieces which they had taken from him, and he embarked for Marseilles. He pursued his route safely until one day the captain saw rapidly approaching them a piratical vessel of Salé. All hope of escape appeared to be vain; the pursuer was no farther distant than the cast of a bolt from a cross-bow. Vaillant, looking out for himself, and mindful of his former captivity, valorously *swallowed the twenty golden coins* restored to him at Algiers! Just then a high wind springing up, its impetus carried them near the shores of Catalogne, where they were almost wrecked. Soon after, the vessel was driven upon the sandy shallows at the mouth of the Rhone, where the cable having parted, and the anchor being lost, Vaillant entered a skiff, and, with four companions, landed upon the nearest shore.

In the mean time, the weight of the coins he had swallowed — being five

or six ounces — gave him serious inconvenience. He called two physicians into consultation, who, embarrassed at the *new case*, differed among themselves in suggesting remedies ; this determined Vaillant to do nothing, and nature, a little later, performed the task,—relieving him of more than half the coins before he entered Lyons. He narrated the case to a friend and fellow-student there, showed the coins regained, and described those yet to come. Among them there was a *gold Otho*. His friend, desirous of acquiring it, asked the price. The singularity of the bargain made Vaillant moderate ; the contract was assented to, and most happily on the same day the whole was honorably completed !

Vaillant returned to Paris, and received new commands for his departure. He left, and after a prosperous voyage, penetrated the interior of Egypt and Persia, and there acquired many valuable coins, which were sufficient to satisfy the desires of this laborious antiquary. The treasures carried thence to the Royal Museum at Paris, so enriched it, that the world bore witness to their value. * * *

Returned from the Orient, Vaillant published a history of the Kings of Syria, under the title, *Seleucidarum Imperium, sive Historia Regum Syriae ad fidem Numismatum accommodata*. [“The Empire of the Seleucidae, or the History of the Kings of Syria arranged according to the testimony of coins.”] This portion of ancient history had been obscure, and it was only known that after the death of Alexander the Great, Seleucus, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Syria, and that this endured two hundred and fifty years, until Pompey reduced the country captured by arms from Antiochus Asiaticus, into a Roman province. The sacred books of the Maccabees, and the history of Flavius Josephus, gives us some knowledge of those kings, but still more was unknown, and perhaps would always have remained so, had not Vaillant, by the aid of coins, made amends for the silence of historians and rescued their names from oblivion. And thus twenty-seven kings who ruled over Syria, from Seleucus I, to Antiochus XIII, who was conquered by Pompey, were brought to light. The chronological order of these rulers, reckoned from the various epochs in which their coins were struck, he most brilliantly established, and by the same means he restored their names, which had been corrupted in other books, and the respective origin of which was unknown.

He showed his wonderful sagacity in detecting a fact, worthy of notice, concerning the era of the Seleucidae. Expert chronologists had agreed in referring this to the first year of the 117th Olympiad, but they differed as to the season of the year in which the era began. Vaillant fixed it at the vernal equinox, because Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, in placing on her coins the years of her own era, always represented the sun on them by the sign of *Aries*.

He followed his work on the History of the Kings of Syria, with an explanation of the bronze coins of the Emperors, Empresses, and Caesars, struck in the Roman Colonies. In this work ancient geography is illustrated ; the sites of cities are established ; their respective founders are indicated ; the distinguished men who were born in them ; the tutelary deities worshiped in them ; the games celebrated ; the prerogatives conferred upon them ; the diverse names they bore, and the various occurrences of their history, are all related, In taking up the particular explanation of the types, one finds an infinite

variety of events in the lives of the emperors, which delight the student, on account of their novelty, as well as from the accuracy of their application. This was indeed a work of immense labor and diligence, and M. Vaillant dedicated it to a prince (the Duke of Maine) worthy of the title of "Mæcenas," and from whom the author received a pension.

After so many fruits of his genius, he was not yet ready to leave the labors by which he had placed antiquarians so deeply in his debt. Occo, a physician of Augsburg, had published there, at the beginning of the previous century, a catalogue of all the coins of the Roman Emperors, so far as known to him. There were but a very few of the Greek coins, which were besides, very poorly described. In 1683, the Count Mezzabarba had added to the work of Occo several thousands of Latin coins, at the same time omitting the Greek, which he proposed to publish separately within the space of two years. Fifteen years had now passed, when Vaillant, whom twelve journeys to Rome, two to the Orient, and to England and Holland, had prepared for the work, published at Paris, in 1698, the work intitled *Numismata Imperatorum, Augustarum, et Caesarum, a populis Romanæ ditionis Græce loquentibus, ex omni modulo percussa*. [The Coins of the Emperors, Empresses, and Caesars, struck in every size by the Greek speaking peoples under Roman rule.] Not long after, the Amsterdam libraries proposed to him the preparation of a second edition of the same work. This he produced in 1700, increased through his successful labors by more than seven hundred coins, and enriched by a great number of notes, brief indeed, but perspicuous and very exact. The illustrious Fellow of the Academy, Foucault, to whom Vaillant dedicated these two editions of his work, is universally known for his skill in numismatic science, and as one whose approbation ensured the success of any work.

The following year Vaillant published the "History of the Egyptian Kings confirmed by Coins," which he had virtually promised when he issued the History of the Syrian Kings, on the same method. Historians give us greater knowledge of the Egyptians than of the Syrians, and yet, for some unknown reason, the coins of the Ptolemies are far more difficult to discriminate than those of the Seleucidae. They do not contain the surname of the kings,—if we except those of *Evergetes* and *Philopater*,—which one does not find surrounding their effigies, but on the reverse, in the emblem of some deity. However great the mystery in which they were wrapped to others, it was not so to Vaillant. He ascertained the chronological order of fourteen kings who governed Egypt through a period of two hundred and ninety-four years, from Ptolemy, son of Lagos, who made himself its master after the death of Alexander, to Cleopatra, in whom the family and kingdom of the Lagidae became extinct; and he determined by means of their coins, the length of many reigns not mentioned by other authorities,—a feat which will surprise those not initiated into numismatic mysteries. This "History of the Kings of Egypt as determined by Medals," he published under the auspices of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who bestowed on Vaillant peculiar marks of his esteem, and for many years sent him an ample supply of the exquisite Etruscan wines, proving thus a more thoughtful appreciation than honors in any other form could do.

Finally, in the year 1703, Vaillant published in Holland a new work on numismatics, illustrating the Coins of the Ancient Roman Families, under the

title "*Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati.*" Other antiquarians had written on this same subject, but not so copiously, in such system, or with such success as Vaillant. This book is as yet but little known in France, as from the late interruptions to commerce but few copies have been permitted to be received, yet the great libraries esteem it for its numerous copper plates, for the beauty of its engravings, and the magnitude of the work — two folio volumes. Literary men value it far more for the merit of the learning in which it abounds.

These are the principal works of M. Vaillant; among his manifold and choice labors, one must not pass in silence his explanation of the Medals of the Abbe de Camps, his notes on the second edition of the Select Coins of Peter Seguin, and other dissertations, a few of which kindled some warmth of literary controversy, which alone would not suffer his name to be forgotten. He had led us to hope yet further for the History of the Kings of Macedonia, Pontus, Bithynia, Thrace, and Cappadocia, from their coins, and a happy experience had accustomed us to expect the completion of his projects.

When it pleased the King to increase the membership of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, and to remodel it, Vaillant was honored with admission, and a little later obtained the place of Pensionary, which Charpentier had left vacant by his death. His constant attendance upon the meetings, and his ardor in sharing the labors of his associates, will ever be proved by our records. Vaillant was twice married, and by special dispensation of the Pope, to two sisters. He had several children, and among them a son who was the special object of his love and care, and whom he had inspired with great love for literature, and formed his tastes for antiquarian pursuits, and after he had given him the fruits of his readings, his travels and his reflections, he made him, as soon as he had the power, a scholar of the Academy.

Vaillant died October 23, 1706, from apoplexy of the blood. His family, relatives, and friends, wondered at the perfect resignation of his last hours to the divine good-pleasure. He had reached the age of seventy-four years and five months, and yet his bodily powers appeared to promise a longer share of life.

SILVER-PLATED COINS.

EVERY collector of Roman coins, finds among his pieces some silver-plated coins, most commonly of the third century after Christ. Coins from pure silver, says Rasche, are the older; those from impure were struck at Rome in the third century of the Augustuses, but still earlier in Egypt, where thick coarse coins of this class were made. The French call these *billon*; in the Latin, *Aerosae* and *Incoctiles*, because the bronze is covered with silver. But coins *colored*, or, as we would say, plated with silver, and called by the Italians *metaline*, are most commonly exhibited in the third century A. D. The ancient counterfeiters of coins frequently overlaid a *silver* pellicle, (rarely *gold*,) by a subtle artifice, over coins of lead, tin and copper. This kind of coins is called *bracteati*, *ferruminate*, *subærate*, or *pelliculate*. The French style them *Medailles fourrees*, and the core of base metal they call *l'ame*, — the soul of the coin. According to the opinion of some numismatists, there

was no silver money struck from Claudius Gothicus to Diocletian.—that is, from A. D. 268 to 284; this, however, is erroneous, for in the Florentine Museum silver coins of this age, beyond suspicion of genuineness, exist. Pure coins of Probus are found in silver, also of Aurelius Julianus and of Magnia Urbica. Humphrey (p. 381) says there are many modern examples of a similar combination of silver with base metal,—the ten-centime piece of Napoleon, and the shillings of Henry VIII of England. This would seem to be only another expedient for paper money.

FESTINA LENTE.

ALTHOUGH this favorite expression of the Emperor Augustus was not stamped by him on a genuine coin, yet he expressed it very elegantly by types upon at least two of his specimens. In one we see a *fulmen* (thunderbolt) joined to a *terminus*, (a boundary-mark.) In another we find a crab with open claws seizing a butterfly! The numismatist Cooke well says in relation to this last, "It is the emblem of deliberation arresting speed, and alludes to the cautious character of Augustus." M.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XI., page 14.]

LXVI. *Ob.* The main building of the Exhibition with an absurd foreground. Above 1776 MAIN BUILDING 1876, and below INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. *Rev.* Same as rev. of No. XVII, but from dies much worn. Black walnut. Size 48.

LXVII. *Ob.* Memorial Hall with absurd foreground. Above 1776 MEMORIAL HALL 1876 and below INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. *Rev.* Same as last. Black walnut. Size 48.

LXVIII. *Ob.* Main building with foreground and border of dots. Above CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION and below in a straight line MAIN BUILDING. *Rev.* 1776 1876 THREE MILLIONS OF COLONISTS ON A STRIP BY THE SEA NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF FREEMEN STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN with various flourishes and two hands pointing and border of dots. Black walnut, oblong. Size 64 by 44.

LXIX. *Ob.* Memorial Hall with foreground and beneath MEMORIAL HALL. Otherwise same as last.

LXX. *Ob.* HORTICULTURAL HALL and view. Otherwise same as last.

LXXI. *Ob.* AGRICULTURAL HALL and view. Otherwise same as last.

LXXII. *Ob.* MACHINERY HALL and view. Otherwise same as last.

These five make a set.

LXXIII. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. Around it a laurel wreath with a rayed star. In a circle within FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. with square and compasses. In an inner curve BORN FEB. 22. 1732 —DIED DEC. 14. 1799. The name of the artist below the bust, R. LAUBENHEIMER is scarcely legible, but outside is marked

PATENTED JUNE 8. 1875. *Rev.* View of George with his hatchet and cut tree, his father to L., fence, trees, &c. Above in a curve, MAGNA EST VERITAS ET

PRAEVALEBIT. Below it a wreath enclosing a monogram G W and an eye. In exergue, I CAN NOT TELL A LIE 1876 Cherry-wood. Size 40.

LXXIV. *Ob.* Woman's Pavilion. Above HER WORKS PRAISE HER, below WOMENS PAVILION in two lines with two stars. *Rev.* Spread eagle with motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. Arrows, stars and branches. Around it AMERICAN 1776 CELEBRATION 1876. Porcelain, not sharp. Size 36.

LXXV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. below PHILA LOVETT. In a circle around GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRAES. PRIM. RER. CONF. AMER. MDCCLXXXIX, same as the obverse of the Washington Minerva Medal and also the Bailey & Co. Japanese Embassy Medal. (Appleton, Nos. CXLIII and CXLIV.) *Rev.* INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HELD AT FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA MAY 10. TO NOV 10. 1876 in seven curved lines. Around, a circle of thirty-eight stars, and outside it TO COMMEMORATE THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. White metal. Size 34.

LXXVI. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. on a panel in a wreath. A cherub on each side with a palm branch holding a circlet of thirteen stars. Below a spread eagle with the national motto. In a circle, MDCCLXXVI THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *Rev.* A group of five figures, America crowned with a liberty cap, giving wreaths to Art, Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures. Above INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION In exergue, PHILADELPHIA. 1876. H. OLRIK INV. P. SCHMAHLFELD FEC. V. CHRISTESEN Known as the Danish Medal and a fine one. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 34.

LXXVII. *Ob.* Closely similar to last, except in inscription, which is LET US HAVE PEACE. 1776. THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 1876. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, and white metal, very rare. Size 34.

LXXVIII. Same as No. LXXIII, except that it is smaller. Silver, bronze, brass, and white metal. Size 32.

LXXIX. *Ob.* The three principal buildings one over the other, with the name under each, MEMORIAL HALL, MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING, HORTICULTURAL HALL, and around them CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION 1876. *Rev.* A view of the signing the Declaration reduced from Wright's large Medal. Above DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, below PHILADELPHIA 1776. White metal. Size 32.

LXXX. *Obv.* A view of the return of Pythias, Dionysius seated at R., walls of Syracuse and crowd of observers to L., headsman and block in centre, Pythias running up, and Damon in chains much surprised. In exergue, F. C. B. BARBER. *Rev.* THE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AUG 22 1876. in a wreath with a quiver of arrows at bottom. Around it on an outer band 1776 * THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP * 1876 * FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH * Excessively rare unpierced. Silver and white metal. Size 32.

LXXXI. *Ob.* A helmeted head of Minerva to L., on the helm a lion breaking chains. Below a small front face and VEVRAT F; and outside a circle of fifty-two dots, on which the die cracked. *Rev.* Two U. S. flags, one of thirteen and one of thirty-seven stars, bound together; above a star; around 1776—1876 * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENCE * and a circle of dots like *obv.* This is the French Medal and is very fine, the best of the centennials indeed. Bronze. Size 32.

LXXXII. *Ob.* Hilly country : female figure with liberty cap on a pole, and a shield with nineteen stars, which she holds over a woman seated with a child in her arms. Above a cloud and lightning striking a broken column to R. Around CHARTERED OCT. 8TH 1847. ORGANIZED NOV 12TH 1847. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE LIBERTY LODGE 272 I. O. O. F. SEP^T 20TH 1876 in eight lines. Odd Fellows' Medal, badly designed and badly executed. White metal. Size 32.

LXXXIII. *Ob.* Memorial Hall, below a head to R. 1876 C. A. G. E. The Medal is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross with a rose-bud in each of the eight corners. No rev. Poorly struck in brass, pierced. Size 32.

LXXXIV. *Ob.* Bust of Washington to R. on pedestal inscribed with 1776 1876 JULY 4. PHILADELPHIA PA and a lighted lamp. To L. a private presenting arms, to R. an officer lifting his chapeau. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS N. G. S. N. Y. TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876 DEMAREST SC N Y *Rev.* A shield quartered with the arms of the United States, of New York, and probably of the regiment ; a monogram in the centre ; above an eagle on a globe ; four flags on each side ; below on a scroll PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA, and in exergue ORGANIZED 1824 ; around it an oak wreath, and outside ACTIVE MEMBERS, 1001. COL. E. CLARK * VETERANS, 1060. COL. M. LEFFERTS *. The Medal hangs from a clasp, an eagle, cannon, sabre, &c., with a tri-colored ribbon. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXV. *Ob.* Head of Pius IX to R., below PHILADELPHIA 1876, and around IN HONOR OF THE CATHOLIC VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION R LAUBENHEIMER *Rev.* Female figures typifying Europe and America standing on a globe marked AMERICA, Europe with a shield with temples on it, America with a shield with stars and stripes and pointing to the main building with an eagle over it and rays ; above all SEE HOW WE PROSPER. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXVI. *Ob.* Head of Victoria to L. IN HONOR OF THE ENGLISH VISITORS and so on like the last. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXVII. *Ob.* Head of Kaiser William to R. ; below R. LAUBENHEIMER PHILADELPHIA 1876, around DEN DEUTSCHEN BESUCHERN DER WELTAUSSTELLUNG GEWIDMET. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXVIII. *Ob.* Head of Marshal MacMahon to L. below R LAUBENHEIMER A PHILADELPHIA 1876 and around A L'HONNEUR DES VISITEURS FRANCAIS DE L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXIX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. R LAUBENHEIMER 1776 1876 GEORGE WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. * A CENTURY ADDS LUSTRE TO HIS FAME * *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28. The obverses of this series are better than most of the centennials. Only twenty-five of each were struck in bronze and a smaller number in silver, for a jeweller named Delan.

XC. *Ob.* Shield of the U. S. with eagle over it and motto E PLURIBUS UNUM ; Washington and Grant are the supporters and there is a scroll inscribed WASHINGTON 1776 1876 U. S. GRANT. Around are twenty-five stars. In exergue, CENTENNIAL. F H KOEHLER *Rev.* Laurel wreath tied and star. DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A MEMORIAL OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF LIBERTY in eight lines. Silver and white metal. Size 26. Very thick.

XCI. *Ob.* Large head of Washington to L. GEORGE WASHINGTON U S M CO copied from Wright's Medal, Appleton, No. LXXX. *Rev.* FIRST IN

WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BORN FEB. 22, 1732 DIED, DEC. 14, 1799 in eight lines, and in a circle around IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE * Silver. Size 26.

XCII. *Ob.* Half length figure of Washington, with sword, slightly turned to R., thirteen stars below, 1776 1876 over them, all in a laurel wreath tied. *Rev.* View of Memorial Hall. Above A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE. Below CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION PHILAD^A P^A U. S. A. White metal. Size 26.

XCIII. *Ob.* View of part of main building; above GRAND ENTRANCE INTERNATIONAL, and below EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA 1776 1876 G H L *Rev.* MAIN BUILDING LENGTH 1880 FEET, WIDTH 464 FEET, HEIGHT 70 FEET, AREA 22 ACRES, FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA in nine lines, and around in a circle TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONS BIRTH 1776 U S M CO 1876. White metal. Size 26.

XCIV. *Ob.* View of the signing of the Declaration of Independence somewhat like No. LXXIX; above THE DECLARATION, below OF INDEPENDENCE 1776 DEMAREST SC *Rev.* U. S. MEDALLION CO. 170 BROADWAY N. Y. ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONS BIRTH * 1776—1876 * Albata metal. Size 26.

XCV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE • DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE • and thirteen stars LOVET *Rev.* Clasped hands, rays, UNION FOREVER within a beaded ring; outside in a circle INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA 1876 and outside of all a wreath of oak. Size 25.

H. W. HOLLAND.

QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING.

FOR a century and a quarter the farthing of Queen Anne was the source of a great popular delusion among all classes of society, both in England and in Ireland, where it was believed that only three impressions had been struck when the dies suddenly flew to pieces. The ownership of two was known—one being in the King's private cabinet, the other in the British Museum. The third, fabulously valued at a thousand pounds and upward, was frequently advertised for, and large rewards were offered. All this culminated in a case of great judicial severity.

In the year 1814, a remarkable trial took place in the Criminal Court of Quarter Sessions in Dublin. "The King, by his Attorney General, at the prosecution of John Millar against George Hone." Hone was indicted for the illegal detention of the supposed third farthing, which he had borrowed from his friend. Failing to return it, (the prisoner made affidavit that he had lost it,) he was found guilty and mercilessly imprisoned in the jail of Newgate for twelve calendar months, with heavy bonds for the future; another instance of the singular effects resulting from a popular error. An ample report of this trial was published in the *British Press* newspaper, of Feb. 14, 1814. Instead of a single type of the farthing, as was then generally supposed, there were really six varieties. The dies are still in existence, and the designs for them are also preserved in a volume in the British Museum, signed as approved by the renowned Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of the Mint.

To the uninitiated it may be well to say here, that there was no issue whatever of copper coinage during the reign of the "Good Queen Anne." Those pieces of which we write were merely pattern or trial pieces—hence their great rarity. To this fact we may also attribute the present wretched condition of the coppers of her immediate predecessors, William and Mary, which for twelve years had to do double duty.

The farthing dies were all executed by Thomas Croker, an Anglicized German, who had been appointed Assistant Die-Sinker in 1697. (The five series of national medals by him are engraved and fully described in Rapin and Tindal's "History of England.") His workmanship is only exceeded in beauty by that of Thomas Simon, rendered immortal by the noble coinage of Cromwell. The distinctive features of each variety of the farthings are as follows:—

No. 1 has on the Obverse a bust of the Queen, to the left, her hair adorned with pearls, and her shoulders fastidiously draped. "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, Britannia standing with an olive branch in her right hand, the hasta in her left. "Bello et pace." To commemorate the termination of the wars in 1713. (The London price varies from £5 in bronze to £50 in gold.)

No. 2 has the same bust, and "Anna Augusta." Reverse, The Queen in a chariot drawn by horses, with a motto borrowed from the coinage of ancient Rome, "Pax missa per orbem." In commemoration of the Treaty of Utrecht—England now being at peace with the world. 1713. (£4 to £5.)

No. 3, the same bust, and "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, "Britannia" seated in a decorated niche or portal. Hence this is known as the "canopy" type. 1713. (Price £3 to £4.)

No. 4, same bust, and "Anna Regina." Reverse, "Britannia" seated to the left; by her side is an oval shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. 1714. (From £2 to £3.)

No. 5, same bust, and "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, "Britannia, 1713." Date in the legend, and same figure seated. (From £1 to £2.)

No. 6, same bust, and "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, Same as last, but the date, "1714," in the exergue. (Up to £1.)

These patterns were mostly struck in bronze, a few being in silver, still fewer in gold, and all have been skilfully counterfeited. *Caveat Emptor*. It was at this period that Dean Swift made important but abortive suggestions to the Government with reference to the currency. He proposed that the copper coinage should be entirely reminted, with devices and inscriptions commemorative of the great events of each reign—the system carried to such perfection on the coinage of ancient Rome. Had the Dean's project been acted on, it would have ennobled the metallic currency of England, and have elevated it far above the rank of a mere medium of commerce. But the indefatigable Croker appreciated its great importance, and forthwith designed and submitted two patterns for half-pence, which may be thus described:—

No. 1. Has on the Obverse a fine bust of the Queen to the left, her hair plainly coiffed, and her shoulders draped as usual. "Anna, D. G., Mag. Br., Fr., Et. Hib. Regina." On the Reverse, In the centre of the field a rose and a thistle from the same stem, beneath a single crown.

No. 2. On the Obverse the same bust and legend. On the Reverse, A crown, under which the Queen is seated. In her right hand a rose and thistle from a single stem; in her left the hasta. By her side is the shield of St. George and St. Andrew united.

Without legends on the reverses, these speaking types admirably commemorate the legislative union of England and Scotland in 1707. Very few were struck, and when now met with, in fine condition, they bring from two to three guineas each. For a century after the death of Croker, the coinage of Great Britain was the most discreditable in Europe. At the present time, although mechanically perfect, from an artistic standpoint, it continues to be, like that of the United States, a mere medium of commerce.

C. F.

"ONE of those identical pine-tree shillings which constituted the dower of Captain John Hull's daughter—her weight in silver—has been added to the Old South loan collection. The bridegroom was the famous Samuel Sewall, afterwards chief justice of Massachusetts, whose history is so intimately connected with the Old South church, and whose portrait so conspicuously adorns its walls."

This story of the dowry has been convicted and condemned as false so often, that it seems impossible that any one should still be found so credulous as to believe it; and yet it revives again and again: this time it has gone to church, where we hope the lesson of Acts v. will be deeply impressed.

THE government of San Domingo intends to have \$100,000 worth of nickel currency coined in the United States Mint, so says a late despatch.

AN OLD INDIAN MEDAL.

IN the Memoirs of the life of Anthony Benezet, by Roberts Vaux, published in Philadelphia in 1817, page 79, occurs the following account of an old Indian Medal, with an engraving thereof:—"In the year 1756, a Society was formed in Philadelphia, entitled '*The Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means.*' In 1757, besides other proofs of its regard for the Indians, and in order that they might be possessed of an object which would frequently remind them of the intentions of their friends, the association had a Medal designed and struck, bearing an appropriate device and motto, which was distributed among them. The following letter will authenticate the genuine origin of the die, from an impression of which the engraving is taken:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Sixth Month, 12th, 1813.

"The impressions which I now respectfully offer for thy acceptance, are from dies that have long been in possession of my predecessor and myself; at the early time they were engraved, coining presses were unknown in this country. They were, therefore, cut on punches fixed in a socket, and struck with a sledge hammer. The Indian medal of 1757 was struck at the expense of a Society (chiefly composed of Friends) formed in Philadelphia, for the express purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes. The appropriate inscription on the reverse is truly characteristic, and will serve to convey to posterity a just idea of the men of influence in those days. I remember well the striking of the Indian medal by my father; * it was executed in silver, and presented to the Indians by the Society. Although this Medal may at present be thought of little value, I have no doubt in a future day it will be considered as *interesting*, not only from the occasion for which it was struck, but as it may serve to show the progress of the arts in our country.

Thy friend,

JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

"To THOMAS WISTAR."

In relation to this Medal, Mr. Vaux, in a discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, says:—"Among other means of testifying its regard for the Indians, and that they should possess a memorial which might frequently remind them of the sincere and cordial disposition of its members, the association had a medal struck, with a device representing an Indian and a European seated at a Council fire, the latter pointing with the Calumet, a pipe of peace, towards the sun, near the zenith; the whole design being encircled with this beautiful sentiment, 'LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH, WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE.'† The execution of this medal was the *first* attempt in that department of the fine arts in Pennsylvania. The dies, not highly finished, as may readily be supposed, were engraved by Edward Duffield, of Philadelphia, and cost fifteen pounds."

The date, "1757," appears below the design.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 4. A regular meeting was held this day, the President in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. The President communicated to the Society a letter recently received from our Secretary, Mr. Appleton, mentioning some additions he had recently made to his collection, and also giving a brief description of his visit to the National Collection in Naples, which he says is entirely catalogued, and almost entirely arranged for exhibition. It contains some 60,000 pieces, besides a separate one of 12,000, which is kept by itself under the name of a former owner. It is wonderfully rich in ancient and mediæval coins, and has probably the best collections of

* Joseph Richardson, the elder, was a member of the Friendly Association, and by profession a silversmith.

† The Obverse of the Medal bears the head of George II., to the left, and the inscription, "Georgius. II. Dei.

Gratia." Duffield, who cut the dies, also made those for the Kittanning Medal, which are now in the Philadelphia Mint.

the mediæval and modern coins of Naples and Sicily, in existence. Of the ancient coins of Naples there are 307, of Tarentum, 403, Metapontum, 251, Panormus, 286, Syracuse, 746, and of Corinth, 214. In the Santangelo collection are 445 of Naples, 1134 of Tarentum, 375 of Heraclea, 894 of Syracuse, &c. The President also laid before the members the supplement to the Catalogue of the Henckel sale, containing the prices, and some interesting information relative to the die cutters, mint masters, &c., presented by Herr A. Weyl, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

A Swiss medal of General Grant, bronze, size 39, (Obv., bust to left; Reverse, "Patient of Toil," &c.,) was presented to the Society by Mr. I. F. Wood, of New York, for which thanks were voted. Mr. Holland exhibited a fine specimen of the very rare *Gloriam Regni* 5 sous; one of the new Diplomatic Medals, just recut at the Mint, and struck in silver, for the knowledge of which the officials of the Mint were indebted to the researches of our President. The size of this medal is 40. He also showed a fine impression in silver of the Dr. Pancoast Medal, size 50, and a curious antique "Harrison" brooch, painted. Mr. Child exhibited a fine impression of the cent of 1805. Mr. Marvin, several Masonics, one of Madgeburg; another, centennial anniversary of a Lodge in Hamburg; a "jeton de presence" of a Parisian Lodge, and a "member's jewel," or badge, from Bourg, said to be very rare. The President showed a deed presented by Mr. G. W. Cram, signed by Higley, of Connecticut, of "copper" celebrity. Some discussion followed on the pattern pieces occasionally making their appearance as if from the Mint, and the large number of patterns not generally known, that were lately sold; after which the Society adjourned.

June 1. A regular monthly meeting was held this day at the usual place, the President in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. In consequence of the extremely unpleasant weather, but few members were present, and nothing was brought except by the Acting Secretary, who showed a Washington Masonic Medal in silver, — Obv., Head of Washington, Rev., Bible, square and compasses, with the letter G.; and two Masonic Medals of the Commune. A letter was read from Mr. Appleton, dated London, in which he mentioned some interesting coins, &c., which he obtained at Munich:—"The most curious is a Revolutionary Dollar, during the old troubles in Mexico, with inscription, VIVA FERNANDO VII. Y AMERICA; I never heard of it before. I took some pains to obtain the varieties of the new German coinage, and have several of them. I visited the collection belonging to the Academy, but only a small portion is exposed to view, as usual. I asked and was shown the American portion, but it is ridiculously small. It happens, curiously enough, to contain a proof set of the Mint issue of 1841. * * * A new edition has lately appeared of Hawkins English Silver Coins, with all the information of the last thirty years. It is considered to be very well done, and it is certainly useful. * * *" After some discussion of coin catalogues, and sales soon to take place, the Society adjourned until the regular meeting for October.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A regular meeting of this Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, May 15, President Anthon in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. I. F. Wood officiated *pro tem*. The Executive Committee made a report, recommending a change in the Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted. The following gentlemen were elected, S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, as a Resident member; and R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, as a Corresponding member. Letters were read from various gentlemen. Thanks were voted to Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, for his fine exhibition of coins, &c., at last meeting. A list of the donations received since last meeting, not having been made, no report was received from the Librarian. The following exhibitions were made:—By Mr. Oliver, a silver Medal, size 24, Obv., A front view of a building, inscribed, "Odd Fellows Hall, corner stone laid June 4, 1847," in the exergue, "New York." Rev., The All-seeing eye, and other emblems; inscription, "Faith, Hope and Charity, Friendship

Love and Truth." This Medal refers to the building corner of Grand and Centre streets, and is believed to be rare. Also, a rare Canadian Medal in bronze,—Obv., An altar, hands clasped and torch; inscription, "William Dummer Powell and Anne Murray, Intermarried 3d October, 1775." Rev., "To Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary, Upper Canada, 3rd October, 1825," within a wreath. By Mr. E. Groh,—Dummer Powell, bronze celebration Medal, same as last. By Mr. Harzfeld,—Several very fine Necessity pieces, among them one issued by the city of Vienna during the siege of the Turks in 1529, and one to commemorate the relief of Vienna from the Turkish siege in 1683; also, three of Leopold I. in 1664, 1685, 1686, and one of Charles VI, Peace of Passarowitz; also, some English Medals,—a silver Medallion, to commemorate the Peace of Westminster, between England and the Netherlands, 1654; William III. and Mary, to commemorate their coronation in 1689; a superb Medallion, by Sebastian Dadler, to commemorate their arrival in the Netherlands, 1642; among the Medals relating to America, was one in silver of Lafayette; a Medal to commemorate the homage of Panama in 1711, Philip V. of Spain; a Morelos dollar; several satirical pieces of Napoleon III; a pattern Five-franc of Henry V. (Chambord); a Triple Thaler of August, Duke of Brunswick; and the fine Medal of Richard Wagner, described in the *Journal of Numismatics*, (Vol. XI. p. 19.)

By the kindness of an honorary member, the following were exhibited:—A gold Medal presented by the President of the United States to Capt. R. H. Crocker, of the British bark Katharine, 1861, engraved,—Obv., A sinking ship on the right, lighthouse on the left, a sailor bringing an exhausted person ashore. Rev., The American Eagle; legend, "United States of America;" size 42, weight 42 dwts. Mexican Industrial Medals,—Obv., Female figure seated, in her left hand a distaff, in her right a cornucopia; on her right a beehive, grain and fruit, on her left an altar upon which lies a wreath; legend, "Industria Mexicana;" in the exergue, "Exposicion General." Rev., Open wreath of laurel and oak; legend, "El ministerio de fomento al merito industrial;" in exergue, "Mexico;" size 32; copper gilt. Obv., An exhibition building, over which clouds and a rainbow; beneath, "Exposition Municipal, 1874;" legend, on a raised rim, "El Ayuntamiento Constitucional de Mexico." Rev., An open laurel wreath, in the field, "Al Merito;" size 29; silver. Obv., Scroll, telescope, globe, &c.; legend, "Instituto Cerventes;" in exergue, "Mexico." Rev., Closed laurel wreath, "Premio a la Aplicacion;" size 18; silver, with loop. Obv., Iturbide facing right; legend, "August, Mex. I. Imperator. Constitut." Rev., Star, rays above, and inscription in six lines; size 25; silver. Obv., Head of Maximilian to right, "Maximiliano Emperador." Rev., Closed wreath of oak, in the field, "Al Merito Civil;" size 20; silver, with loop. Obv., Jugate heads of Maximilian and Carlotta, to left, "Maximiliano y Carlota Emperadores;" in exergue, 1865. Rev., The virgin crowned; legend, "Non Fecit Taliter Omni Nationi;" silver; size 20.

Adjourned,

I. F. Wood, *Secretary pro tem.*

THE ALBERT MEDAL.

A ROYAL warrant, dated April 30, 1877, extends the decorations styled the Albert Medal, first and second class, to cases of gallantry in saving life on land. The medal of the first class is to be a gold oval-shaped badge, enamelled in crimson, with a monogram composed of the letters V. and A. in gold, surrounded by a garter in bronze, inscribed in raised letters of gold, "For gallantry in saving life on land," and surmounted by a representation of the prince-consort crown, and suspended from a crimson riband in four white longitudinal stripes. The medal of the second class will be of bronze. The names of those upon whom the medal is to be conferred are to be registered. Each additional act of bravery is to be indicated by a bar across the riband. The medals are to be awarded on the recommendation of the first lord of the treasury, "to those who, in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others from accidents in mines, on railways or at fires, or other peril within our dominions, other than perils of the sea, have endangered their lives."

COIN SALES.

A SALE of coins and medals took place at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, June 28th and 29th last. The catalogue, 40 pages and 824 lots, was prepared by Edward Cogan; among the pieces was a Gold Shipwreck Medal, presented by the President to Capt. Crocker of the British bark Catharine, in 1861, weighing 143 dwts., size 42, which sold for \$160. We quote a few of the other prices obtained.

An electrotype of the Granby Copper, "I cut my way through," sold for \$1.55; an electrotype of 1793 Liberty cap cent, the cracked die, \$1.15, and one of the 1799 cent for \$1.10; these were very fine. *Dollars*, 1794, unusually good, \$78.00; 1795, f. and v. r. \$5.50; 1846, proof, v. r. \$10.00; 1851, brilliant proof, \$29.00; another, uncir. and scarce variety, \$25.00. *Half-dollars*, 1794, \$3.88; 1796, fair, scarce, \$23.50; 1797, fair, \$15.00. *Quarter-dollars*, 1796, v. r. and f. \$17.00; 1823, extremely rare and fair, \$74.00; 1828, p. \$6.25; 1841, v. scarce, \$2.50. *Dimes*, 1796, \$1.75; 1798 over 1797, \$5.87; another variety, \$5.00; 1800, v. g. and r. \$7.75; 1804, v. g. and extremely r. \$13.25; 1811, sc. \$2.00. *Half-dimes*, 1795, uncir. \$2.85; 1797, 16 stars, \$3.75; do. 15 stars, \$2.50; 1802, "as good if not the best that has yet been offered for sale at public auction, date very clear and stars plain," \$105.00; 1803, \$3.75; 1805, \$4.87. *Proof sets*, 1857, 7 pieces, \$19.50; 1873, old type, v. s. 10 pieces, \$6.25. *Pattern pieces*, 1836, dollar, silver, Gobrecht on the base of Liberty, \$6.00; another, Gobrecht in the field, only 18 struck, proof, \$37.00; 1838, half-dollar, flying eagle, die cracked, \$5.50; 1839, dollar, proof, \$29.00; another, plugged, \$11.00; 1856 cent, \$3.25; another, \$3.63. *Miscellaneous*, Two Liberia cents, for 1847, beautiful proof, \$6.10; 66 pieces U. S. cents, one of every date, some v. g. \$11.75 for set; Dutch Medal, Holland between England and United States, silver, size 28, \$5.00; Faustissimo foedere, fine proof, \$5.50; Washington cent, Non vi, &c., \$28.00; large eagle cent, 1791, \$5.50; a fine uncir. Washington, rev. Liverpool Halfpenny, proved to be a counterfeit. Washington cent, known as half-dollar die, 1792, v. f. and s. \$20.00; another, rarer type, 12 stars on rev. \$36.00; Washington Voltaire Medal, sc. \$7.00; Fame Medal, \$13.00; Norwalk Memorial, \$5.00; Eccleston Medal, v. f. \$9.25. *U. S. Cents*, 1793, wreath, \$16.00; another, \$10.00; another, "one hundred &c.," on edge, \$11.50; another variety, \$10.00; another, chain cent, v. s. *Ameri* on rev. \$12.00; another, Liberty cap, \$7.50; 1795, thick planchet, \$6.00; 1795, Jefferson head, \$19.00; 1799, undoubted original, \$21.00; another, \$21.50; 1804, fair, \$12.00; another, better, cracked die, \$13.00; 1808, \$5.00; 1809, \$3.00; 1811, 4.00; 1821, \$5.00; 1823, \$12.00; 1825, \$6.00; 1828, proof, \$7.00; 1829, \$5.25; 1830, \$3.00. *Half-cents*, 1793, \$3.10; 1795, \$4.00; 1802, \$1.75; 1810, \$1.38; 1811, \$2.00; 1849, \$10.10. *Gold*, Eagle, 1797, small eagle, \$14.75; another, large do. \$14.75; half-eagle, 1798, \$7.75; 1823, \$7.25; quarter-eagle, 1806, \$6.75. *Colonials*, Lord Baltimore sixpence, f. \$25.50; do. fourpence, \$25.00; Pine-tree shillings, 7 pieces, from \$2.00 to \$7.00; oak-tree do. \$4.63; Annapolis threepence, \$5.25; Standish Barry or Baltimore Town piece, \$10.50; Continental currency piece, \$6.50 and \$7.00; Elephant token, God preserve Carolina, &c., \$20.00; Immune Columbia, with George III, \$8.75; do. with Vernon Auctori, \$8.00; New York Excelsior cent, \$18.00; a Medal of the "Pudding Club," Harvard, \$4.00; fifteen Napoleon Medals, from 75 cents to \$1.85. A fine collection of foreign medals, sizes 24 to 36, and a number of Roman second and third brass at insignificant prices. The whole collection brought not far from \$2,000.

SALE OF RARE ENGLISH COINS.—The Bank of England having presented to the British Museum their collection of coins, the duplicates were disposed of at auction in London some three weeks ago. Of Saxon coins the following were sold:—Sceatta of Ethelred, King of Mercia, rare, £12 5s.; Cuthred, King of Kent, penny, £2 13s.; Coenwulf, King of Mercia, penny, and another of Burgred of Mercia, £2 8s.; Anlaf, King of Northumbria, penny, £6; Ethelred penny, and another of Alfred, £3 16s.; Edward the Martyr, penny, £2; and another, £2; and another, £2 2s.; Harold II., penny, and another, £2 2s. The coin which brought the highest figure was one of Charles I., the Oxford crown, which fetched £80. The celebrated Petition crown of Charles II. brought £76. The total of the 184 lots, the actual money value of which was not above \$300, amounted to £707, or \$3,500, gold.

MESSRS. BANGS & CO., sold on the 17th and 18th of September, a valuable collection of coins and medals, which contained what Mr. Cogan thought the most interesting assortment of Siege Pieces he had ever known offered, containing about fifty specimens. There were several Canada medals and tokens, a large variety of South American pieces, many English halfpenny tokens, (which seem to be attracting rather more attention from collectors of late,) a very fine collection of foreign crowns, many of them very rare, and quite a number of Mexican pieces and medals. The Catalogue also included some interesting Indian curiosities, and relics of the Mound Builders. It was prepared by Mr. E. Cogan, and contained 811 lots and 52 pages.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD will sell through Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, about the last of October, a fine collection of ancient and modern coins, medals, &c. Among these will be found the "New Yorke in America," and the *Gloriam Regni*, well known as among the rarest of the early American Colonials. He has upwards of sixty Masonic Medals, to which so much attention has recently been attracted by the articles in our pages; about the same number of Centennials, and some fine cents. The chief attraction will be found, however, in that portion obtained for this sale from Dr. Grotefend's collection, which contains many Greek and Roman coins of great rarity, some of which are said to be superior to anything ever offered at auction in this country.

We learn from our friend Mr. Ulex, that a very large collection of coins, American, European, and Asiatic, as well as Colonial coins of the various Continental nations, will probably be sold during this fall in Hamburg. There are not far from 50,000 pieces, and the Catalogue will have a large number of illustrations.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Lexington, Va., July 24, 1877.

BELOW is a description of a medal that was shown me at the Warm Springs, Bath county, a few days since. If any of your readers can tell me what it is, I will be obliged to them. The coin is about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, has on one side the face of George the Third, with the inscription, "Georgius III., Dei Gratia. 1768." On the reverse, the lion, the harp, the thistle, and the lily, quartered in a shield, surmounted by a crown, and around it the legend, "In memory of the good old days." I think the metal is gold, but I have not yet tested it. It was found near the Warm Springs, on the mountain, by a negro boy, who was working with a party in cutting timber upon land then for the first time cleared. My idea is that it is a medal given by the English government to some Indian chief prior to the Revolution. I would be glad to hear from any one who can give a correct history of it. E. W. H.

CONVENTION OF NUMISMATISTS.—Rasche under the head *Conventus*, speaks of a Convention of the learned, formerly held at Paris, for the purpose of illustrating the lives and actions of the Roman Caesars. For an account of this, and the writings which were elaborated by the learned under this movement, he refers to *Spanheim*, Pr. II. 517, but I cannot find it. Will some reader of the *American Journal of Numismatics* enlighten me? R. M.

A LOCAL coin, worth about nine dollars, was recently dug up in the garden of the Cassidy estate, (now the residence of Garret Roach of the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y.,) at Whitestone, L. I. The inscription (?) is, "Josephus I. D. G. Port. et Algarb. R. 1757." It is probably a half "Joe," for all it says I Joseph. W.

A LOCAL publication, in an article on slang, says, "To 'go the whole hog' is just as well known in England as in the United States, though it is generally considered an original product of the West or South. Bartlett claims it as purely American, but it is well known that 'hog' was for many centuries in England the name of a piece of money, now of a five-shilling-piece in England and a shilling in Ireland. One gambler would 'go' a shilling, another two or three, while the most confident of the party would venture the 'whole hog.'"

Is there authority for this statement?

I. F. W.

EDITORIAL.

WE might have mentioned under the head of Coin Sales, a list of coins, medals, &c., many of them of considerable interest and value, which we find offered at prices affixed, in *NUMISMA*, a bi-monthly, devoted to numismatics, recently established by Mr. Edward Frossard, of Irvington, N. Y., and which has already contained some valuable contributions to numismatic knowledge. It is a quarto sheet, of eight pages.

WE have devoted considerable space to Mr. Marvin's list of Masonic Medals in the *Journal*, but as the two numbers preceding this have each contained four pages more than the regular number, we do not think our readers will object. The catalogue, when finished, will be the most extensive ever published on the subject, and has quickened the interest in this branch of Numismatics to such an extent, that we have already seen five new Washington Masonics which have been struck within a few months.

MR. P. DOHERTY of Philadelphia has invented a small machine which detects counterfeit coins. It costs but \$1.25 singly, or \$12 per dozen, and is highly recommended by experts.

NEW devices for silver coins have been prepared at the Philadelphia Mint. A die has also been engraved for a \$50 gold coin for banking purposes. It is possible that a \$1 gold coin will also be struck on the model of the gold five-franc pieces issued by the French Mint, which measure eleven by the American scale. This would make it of a better size, and it would prove more useful than the old coin.

The Numismatic Journal, North Adams, Mass. We have received the first number of this publication; it is an 8vo. monthly of four pages, is nicely printed and well worth the price, thirty-five cents per year in advance. Address L. S. Drowne as above.

WE understand that Dr. Robert Morris, whose contributions to the pages of the *Journal* have always been welcome, is about to sail for England and France, where he hopes to have opportunities for numismatic study among the larger cabinets and collections of the Museums, &c., in London, Paris, and elsewhere. We shall hope to hear from him occasionally during his absence.

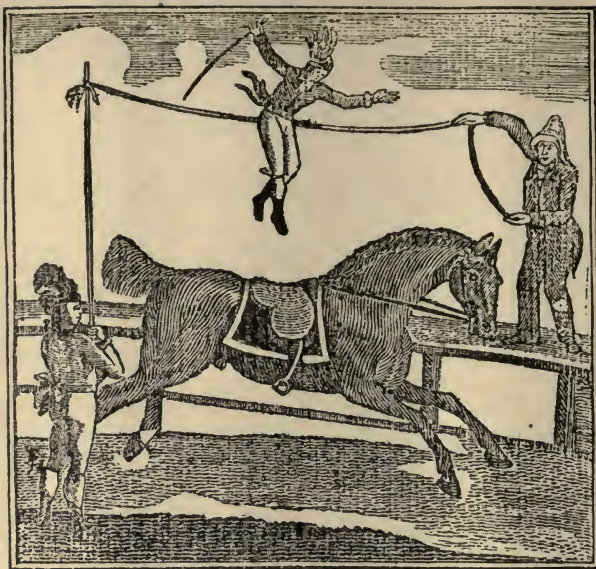
"PUCK" thinks that Louisianians who want specie payment should be in favor of Nicholls, (nickels!)



THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Acquired from the
Library of the
Museum of Natural History
of the University of
Cambridge

Presented to the
Museum of Natural History
of the University of
Cambridge
by the
Museum of Natural History
of the University of
Cambridge



Ricketts' NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

THIS afternoon, Saturday, May 30, will be performed, in addition to the great variety of EQUESTRIAN FEATS, a new Exhibition, called the

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS,

[As described by Addison, in his travels through Egypt] by eight persons dressed in character; forming the following changes:

- 1st. A grand entrance with a Roman column.
- 2d. Four triumphal arches.
- 3d. A Roman Spire.
- 4th. Lion's den down.
- 5th. Four arches forming a spire.
- 6th. The form of an iron gate with changes.
- 7th. The world turned upside down.
- 8th. Egyptian Pyramid.
- 9th. Roman monuments.
- 10th. A moving spire.
- 11th. Lion's den up.
- 12th. A march.

Mr. Ricketts will, for this evening only, ride a single horse in full speed, and perform

THE MANUAL EXERCISE,

With a FIRELOCK, in the character of an *American Officer*, going through all the different Manuvres.

Mr. Ricketts will leap from one horse in full speed,

OVER A RIBBON,

As depicted above.

Mr. Ricketts will also carry his young pupil, Master Long, on his shoulders in the attitude of a

FLYING MERCURY,

On two horses in full speed. And a number of new feats, in addition to those already performed.

The Evening's Amusements will conclude with the EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

The doors will be opened at five o'clock, and the performance will begin at a quarter before six.

Tickets to be had at Col. Colman's Coffee House, at Mr. Hatch's, at Mr. Fobes' (late Beal's) Tavern, and at a Ticket Office, built on purpose, at the Amphitheatre.

BOXES, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, HALF A DOLLAR.

[Market Square]

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1878.

No. 3.

THE "RICKETTS'S CIRCUS" TOKENS.

JOHN BILL RICKETTS, a Scotch equestrian, came to this country in 1792. He first appeared in Philadelphia, where he erected a building for a riding-school for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen, which was opened in October, 1792. He afterwards erected a circus for equestrian performances, which was opened in April, 1793. It was attended by the fashionables of that day, and was honored by the presence of General Washington, on the 22d of



April, 1793. In 1795, he came to Boston, as the following advertisement, from the "*Boston Centinel*," in the spring of 1795, shows.

Amphitheatre.

J. B. Ricketts presents his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Boston, and its vicinity, and begs leave to inform them, that he is erecting at a very great expense, an Amphitheatre, at the bottom of the Mall, for the purpose of exhibiting Equestrian Exercises, and other Amusements, which will be commenced on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Boxes may be taken from ten o'clock in the forenoon, till three in the afternoon, at Mr. Hatch's adjoining the Amphitheatre: also tickets for the Pit.

Doors will be open at five o'clock, and the performance will begin at a quarter before six.

N. B. The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Mr. Ricketts's carrying Master Long, a child only six years old, on his shoulders, in the attitude of a *Flying Mercury*, on two horses at full speed.

Box one dollar, Pit half a dollar.

Boston Centinel, May 9, 1795.

He also opened a riding school in Boston, — "where" his advertisement says "he will attend every day in the week, for the purpose of instructing Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accomplishment of Riding and Managing their Horses on the Road or Field." He afterwards returned to Philadelphia, where he met with much success, until the 17th of December, 1799, when his circus was entirely destroyed by fire. He attempted to retrieve his fortune, but ill success obliged him to return to England. The cut which we give is

from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Colburn, and represents a token used for a ticket of admission to Ricketts's exhibitions. It has been described at length by Prof. Anthon in one of the early numbers of the *Journal*.* Mr. Levick of New York, has two in silver and one in copper. Mr. Bushnell has one in copper.

The illustration in this number is a fac simile reproduction of one of Ricketts's handbills, from the original in Mr. Colburn's collection, and is printed from a plate prepared by the photographic process, used by the Chemical Engraving Company of Boston.† We think it will prove as interesting in its way, as the Token.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE the "Issues of the United States Mint" was printed in the *Journal*, I have made a few corrections and additions, which may well be put on record here also. Mr. Batty of Manchester, England, has noticed a cent of 1803 with error of $\frac{1}{100}$. To the quarter-dollar of 1831, I would add a note; "Is there one exactly similar to 1828?" I have heard so, but have never seen it. In the additions printed in the *Journal*, I said that the obv. of *second* half-dollar of 1839 was muled with third rev. of 1838; it should be obv. of *first* half-dollar, but perhaps is true of both. Of 1863 there is another pattern ten cents; Obv. As dime, without date. Rev. As pattern ten cents. Size 11. In 1867 the obv. of first five-cent piece was muled with the rev. of 3, on which CENTS is straight. Of 1868 there is a pattern dime, which should come between 1 and 2; Obv. As 1, without date. Rev. As 2. 11. Of 1869 there is a third variety of the first type of dime; Obv. As 2. Rev. SIL. 9 NIC. 1 1869. 11. Of 1870 there are three pattern half-dollars, quarters and dimes, exactly similar to the second type of 1869. Of 1874 there is a pattern twenty-cent piece; Obv. Similar to fourth dollar of 1873. Rev. As adopted in 1875. 14. The issues for 1876 were the same as 1875, with addition of two patterns, viz: 1. Ten dollars. Obv. As 1874, with TEN DOL. at base, divided by date. Rev. The field is divided into seven irregular sections, in the centre one 16.72 GRAMS 900 FINE TEN DOL.; in the others from top to the right, РУБЛЕИ 12.58; STERLING £2. 1. 1; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.70; FRANCS 51.81. 22. 2. Obv. As rev. of half-dollar, with 1876 dividing HALF and DOL. Rev. In centre a circle containing 12.50 GRAMS UBIQUE.; around and partly under it six circles overlapping each other, inscribed from top to right STERLING. 2/2; MARKEN. 2.25; KRONEN. 1.89; FLORIN. 1.01; TESETA 2.41; FRANCS. 2.70. 22.

I have now the following list of altered dies. Can any one add to them?

Eagle, 1797-8 — Half-eagle, 1795-6, 1795-7, 1801-2, 1802-3, 1824-5 — Dollar, 1798-9, 1801-2 — Half-dollar, 1804-5, 1807-8, 1811-2, 1813-4, 1813-7, 1815-7, 1817-8, 1818-9, 1819-20, 1822-3, 1822-4 — Quarter-dollar, 1805-6, 1822-3, 1824-5 — Dime, 1797-8, 1822-3, 1824-5 — Cent, 1797-8, 1798-9, 1799-1800, 1806-7, 1809-10, 1810-1, 1817-8, 1818-9, 1819-20, 1822-3, 1822-4, 1823-4, 1838-9 — Half-cent, 1800-2, 1807-8.

W. S. APPLETON.

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III, p. 9.

† See their advertisement on the cover.

VIRGINIA COLONIAL MONEY. 1700-1800.

WE take from the *Richmond Dispatch* (*Virginia*) the following critique by Mr. R. A. Brock, on "Virginia Colonial Money," the title of an article which has recently appeared in the *Virginia Law Journal*, (showing the anomalous values of that and other colonial currency,) by William L. Royall, Esq., of Richmond, which Mr. Brock calls, "a thoughtful treatment of a highly important subject, in its bearing upon the history of Virginia during the period 1700-1800."—Eds.

The disparity between the rating value of the currency of Virginia as a Colony, and that of the mother country, Great Britain, has been a sorely-perplexing problem to investigators (including the encyclopaedic and philosophic Thomas Jefferson) since the very period when it obtained, and none of them have hitherto explained it.

A pound of the colonial currency of Virginia, as compared with the pound sterling of England, was in estimation as two to three—their expressed values decimally during the last decade of the period in question, being relatively \$3.33 1-3 and \$5. Mr. Royall acutely reasons the explanation as follows: That tobacco, the chief and cherished product of the Colony, was in itself and by legal enactment a tender, and the chief currency of the Colony; that it fluctuated in value according to the extent of the crop yielded, and that the cost incident upon its hazardous transportation to and disposition in England was peculiarly heavy, consuming not far from one-third of the gross amount of proceeds of sales of shipments thither. Money credit in England, therefore, to those in Virginia needing it, commanded a premium value of from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent in exchange. This fact is further exemplified by the entries of an old account-book kept by Rev. Robert Rose in 1726-30, in the possession of the writer, in which articles of domestic consumption exported from England are charged at the cost there in pound sterling, with fifty per cent added. The valuable article of Mr. Royall is happily illustrated by a mass of curious and highly interesting notes from scarce authorities, presenting a graphic and quaint picture of the manners, customs, and concomitants of our colonial progenitors. He also gives incidentally a view of the fickle value of the paper money of our ill-starred and evanescent Confederate States.

A curious picture of the anomalous character of the currency of the several American Colonies, is presented by the following extract from the diary of an observant tourist from the continent, which appeared in the *London Magazine* for July, 1746:—"There certainly can't be a greater Grievance to a Traveller, from one Colony to another, than the different values their Paper Money bears; for if he is not studious to get rid of the money of one Place before he arrives at another, he is sure to be a considerable loser. The *New-England* Money, for Instance, which is excessively bad, and where to pay a Six-pence or Three-pence, they tear a Shilling Bill to pieces, is much beneath the *New-York* Money in Value, and will hardly be got off there without some Person is going into the first-named Province. *New-York* and *Pensilvania* often differ about the dignity of their Bills, and they fall and rise in the different Circulations they take. The *Maryland* Money is generally pretty good, but of low value; and this, again, is not taken on the Western Shore of *Chesapeake*, where only Gold and Silver is current. *North Carolina* is still lower than *Maryland*, and *South Carolina*

worst of all : for their money there is so low as seven for one *Sterling*, so that it makes a prodigious Sound ; and not only so, but even private Traders there coin Money, if I may use the Expression, and give out small printed or written circulating Notes, from Sixpence to a Pound and upwards ; in which they are, no Doubt, considerable Gainers, not only by the Currency of so much ready Money, without much Expense in making it, but also by Loss, wearing out, or other Accidents. In *Georgia*, again, this Money never passes, for all their Bills are of *Sterling* Value, and will pass all over *America* as well as Bank Notes. There are, I find, some considerable Gains and Stock-jobbing in *America*, by the issuing out and calling in their new and old Bills."

It is earnestly to be hoped that this very interesting subject of the varied currency of the American Colonies may enlist the attention of our students of finance and of history, and that a full and definite explanation of the causes of the inconsistencies stated may be arrived at through their learned investigations.

Richmond, Va., September 12, 1877.

R. A. BROCK.

TREASURE-TROVE ABROAD.

UNDER a floor at the mint at Paris, the strange discovery has been made of 100,000f. in twenty-five centime pieces, bearing the dates of 1866 and 1867. No one seems to know under what circumstances the sum was hidden.

A laborer at work near the old city hall of Erfurt, Germany, not long since, found a box containing coins and jewelry, estimated to be worth 1,350 dollars. The articles were of a much greater value in an archæological and numismatic sense. Among the gold coins there are some Florentine pieces, Venetian sequins of the reigns of various Doges of the thirteenth century, Genoese ducats bearing the profile and inscription of the Emperor Conrad, (1339-1344,) English rose nobles of King Edward Third's time, (1327-1377,) and a valuable gold coin of the time of the Emperor Numerianus. The jewelry, comprising one hundred and five pieces, consisted of triangular shields, small bells, &c. It is supposed that the articles belonged to an Israelite of Erfurt, who buried them previous to the massacre of the Jews in the fourteenth century.

A numismatic discovery almost unparalleled in extent has been made near Verona. Two large amphorce have been found, containing no less than two quintals, or about six hundred English pounds' weight, of coins of the Emperor Gallienus, and his successors, within the hundred years following his reign. The number of coins is estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the Emperor Probus there are more than 4,000. The majority are of bronze, but there are some of silver, and others of bronze silvered, (*subaeratae*.) They are all in the finest state of preservation, and with the exception of those of Gallienus, which are a little worn, they are so fresh from the mint as to make it evident they were never put into circulation. The discovery has been considered of sufficient importance for the Minister of Public Instruction to despatch Signor Pigorini specially to Verona to report upon it. All the finest examples are to be placed in the museum of Verona, and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums, or sold, as may be decided upon.

An extraordinary discovery of ancient coins has been made on the Montrane estate, a few miles from Cupar Fife, in Scotland. In draining, the laborers struck on what appeared to be a boulder, but subsequently was discovered to be a pot. A stone was firmly wedged into its mouth; the vessel was filled with coins, the total number of pieces being nine thousand. Most of them have the appearance of a well-worn sixpence, a few are of the size of a florin, though not quite so thick, and a small number are about the size of a shilling. They are all silver, and, so far as has been ascertained, of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. It is supposed they were used in the reigns of David II, 1329-71, Robert II, 1371-90, and Robert III, and that they have lain in the earth more than four hundred years. The pot, which is 20 inches by 13 in diameter, is of bronze in fine preservation.

Some valuable Roman antiquities have been found at Hexham, Northumberland. Twenty-one altars have been excavated in a week, and several thousand copper coins were discovered, belonging to the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine the Great, and dating from 284 to 310 A. D. A somewhat similar discovery has been made on the border of Derbyshire and Notts, some workmen in digging having come upon a large Roman vase containing from 200 to 300 copper coins. The vase was unfortunately broken in the excavation.

Chamber's Journal gives a list of curious discoveries of treasure, from which we select the following: A laborer, digging a drain in a farm on the estate of the late Lord Palmerston, found a golden torque or tongue, an ancient British necklace. It was ascertained that the original grant of the estate gave to the grantee, as lord of the manor, a right to all treasure-trove found therein; the veteran statesman established his claim, but took care that the finder should not go unrewarded. A ploughman, working near Horndean, in Hants, found more than a hundred old silver coins in an earthen jar under the surface of the ground; the lord of the manor gave to the finder the intrinsic value of the coins as mere silver, and then had to fight a battle with the crown as to who ought to possess the coins themselves. One find near Highgate was very remarkable, on account of the strange manner in which the veritable owner made his appearance. Laborers, grubbing up a tree in a field, found two jars containing nearly four hundred sovereigns; they divided the money amongst themselves, and were then taken aback by the lord of the manor claiming it. Before this claim could be investigated, a tradesman came forward and stated that one night, under a temporary delusion, he had gone out and buried the money; when he awoke, and for some time afterwards, he tried in vain to recollect the locality he had selected, and only obtained a clew when he heard a rumor of the finding of four hundred sovereigns. He was able to bring forward sufficient evidence in support of his singular story, and his claim was admitted.

On different occasions in 1864 the crown put in claims for treasure-trove—a gold coin found at Long Crendon in Buckinghamshire; sixty-two gold coins found in an earthen jar in a field at Stockerston, Leicestershire; no less than 6,000 silver pennies of the time of Henry III, found at Eccles, near Manchester, and 760 silver coins unearthed near Newark. The next following year gave the crown a claim to 180 silver coins of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I, found at Grantham; and to a gold cross and

chain brought to light at Castle Bailey, Clare, in Suffolk. The years 1866 and 1867 were marked, among other instances, by the finding of nearly 7,000 small gold and silver coins at Highbury, near London; eighty guineas concealed in the wall of an old house at East Parley, near Christchurch, Hants; and two hundred and sixty old silver coins in a house at Litchfield. In other years, there were nine hundred silver coins found at Cumberford in Staffordshire, and eleven rose nobles found in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. These several instances of treasure-trove were settled in various ways. Some of the findings were returned by the crown to the finders, some were sold to the British Museum in a manner to place an honorarium in the finder's pocket, some were presented to museums, and the money value given to the finders, some are retained by the crown as antiquarian curiosities, while one has been handed over to the descendants of a former owner.

EARLY ENGLISH COINAGE.

IN England, the royal mints of Egbert, Athelstan and Alfred sent forth an extensive and systematic coinage of silver. Besides the massive shilling and the heavy thrimsa, there was the penny, succeeded by hittings and fourhittings, also of silver, and supplemented by sticas, or styes, of brass or copper. The shilling, or sterling, like the broad crown piece of a later day, was too ponderous a coin for ordinary dealings; but the penny, deeply indented on its reverse with the sign of the cross, was the old and tried favorite of the public. It could easily be broken into halves or quarters, and the facility for giving change, which was thus afforded, was no light merit in a rude age; while its purchasing power, as compared with the bronze or copper penny of our own time, was enormously great. Many a horn of nut-brown ale, many a slice of beef and manchet of fine wheaten bread, could be bought for a silver penny in the days before the Conquest. The silver half-penny and farthing held their ground till 1560, when they were definitely replaced by copper, and at about the same time groats and half-groats equally dropped into disuse. The gold coins in circulation in feudal England were more often minted abroad than at home. The byzants came from Constantiople, the sequins from the haughty republic of Venice, the angels from a Florentine die. The noble, however, which still traditionally lingers in the attorney's six-and-eightpence, was of insular origin, while the gold florin had its birthplace, as its name implies, beside the Arno. Henry VIII coined sovereigns and half-sovereigns of the modern value; but, throughout the Tudor and Stuart reigns, a preference was shown, both in France and England, for the fier gold of Spain, the pistole, the doubloon, the joe, and for the weighty moidore of Portugal. Bluff Harry, who sought to turn all sources of wealth into the royal exchequer, did not neglect so obvious a means of profit as the debasement of the coinage. The process had, indeed, been going on ever since the battle of Hastings. The Norman conqueror found the English mint sending forth weighty shillings, twenty to the pound. A pound sterling meant a pound of pure silver at that day. Sixty-six shillings are now coined from the same lump which yielded but twenty under Edward the Confessor. Money has dwindled and diminished, literally as well as metaphorically.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

In July, 1876, we alluded editorially to the probable profit of the Government on the issue of the paper fractional currency, suggesting that the loss to the public by its destruction might reach one-fifth of the total issue. Early in July, 1877, an article appeared in the *Boston Advertiser*, proving his estimate of ours to have been in all probability a very low one, and that should the average redemption for *thirty years to come* be as great as for the year closing in July last, the loss on the first three issues alone would be about *Nine millions*, or nearly one-fourth of the entire amount outstanding May 1, 1876, when redemption in silver began. We think our readers will be interested in the article, and reprint it below, with a few changes, and have added some figures, bringing the statistics down to November 1.—Eds.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the month of July, 1877, was smaller than in any month previous since the issue of silver began, being \$18,801 45, or nearly 25 per cent less than the amount for June, about 36 per cent less than that for May, and only about 50 per cent of the amount redeemed in April, which, however was exceptionally large, more in fact than in any month since the preceding October. The average amount for the first six months of this year was about one million dollars. It may be useful to record here the monthly redemptions of fractional currency since May 1, 1876, the issue of silver having been begun on the 20th of the preceding month. On the 1st May of last year, there was outstanding \$40,860,039 48 in fractional currency. We give the redemption during the month, the total left outstanding at the end of the month, and the per cent of that outstanding at the beginning of the month which was redeemed :—

	Outstanding end of month.	Redeemed during month.	Per cent redeemed.		Outstanding end of month.	Redeemed during month.	Per cent redeemed.
April, 1876.	\$40,860,039 48			December,	26,348,206 45	1,060,302 53	3.86
May,	37,359,474 30	3,500,565 18	8.56	January, 1877,	25,424,567 14	923,639 31	3.51
June,	34,446,595 39	2,912,878 91	7.79	February,	24,434,420 35	990,146 79	3.90
July,	32,902,880 39	1,543,715 00	4.48	March,	23,440,512 08	993,908 27	4.07
August,	31,355,311 45	1,547,568 94	4.70	April,	22,186,575 52	1,253,936 56	5.35
September,	29,858,415 62	1,496,895 83	4.77	May,	21,206,930 23	979,645 29	4.42
October,	28,555,478 05	1,302,937 57	4.70	June,	20,403,137 34	803,792 89	3.79
November,	27,408,508 98	1,146,969 07	4.01	July,	19,784,335 89	618,801 45	3.12

The above table shows a much greater constancy in the rate of redemption of fractional currency than is indicated simply by the statement of the amount redeemed. Until June the percentage of redemption did not greatly decline for the rate even during that month was only seven-tenths of one per cent below the rate during the third full month of silver issue. During the year ending July 1, 1877, the average monthly redemption on the amount outstanding at the beginning of the month has been 4.3 per cent, and the rate in June was one-half per cent only below it. The figures at the close of October were as follows :—

Amount outstanding November 1.	Redeemed in the three months previous.	Per cent.	Average per cent per month.
\$18,352,574 66	\$1,431,761 23	7.80	2.9

The average monthly rate of redemption for the entire year ending November 1 has been 3.65 per cent, but the monthly rate, assuming it to be uniform for the last three months, has, as appears above, been only 2.90 per cent, a decrease of just three-fourths of one per cent from the average for the nine months before that period; that is, not much more than half the average from May, 1876, to July, 1877. There has, however, been a great difference in the rate at which the several issues have been redeemed, as the following table will show. We give the amount of each issue outstanding May 1, 1876,

the amount redeemed, the amount outstanding July 1, 1877, and the percentage of the amount redeemed to the amount outstanding at the earlier date : —

Issue.	Outstanding.		Redeemed.	
	May 1, 1876.	July 1, 1877.	Amount.	Per cent.
First, . . .	\$4,296,508 50	\$4,291,110 35	\$5,398 15	.125
Second, . . .	3,117,925 26	3,114,151 39	3,773 87	.121
Third, . . .	3,077,523 75	3,036,125 07	41,398 68	1.345
Fourth, . . .	8,524,443 86	4,841,055 13	3,683,388 73	43.209
Fifth, . . .	21,842,638 11	5,120,695 40	16,731,942 71	76.555
Total, . . .	\$40,860,039 48	\$20,403,137 34	\$20,455,902 14	
Average, . . .				50.063

The tables above show the figures to July 1; a further comparison, taking the figures of August 1, and November 1, 1877, shows some facts apparently proving the loss on the earlier issues to be much greater than has been heretofore imagined.

Issue.	Redeemed between		Outstanding.	Redeemed between		Outstanding.
	July 1 and	Aug. 1, 1877.		Aug. 1 and	Nov. 1, 1877.	
First, . . .		\$0 00	\$4,291,110 35		\$5 75	\$4,291,104 60
Second, . . .		0 00	3,114,151 39		6 75	3,114,144 64
Third, . . .		800 00	3,035,325 07		8,189 39	3,027,135 68
Fourth, . . .		131,601 45	4,709,453 68		306,496 18	4,402,957 50
Fifth, . . .		486,400 00	4,634,295 40		1,117,063 16	3,517,232 24
Total, . . .		\$618,801 45	\$19,784,335 89		\$1,431,761 23	\$18,352,574 66

These facts throw some further light on the question which was lately discussed by a committee appointed by Secretary Sherman, — namely, what part of the fractional currency is lost. If we were to estimate that the average redemption of the first three issues during the next thirty years were to be as large as during the year ending July 1, — a very liberal supposition, — there would be presented of the first issue, \$161,943 50; of the second, \$113,216 10; of the third, \$1,251,960 40. There would be left of the first issue, \$4,120,166 85; of the second, \$3,000,935 29; of the third, \$1,784,164 67, being of these three issues, \$8,914,266 81. The amount which should have been redeemed for the four months ending November 1, on this basis, would be nearly as follows : — of the first issue, \$1,546; of the second, \$1,072, and of the third, \$11,632, — in all, \$14,250. The amount actually redeemed was \$8,201 89, or about 55 per cent of this estimate; — and the falling off, especially of the first two issues, seems to show that the greatest part of those three issues reckoned as “outstanding,” has probably been destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss on the fourth and fifth issues, but half a million for each would be an absurdly low guess. We believe the real loss has been nearer fifteen than ten millions of dollars.

GERMAN PFENNIG PIECES.

A NUMISMATIC periodical, issued in Hannover, Germany, by Walte & Bahrfeldt, in an item referring to the minor coinage of the Empire, remarks : — “The fears which prevailed, lest the 50 pfennig and 10 pfennig pieces should be mistaken for each other, have revived after the issue of one hundred and two millions of the first and two hundred and thirty-five millions of the second (!) and two wise plans are proposed, one of which is that the half-mark, or 50 pfennig, should be made with corners, (octagonal perhaps,) and the other, that the 10 pfennig piece should be abolished.” Upon which the writer sarcastically observes, “Surely nothing else is wanting to perfect the current coin of the German Empire !”

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII. p. 36.]

CCV. Obverse, Bust of Frederic to the left, under which, very small, F. SIMON. Legend, FREDERIC PR.: DES PAYS BAS. [Frederic, Prince of Holland.] Reverse, The square, compasses and level, surrounded by acacia branches, above which a radiant sun. Legend, INST.: DE LA GR.: L.: D'ADM.: DES PROV.: MERID.: DU ROYAUME DES PAYS BAS. * [Installation of the Grand Lodge of Administration (?) of the Southern Provinces of the kingdom of Holland.]* Merzdorf says this Medal was struck at Brussels in 1818.

CCVI. Obverse, Minerva, Venus and Hercules, representing Wisdom, Beauty and Strength, standing with clasped hands in a large hall, having a mosaic pavement. These, says Merzdorf, are depicted as the ancient deities, but in the taste of the last century. Legend, Above, on a ribbon, HORUM UNIONE FUNDATA [Founded on the union of these.] In exergue, in two lines, LA LOGE DE L'UNION. Reverse, On the right,† the front of a temple having seven steps; in the background, on the right, considerable mason work; on the left a hill, on which is an acacia bush. Three genii are engaged in lifting up a stone, by a crane; on the ground are strown various Masonic implements. Legend, Above, on a ribbon, SIC ATTOLLENT UNITI. [Thus united they raise it.] In exergue, in two lines, BRUXELLES 5757.

CCVII. Obverse, A burning altar between the two pillars, that on the left having J on its shaft over the rule and compasses crossed, and that on the right, B over a sword and sceptre crossed. Above the altar a blazing star on which is the letter G; around the star a halo and glory of rays, filling the field. At the foot of the left column is a rough ashlar, and at the foot of the right a perfect ashlar; between them is a lion couchant, with a globe in front on the right, at the foot of which is a closed book: behind the lion is an acacia bush. In exergue, A small serpent devouring its tail. Legend, GRAND ORIENT DE LA BELGIQUE. Reverse, Plain. An engraving of this Medal is given in Zacharias, *Numotheca*, V. 5, who says that it was struck in 1832 "for the consideration of the brethren of the new Grand Lodge of Belgium, formed from the Lodges in what were previous to 1830 the southern provinces of the Netherlands;" that is, as a "trial piece." Merzdorf, who had one, thinks that it was not properly a Medal, but an impression in metal, "filled," taken from the seal of the Grand Orient, and probably used for the same purpose with CXCIX. There are but few in existence. Copper. Size 40.

CCVIII. The front of a temple, approached by seven steps; on each side of its door, which is closed, a pillar,—that on the left having J on its shaft, and that on the right B,—standing on a mosaic pavement; over the door, very small, a female figure seated, with children about her, representing Charity; in the pediment are two right hands joined, over which is a small five-pointed blazing star with the letter G extremely small in its centre. On

* This description I take from Merzdorf, (p. 95, No. 4.) who does not mention the size or metal.

† The description I take from Merzdorf; he is not always uniform in his use of the words right and left,—sometimes meaning observer's right, and sometimes the right or "dexter" side of the Medal, which would be observer's left. I suppose the latter to have been his use in this case. He gives the size as about two inches, and the weight as about an ounce and a half, and then mentions further that "this Medal is engraved in the Masonic

Annals of Holland, Vol. iii, p. 878; where it is stated that it commemorates the founding of the first Lodge, which dissolved in 1794. The later claim that that Lodge was chartered in 1742 by Count Clermont, and that this charter was renewed in 1773 by the Provincial Grand Master de Gazes, is entirely disposed of, by this Medal, for it is not probable that any one would have taken a date fifteen years later than the actual time of the foundation of the Lodge to commemorate that event." I find no mention of the metal.

the frieze, VIS UNITA FORTIOR [United power is stronger.] On the left side of the temple the line, A.: L.: 5832, and on the right,* DIE 29 M.: 2 Legend, AD SACRAM ANNI JUBILAEI COMMEMORATIONEM [In holy commemoration of the semi-centennial year.] In exergue, in very small letters, AD JOUVENEL F. Reverse, A votive tablet, surrounded with a garland of roses, and containing the inscription in fifteen lines, A.: L.: 5782 TEMPLUM CARISSIMIS F.: F.: PASSENAUD P. VANYPEN, VANPARYS, J. VANYPEN, GILIBERT, J. CHOUVET, F. DEROOVER, C. BAUR, SEDULE CONDITUM; VENERABILIBUSQUE MAGISTRIS PASSENAUD, C. BAUR, J. BRUGMAN, VANVOLXEM, P. J. VANDERELST, J. FLEURY SERVATUM; CURANTE NUNC V.: AND.: TRUMPER [In the year of light 5782, this Lodge was carefully founded by Bros. Passenaud, &c.; preserved by Worshipful Master Passenaud, &c., now under the care of Worshipful And. Trumper.] Struck at Brussels in 1832. Bronze. Size 20, (nearly 21.)

CCIX. Obverse, Similar to obverse of XXVII, but the dies are not as well cut. The leaves in the acacia sprig and the bushes near the pillars at right and left of the figure are thinner, and there are other slight differences: † on the left side of the second step is a small B. The shields are plain. Instead of the quadrate cypher at the top, is the legend, R.: □ DES AMIS PHILANTHROPES, and in the exergue, OR.: DE BRUXELLES curving to conform to lower edge. Reverse, Inscription, the first line, JULES ANSPACH V.: M.: EN CH.: [Jules Anspach, Worshipful Master in the chair,] curving nearly half round the Medal, at the top, and the second, concentric, but shorter, OFF.: DIGN.: PRIM.: [Principal officers, *literally*, first in dignity,] below which, a five-pointed star, and

AN.: MA.: 5865-66.	5866-67.	5867-68.
EX.: V.: M.: L. GOBLET	L. GOBLET	A. HOCHSTEYN
TR. SURV.: J. VLEMINCKX,	J. TARLIER	J. TARLIER
2E. S. URV.: J. HOCHSTEYN	F. VAN MEENEN	F. VAN MEENEN
ORAT.: ED. DEFUISSEAU	G. JOTTRAND	G. JOTTRAND
GRD EXP.: J. VANSCHOOR	A. HOCHSTEYN	A. HOCHSTEYN
SECRET.: A. PINNOY		
TRES.: CH. LEMAIEUR		
ECON.: E. JONNIAUX		
COUV.: V. SANDOZ		

below which two laurel branches crossed and tied by a ribbon. Bronze. Size 30.

CCX. Obverse, As CCIX. Reverse, Two branches of laurel, (?) crossed at bottom and tied by a double bow of ribbon, surround a five-pointed star, in which LA □.: AU T.: C.: F.: Jules ANSPACH SON VEN.: M.: POUR LA CONDUITE VRAIMENT MAÇ.: PENDANT L'ÉPIDÉMIE DE L'AN DE LA V.: L.: 5866. in eleven lines, the eighth and ninth curving, and the figures of the last conforming to the lower angle of the star. [The Lodge to its very dear brother Jules Anspach, its Worshipful Master, for his truly Masonic conduct during the epidemic of the year of true light 5866.] Bronze. Size 30. Scarce.

CCXI. Obverse, As CCIX. Reverse, A semicircular tablet, on which the legend, ÉRECTION D'UN TEMPLE MACONNIQUE. 5870. near the edge and over the inscription, SOUVENIR DE RECONNAISSANCE AU T.: C.: F.: W.: JANSSENS ARCHITECTS. in seven lines. [Erection of a Masonic Temple, 1870. Souvenir of recognition to very dear Bro. W. Janssens architect.] Below

* These lines are arranged parallel to the sides of the temple, and the figures on both obverse and reverse are angular, the 2, for instance, being formed like Z. Merzdorf gives the date 26; it should be 29 as above; and he also has one or two letters wrong in the names on reverse.

† For instance, the figure in XXVII has 11 rays about her head, this has 13; there is a border about the edge of

the drapery on that, this has none; in that the stem of the acacia extends below her hand, in this it does not; in that the platform at the bottom nearly touches the edge of the Medal, in this it is at some distance from it; and other distinctions still may readily be perceived on examination, though at first glance they resemble each other very closely.

the inscription are two olive branches crossed and tied at bottom by a ribbon. These are much larger than those similarly placed on CCIX. Bronze. Size 30.

CCXII. Obverse, A woman kneeling beside an altar, the front of which is adorned with a circle, formed by a serpent devouring its tail, within which is $\frac{1}{2}$. Behind the altar stands a skeleton representing Death; his scythe is held back by a hand stretched from the clouds above on the right. In the back ground are the ruined houses of the city. Above, on the left, is the radiant sun. In exergue, in three lines, DIE 12 JAN. DEUS NOS OMNES SERVA-VIT. [On the 12th of January God preserved us all.] Over the exergue, on the left, WILNO in small letters. Reverse, A small shield at the top, bearing the arms of the city of Leyden, — two crossed keys. Below, two elegiac couplets arranged in nine lines, DUM REPETET SUBITAM TIBI REX, TUA LEIDA RUINAM, REDDETUR GRATÆ DEBITUS URBIS AMOR. VIRTUTIS NOMEN FRATRUM LAUDESQUE MANEBUNT, DUM PIETAS MISERIS DULCE LEVAMEN ERIT. S. S. V. DE. [Literally, Until, oh King, sudden ruin shall again seek thy Leyden, the love which is your due from a grateful city shall be rendered. The name and praises of the brethren of (the Lodge of) Virtue shall endure so long as filial love shall be a sweet solace for the wretched.] An ellipse surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, VIVAT LUDOVICUS NAPOLEON BENEFICUS HOLLANDIÆ REX. [Long live Louis Napoleon, the beneficent King of Holland.] This was struck at Leyden in 1807 by the Lodge "de la Vertu" of that city, in commemoration of the explosion of a powder ship in the Canal Rappesburg, by which eight hundred houses were destroyed or damaged. The Medal has a loop at the top, to which was attached a ring. Silver, silver gilt, and probably other metals. Elliptical. Size 24 by 30. Very rare. I know of only two impressions in America.*

CCXIII. Obverse, An altar, upon which are the square and compasses; near it is Minerva, who is placing a wreath upon them. Legend, FRATRIBVS LIBERÆ VIRTUTIS, QVINTVM LVSTRVM CELEBRANTIBVS. [By the Brethren of (the Lodge of) Liberal Virtue, celebrating their fifth lustrum.] Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, NOS JVNGIT FRATERNVS AMOR CVI CANDIDA VIRTVS PRÆ-SIDET. ILLVSTRI SIDERE CERTA FIDES. F. P. B. [Fraternal love, over which white robed virtue presides, unites us: — a certain faith in a shining star.] Legend, LVGD. BATAV. D. XXV. MAIL. A. CIOCIQCIQCIQCIQDCLXXXIII Silver. Elliptical. Size 20. This Medal was struck at Leyden in 1808, in honor of the quarter-centennial of the Lodge "de la Vertu." The description I take from Merzdorf, who mentions but one diameter of the ellipse.

CCXIV. Obverse, A wreath of acacia surrounds an anchor, surmounted by a rudder, laid diagonally; on the edge of the rudder, BROEDERTROUW and below, very small, I. P. S. F. [I. P. Schouberg Fecit.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive, ERKENTENIS VOOR BROEDERTROUW XXI. NOVEMBER MDCCCXXXVI. [Token of remembrance of a True Brother, Nov. 21, 1836.] This Medal is placed under Dort by Merzdorf, who says it was struck in Utrecht on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his initiation in the Lodge Flamboyante by John Schouten of Dort, which occurred Nov. 21, 1836; on which day he launched a vessel called the Broedertrouw, or True Brother. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 24. (See Figure 5, October Journal.) Merzdorf also says that a Medal in honor of this same anniversary is mentioned in the Freemason's Almanac for 1839, which he believes is identical with this.

* Engraved in Tresor Numis. Nap. Plate 21, fig. 14.

CCXV. Obverse, Two pillars, their shafts adorned with the letter F.; that on the right also has a clump of seven arrows; at the foot of that on the right is a couching lion, and behind it a broken column; at the foot of the other rests a white horse, in front of which is a cubic stone, and behind is a palm tree. The pillars stand on a mosaic pavement, each stone of which is divided into triangles by diagonal lines; they are united by a cord, extending from one capital to the other, and tied with three tassels in the centre, above which in a radiant triangle the All-seeing eye: on the rays, M S T [*i. e.* Magnus Superior Templorum, or Grand Superior of the Lodges.] In the background a landscape with mountains. In exergue, A. SCHAASBERG. INV. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, Monumentum Sedulitati Tutelæ Magnæque Sapientiæ Tuæ Murarii Socii Tribuunt xxvi. [Twenty-six Masonic companions present this as a monument of your watchful guardianship and great wisdom.] Below, on a ribbon, 18. 19. 21. Mart. CCCCLXVII. Legend, Felicissimo Fœderi Testim. Grat. & Hilar. Frat. Belgic. [By the grateful and rejoicing Belgian brethren, as a testimony of a most happy treaty.] Silver, and probably other metals. Size 27. Struck in honor of an alliance between the Lodges of Germany and Holland, working under the rite of Strict Observance,* in 1779, represented by Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick and Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, their presiding officers. (See Figure 6, October Journal.)

CCXVI. Obverse, A temple front, with steps and columns partly concealed by clouds; before it, in the centre, is a fountain playing, on the front of which is the plumb: around the altar are three burning tapers: on the left is a pillar surmounted by a globe, and on the right another, on the top of which is a triangular level. In the foreground a rough ashlar,—near which is a sprig of acacia,—a perfect ashlar, across which lies a lighted torch, and a butterfly fluttering towards the flame. Above is a five-pointed radiant star, partly concealing the circle of the zodiac, which extends from one pillar to the other. Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, LIBERORVM QVI IN REGNO HOLLANDIÆ SVNT CAEMENTARIORVM SODALITIO FESTIVA DIMIDIO PERACTO SAECVLO DIES ILLVXIT VIÖCCCVIII [The festival day of a completed half-century has shone on the fraternity of Freemasons in the kingdom of Holland 5808.] Above is a radiant sun, and below are two crossed branches of olive. Silver. Size 21. Struck in honor of the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge of Holland in 1808.

Merzdorf says that another Medal is mentioned as having been struck in the Hague in 1801, in accordance with a vote of the Grand Lodge, July 26, of that year, offering a prize in gold and silver, for the best confutation of Barruels, &c., but says its existence is very doubtful: a premium was offered, but I cannot find that anything further was done about a Medal.

* In some of the Continental rites, and especially that of the "Strict Observance," it was customary for an initiate to assume some name in the Order; Von Hund, for instance, its founder, took the name of *Eques ab Ense*, or Knight of the Sword; Ferdinand of Brunswick, assumed the title *Eques a Victoria*, or Knight of Victory, and Frederick of Hesse Cassel, *Eques a Septem Sagittis*, or Knight of the Seven Arrows, and the seven arrows on the right pillar allude to that name. The palm tree, beside the pillar on the left, is the principal charge in the Masonic arms of Ferdinand of Brunswick, which are engraved in Zacharias, II, 4. The F's on the two pillars are the initials of Frederick and Ferdinand. The couching lion

probably has the same allusion as that on the Medal described under VII, though Zacharias calls it the *Hessian Lion*, which Merzdorf doubts. The latter says the date of this Medal is given in the chronology of the rite of Strict Observance, and corresponds to 1779, but he omits L after C, which I have inserted, thereby conforming to Zacharias. I cannot make this date agree with that of some others said to be of the same rite. The Medal was struck in 1779 according to Merzdorf; according to Zacharias in 1781. Merzdorf's description is nearly verbatim with that of Zacharias, but he fixes the earlier date from a "Description of the Medal, &c., 1779," and as the change seems to be deliberate, I presume he is correct.

CCXVII. Obverse, A wreath of acacia below two right hands joined, issuing from clouds; below them in two lines, SOUVENIR FRATERNEL, under which the square and compasses: between the stems of the acacia, very small, H. F. A circle surrounds the field, outside of which UNION FORCE ÉGALITÉ PHILANTHROPIE ★ [Union, strength, equality, &c.] Reverse, Legend, INAUG.: DU TEMP.: DE LA PARFAITE UNION A L'OR.: DE MONS ★ surrounding the inscription in eleven lines, PAR LE SER.: G.: M.: DE LA MAÇ.: EN BELGIQUE LE BARON DE STASSART ET RES.: F.: N. DE FUISSEAUX VEN.: M.: EN CH.: — LE 12^{ME} JOUR DU 3^{ME} MOIS DE L'ANNÉE DE LA V.: L.: 5839. [Inauguration of the temple of Perfect Union, Orient of Mons, by the Most Serene (?) Grand Master Baron Stassart, and Worshipful Bro. (*Respectable Frere*,) N. de Fuisseaux, Worshipful Master (*Venerable Maître*) in the chair, May 12 in the year of true light, 5839.] Bronze. Size 26.*

CCXVIII. Obverse, The square, compasses, gavel and rule, interlaced, and surrounded by acacia sprigs, above which is a blazing star with the letter G, surrounded by rays. Legend, LA □ ET LE CHAP.: DE LA PARF.: UNION A L'OR.: DE MONS. [The Lodge and Chapter of Perfect Union, &c.] Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, AU SUP.: CONS.: DU RIT ANC.: ET ACC.: — GAGE DE RECONNAISSANCE POUR LEUR INS.: AU RIT ECOSS.: LES 28^E I.: 10^E M.: 5839 & 5^E I.: 2^E M.: 5840 PAR LE F.: STEVENS GR.: COMM.: ET LES FFF.: CARTON, JACOBS ET JOUVENEL. GR.: INSP.: GEN.: — [To the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted rite. Pledge of recognition for their institution (?) of the Scottish rite, by Bro. Stevens, &c.] I am unable to decide whether the 10th month is December in this case or not. This description is from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size or metal.

CCXIX. Obverse, A burning altar, around which below the upper edge, are seven small stars: in front are two right hands joined, issuing from clouds on either side, below which is a square; on the right of the altar are the compasses and gavel, and on the left the level and rule. Legend, L.: DE LA SINCERE AMITÉ. In exergue, O.: DE ROUEN. 1822. in two lines, below which, very small, DES NOYERS. F. Reverse, Three triangles interlaced, forming a nine-pointed star, in the centre of which the All-seeing eye in a radiant delta. Legend, COEUNT IN FOEDERA DEXTRE. [Right hands clasped in alliance.] At the bottom a very small five-pointed star, between the letter D and F. Bronze. Nine-sided. Size 18, from one side to opposite angle.†

CCXX. Two right hands joined, emerging from clouds, above them the square and compasses, reversed from the usual position, and from the interior angle of the square hangs a plummet; below the same angle is an eye, and below the clasped hands, 5836. Legend, □ DE PAIX ET UNION. O.: DE MOULINS. [Lodge of Peace and Union, &c.] Reverse, A five-pointed radiant star. Legend, AIMEZ VOUS LES UNS LES AUTRES ★ [Love one another.] Bronze. Size 17.

CCXXI. Obverse, A temple, approached by three steps, and supported by four pillars: the mason work of the front is indicated; the door is closed: in the pediment is a radiant triangle: below the temple, on the right, in very

* This obverse is very similar to that of XXXI, and probably suggested it. H. F. may signify Hart fecit.

† This and the Medals following to No. CCXXVI, inclusive, were unknown to Merzdorf, and I describe them

from specimens in the collection of E. T. Carson, Esq., 33°, of Cincinnati, O., who has kindly loaned them to me for this Catalogue. Other Medals of Rouen are described under XCI—XCIX.

small letters, TEISSIER. D. Around the field a circle, in which on the left of the temple is the letter B, and on the right, J. Legend, extending from one letter to the other, L'HEUREUSE ALLIANCE [The happy alliance]: below, 5782. Reverse, A rose in bloom on a stem with leaves and bud; on the left are two crossed sprigs of acacia, forming nearly a semicircle, and on the right nine stars, completing the circle; that in the middle being larger than the others, which decrease in size as they approach the acacia. Legend, above, DIEU L'HONNEUR & LA PATRIE [God, honor, and fatherland:] and below, O.: DE PROVINS filling out the circle, separated at each end from the upper half of the legend by the compasses on an equilateral triangle, one angle placed as if intended for a square. Silver and bronze. Size 19.

CCXXII. Obverse, In a circle, the inscription in five lines, MÉDAILLE D'ASSIDUITÉ — T.: 2^{te}. MERCREDI DE CHAQUE MOIS [Medal of Assiduity. Work (Travaux) the second Wednesday of each month. Legend, outside the circle, LA R.: L.: CH.: EC.: LES TRINITAIRES. O.: DE PARIS * [The Worshipful Scottish Chapitral Lodge of Trinitarians,* &c.] Reverse, Between two sprigs of acacia, crossed at the bottom, is a triangle surrounded by rays forming a star of sixteen points, in which is the All-seeing eye. On the triangle, FORCE. BEAUTE. SAGESSE. [Strength, beauty, wisdom.] Brass. Decagonal. Size 15, opposite sides.

CCXXIII. Obverse, On a low platform is a beehive surrounded by swarming bees. Legend, □.: DES AMIS BIENFAISANTS. [Lodge of Benevolent Friends.] In exergue, O.: D.: P.: [Or. of Paris.] Reverse, A temple, supported by six columns, and approached by seven steps; the mason work indicated, and the door closed: in the pediment a level: over the temple a radiant sun, the face within a triangle, faintly but plainly indicated. In the foreground two pillars, one on either side of the temple, that on the left having J on its shaft, and a triangle on its base, and the other having B on its shaft and a pentagon on its base. Their capitals are adorned with pine apples (?) Between these pillars, at the foot of the steps are the square, compasses, ashlar, rule, trowel and gavel. Near the lower edge, very small, OBLIN on the left, and F. on the right. Legend, POST TENEBRAS LUX. [After darkness light.] Bronze. Octagonal. Size 19, between opposite sides.

CCXXIV. Obverse, Two columns on a platform; that on the right has the letter J on its shaft, and that on the left, B. Between the columns is a railing (?) at the head of five steps, over which is a level. Legend, □.: ET CHAP.: DES AMIS DE LA PATRIE • O.: DE PARIS • [Lodge and Chapter of Friends of their Country, &c.†] Reverse, The square and compasses, in which the letter G. Below are two sprigs of acacia, crossed and tied at the bottom, and above, filling out the circle, are seven stars. Copper. Size 18.

CCXXV. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a double row of points, the square and compasses, surrounded by two sprigs of acacia, crossed at the bottom: the head of the compasses has a small five-pointed star. Legend, below, 26 MAI 1845. Reverse, In a similar circle, □ DES CŒURS SINCERES O.: DE PARIS [Lodge of Sincere Hearts, &c.] in four lines, the last curving. Brass. Nine-sided. Size 17 between side and opposite angle.


CCXXVI. Obverse, A wreath of acacia, in which is the inscription, HOMMAGE A SALOMON in three lines. Reverse, The square and compasses,

* The abbreviations are for La Respectable Loge Chapitrale Ecossaise. See Note to LII. The Lodge is not now on the roll of the Grand Orient.

† This Lodge was instituted Aug. 1, 1818, and is still working.

enclosing the letters C. E. Below the square are two five-pointed stars. Legend, ASSEMBLÉE SUPREME. Copper. Size 15. The planchet has a loop for a ring.*

CCXXVII. Obverse, A globe, on which are meridian lines, &c. Legend, ADMIRATEURS above, and DE L'UNIVERS below in semicircles; between them are eight-pointed rosettes. Reverse, The square and compasses, the head of the latter being a radiant sun; below the angle of the square, 1843. Brass. Decagonal. Size 15.†

CCXXVIII. Obverse, St. Peter, his head turned to the observer's left, standing with two crossed keys in his left hand; his right hand on his breast: at the right, the cock on a low pedestal. Legend,  ST PIERRE DES VRAIS AMIS DU PARF.: ACC.: RÉUNIS. [Lodge of St. Peter, of True Friends of Perfect Harmony, &c.] In exergue, 5780. Reverse, A temple of seven steps and supported with six columns; a mosaic pavement in front; the door is closed; in the pediment a very small level: on either side of the temple a Corinthian pillar, that on the right with the letter J, and the other with B on the shaft. The blazing sun above divides the legend, UNION FORCE on the left, and ENCOURAGEMENT on the right. In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Bronze. Size 21. The planchet has a loop on top, to be pierced for a ring.‡ Rare.

CCXXIX. Obverse, Bust of Crassous to right. Legend, above, JOSEPH AUGUSTIN CRASSOUS. Below the bust, in very small letters, the line curving to conform to its edge, BRAEMT FECIT. 1819. under which (as a mint mark?) a small winged figure on its back, holding a rose (?). Reverse, A wreath of acacia, tied at bottom, open at top, in which in three lines, JURIST: LEGIST: M.: Bronze. Size 14. Rare; not mentioned by Merzdorf. Struck in Paris.

CCXXX. Obverse, A beehive standing on a low platform and surrounded by swarming bees: below, 1840. Reverse, A field left blank, on which is usually engraved the recipient's name and a date. A circle surrounds it, outside of which is the legend, L.: CHAP.: EC.: DES AMIS BIEN^{ANS} ET DES IMI^{URS} D'OSIRIS REUNIS. O.: DE PARIS * Copper. Size 23. There have been apparently two dies for this Medal, one of which has had a piece broken out on the left of the beehive on the obverse; and there are also slight differences in the rosette and the letters on the reverse.§

CCXXXI. Obverse, Bust of Louis XVIII to left, wearing state costume, ribbon and star. Legend, A LOUIS XVIII ROI DE FRANCE on the left, and L'ECOSSISME FR^S RECONNAISSANT on the right. [The brethren practicing the Scottish rite to Louis XVIII, King of France.] Under the bust, in small letters, BARRE F. Reverse, At the top a small double-headed eagle holding a sword in his talons, under which in a semicircle curving upwards, DEUS MEUM-QUE JUS. Below, within a wreath of oak and olive, an inscription in six lines, C^{TE} DECAZES ELU T.: P.: S.: GR.: COM.: TIT.: — TEMP.: INAUGURÉ — GR.: L.: INSTALLÉE — ÉTRANG.: RETIRÉS — OCTOBRE 1818 [Count De Cazes elected Titular Thrice Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander: Temple inaugurated, Grand Lodge installed, Strangers retired, October 1818.] Legend, SUP.:.

* A Lodge called Les Disciples de Salomon was chartered in 1810. I am in doubt whether that was the same.

† The "Loge Les Admirateurs de l'Univers," was instituted August 2, 1808, and is still working.

‡ Alluded to by Merzdorf, but he gives no description. This Lodge was reconstituted in 1810, by the Grand Orient

of France, and its charter dated back to Sept. 17, 1780. The Medal was probably struck in 1810. Mr. Carson's collection contains a proof impression.

§ The Chapitrale Lodge Les Amis Bienfaisants, et des Imitateurs d'Osiris Reunis, by which this Medal was struck, was chartered March 29, 1829, and is still working.

CONS.: DU 33^E DEG.: ECOSS.: ET GR.: L.: DES PROP.: DE LA TOLER.: [Supreme Council of the 33d degree of the Scottish rite, and Grand Lodge of the Promoters of Toleration. (?)] The legend is divided at the top by the eagle ; at the bottom is a rule on which are suspended a square and compasses.* Bronze. Size 26.

CCXXXII. Obverse, Between two pillars, their tops surmounted by flames, that on the left having J on its shaft, and that on the right, B, is a temple supported by six pillars, and approached by seven steps : in its pediment is a small five-pointed star ; above it is a radiant triangle. Legend, . L.: DES RIGIDES OBSERVATEURS F^{DES} EN 5818 . O.: DE PARIS. [Lodge of Strict Observers, founded in 1818, &c.] Reverse, In a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, three gavels crossed, tied by a bow of ribbon. Legend, ILS NE BATTONT QUE POUR LA GLOIRE DE L'ORDRE.: [They do not strike except for the glory of the Order.] Bronze. Size 17.

CCXXXIII. Obverse, Bust of Count Muraire to left, wearing on the left lapel the ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor. Legend, LE C^{TE} HONORÉ MURAIRE. Under the bust, very small, FEUVRIER. F. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, AU LIEUTENANT GRAND COMMANDEUR DE L'ORDRE MAÇ.: ÉCOSSAIS EN FRANCE, SES FRERES. — 5829. [His brethren to the Lt. Gr. Commander of the Masonic Order, Scottish rite, in France.] Bronze. Size 26. The dies of this Medal cracked, and it is rare in perfect condition.

CCXXXIV. Obverse, A wreath of oak and rose leaves, tied at bottom by a ribbon. At the top, filling out the circle, LA CONCORDE In the wreath, the inscription in three lines, OR.: DE SENS, 5777 Below are three five-pointed stars. Reverse, A radiant triangle, in the centre of which is the letter G. Legend, RECOMPENSE DU TRAVAIL [Reward of labor.] Brass. Nine-sided. Size 18 from side to opposite angle.†

CCXXXV. Obverse, A shield, bearing gules, a chevron azure, between three castles argent ; on the chevron a pair of compasses extended : over the shield a ribbon, plain, without motto, and above it, as if for a crest, a five-pointed radiant star, with G. Below the shield a rule and crayon holder, crossed, and tied with a ribbon, from which acacia sprigs rise on each side : near the rule, in very small letters, STERN F. Legend, Above, . L□ ANGLAISE N° 204 . and below, filling out the circle, FONDÉE EN 1732 O.: DE BORDEAUX. [English Lodge, No. 204, founded in 1732, Orient of Bordeaux.] Reverse, Similar to reverse of LXXII, but with legend differently arranged, CHARITÉ, UNION, SAGESSE. Border plain. Bronze. Size 17.‡

CCXXXVI. Obverse, A circle of five-pointed stars surrounds the field, in which a Mason, wearing an apron, approaches an altar having seven steps ; on the front of the altar is a triangle, and on its top a sword and palm branch ; on the left is an olive tree ; above, on the right, the moon breaking through clouds. Outside the circle of stars is the legend, □ DE LA PHILANTROPIE A L'O DE S^T. QUENTIN 5799. [Lodge of Philanthropy, &c.] Reverse, As

* This Medal was struck at the time of a dispute between two Grand Councils in France, each of which claimed to be the true body, and each elected Count De Cazes, the minister of police, as their Sovereign Grand Commander. It was probably designed to secure the favor of the king, who had but a short time previously ascended the throne after the expulsion of Napoleon. Jean Jacques Barre, by whom the dies were cut, was for a time chief engraver at the French Mint. He died in 1842.

† This is in Carson's collection and is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

‡ I am inclined to consider this an earlier Medal of the Loge Anglaise, than LXXII. The dies are not so well cut, and there is a crack, or flaw in that of the reverse, near the accent over the E in CHARITE. There are also slight differences in the rays and in the level. This is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

reverse of CLXIV. Edges milled. The planchet is slightly convex. Silver and bronze. Size 18.

CCXXXVII. Obverse, A shield azure, on which the square and compasses proper, (or color not indicated); over the shield and resting on it, a helmet; from behind it appear several flags, on either side. Legend, L.: ECOSS.: DES MILITAIRES RÉUNIS ★ OR.: DE VERSAILLES ★ [Scottish Lodge of United Soldiers, &c.] Reverse, Three equilateral triangles interlaced, in the centre of which is the radiant All-seeing eye, and surrounding which are laurel branches tied at the bottom by a ribbon. Legend, UNO AVULSO NON DEFICIT ALTER. VIRTUTI ET GLORIÆ. [When one is torn away another will not be wanting. To valor and glory.] Edge milled. Struck like a coin. Silver and copper. Size 18.

CCXXXVIII. Obverse, Minerva seated, facing observer's left: in her right hand she holds a palm branch; her left rests on an oval shield, on which is a radiant five-pointed star; behind her right foot is a level and square; under her left, very small, DONON F. An octagonal line surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, L.: CHAP.: DES AMIS DE LA PAIX ★ O.: DE PARIS ★ [Chapitral Lodge of the Friends of Peace, &c.] Reverse, The square and compasses, surrounded by acacia sprigs and enclosing a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G. A line surrounds the field as on obverse, outside of which is the legend, PHILANTROPIE. UNION. FRATERNITÉ FONDÉE EN 1789. [Philanthropy, Union, Fraternity. Founded in 1789.] This is an octagonal silver jeton.* Size 18 between opposite sides.

CCXXXIX. Obverse, A square gothic building with towers on each corner, perhaps a fortress, from the centre of which rises a tall column, at the top of which is an open book. On the left of the edifice is a draw-bridge, open; on the right a ladder. On the front are two small square stones, on one of which are the square and compasses, and on the other the letter R. Legend, L'ORDRE DE H-D-M. INTRODUIT EN FR. PAR J. MATHEUS. G. M. P. 1786. [The Order of H-D-M introduced into France by Jean Matheus,† Provincial Grand Master, 1786.] In exergue, in three lines, the last curving, CHAP.: DE H-D-M. DU CHOIX. A PARIS 1809 JALEY FECIT L.: A-P-II-T-N Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, I. T-R-S-T-A. N. CHABOUILLE 1786. II. T-R-S-T-A L. J. DORBAN 1789. III. T-R-S-T-A A. C. DURIN 1806. IV. T-R-S-T-A. C. A. THORY 1807. DÉPUTÉ T-R-S-T-A J. P. ROUYER. Copper, and probably other metals. Size 20.

CCXL. Obverse, A shield bearing a lion rampant; a garland of thistle leaves and flowers surrounds the shield, to which a jewel with the cross of St. Andrew is suspended. Legend, Above, G^{DE} □ H-D-M. EN FRANCE [Grand Lodge of Heredom in France] and below filling out the circle, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET. [No one wounds me with impunity.] Reverse, A shield bearing a chevron between three castles; on the chevron a pair of compasses extended. Below the shield, very small, F.: JALEY. F^T ANNO 5809. On the

* This description is from an impression in Mr. Carson's collection. It will be noticed that the Medal is very similar to CXLII and CXLIII. See also XXVIII.

† Jean Matheus, whose name appears on this Medal, was very active in introducing the higher grades (so called) of Masonry into France. He was born July 27, 1757, at Walsheim; was W. M. of *Ardente Amitié* at Rouen (see XCIX); was warranted Provincial Grand Master for all France, May 1, 1786, by the "Grand Loge Royale de Heredom de Kilwinning." He established a chapter at

Rouen, possibly that by which XCII was struck, and one in connection with the *Loge du Choix* at Paris, in 1787, by which I suppose this Medal was struck. He was a man of some prominence at Rouen, member of the Academy there, &c., &c., and died November 3, 1823. The abbreviations on the obverse will readily be understood, with the exception of A-P-II-T-N which I have not deciphered. T-R-S-T-A signifies *Terseta*, (the title perhaps of the presiding officer,) according to *Tresor Numis.* (where it is engraved,) Napoleon, pl. 37, fig. 3.

left of the shield a hand extends from clouds and holds erect a sword : on the right, another, holding a trowel. Legend, above, PRO OPERE AUT BELLO [For labor or war,] and below, filling out the circle, IN THE LORD WE PUT OUR TRUST. Silver. Size 22.*

W. T. R. MARVIN.

OLD ENGLISH PENNIES.

BY WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

I SUPPOSE there has not been much attention given, in this country, to English coins prior to the Norman conquest. This may be inferred from the sale catalogues. They are not generally rare in England ; over twelve thousand pieces have been found in one hiding-place, and thousands in others. But they are quite difficult to decipher and to distinguish ; they are rude in design and manufacture, and they represent a rather uninteresting epoch in British history, until we approach the time when William of Normandy came to stay. But when Edward the Confessor "makes a long arm," and drops a penny in your hand, you want to know something about him. This is one of the chief uses of collecting coins ; it stimulates historical research and fastens what we learn. When and how long did he flourish ? What was his specialty ? How did he get that odd affix, *The Confessor* ? What could a king own up to, when "the king can do no wrong" ? and so forth. Facts enough remain, of the era about the Conquest, to make a work of five large volumes.

Our Mint Cabinet has lately been favored with a donation of coins from Greville I. Chester, Esq., of London, consisting of silver pennies of the above named prince, and one of Harold I, part of the finding at Thwaite, in Suffolk, years ago. This is the third time that this liberal stranger has contributed to our collection. Some of these pieces are neatly sliced into halves and quarters, showing how the word *farthing* was derived from *fourth-thing*. These fractions remind us of a similar expedient in the West Indies long ago, and also of the quartering of dollars and pistareens practiced in this country, which made President Washington the more anxious for the establishment of a National Mint. In a letter to a member of Congress, he complained that the cutters sometimes made *five* quarters out of a dollar. The Western slang-term "sharp-shin" came from the angle of this sector ; a good shape to wear holes in the pocket.

But a still stronger illustration of barbarism is found when we come to examine these pennies by the measure of weight and fineness. Hawkins, who had ample opportunities from the coins in the British Museum, found a varying weight in coins of that era, from nine to twenty-eight grains. It would seem incredible that all these passed for a penny, yet it must have been so. The pieces in the lot sent us are rather uniform, running from ten to thirteen grains. We assayed one piece, to ascertain what ideas they had of quality or fineness. It resulted 814 thousandths ; say 81 per cent silver. Yet the *sterling* grade, supposed to have originated before that, was equal to 925 thousandths. They seem to have refined their bullion as well as they knew

* The reputed Scottish origin of these degrees is indicated by the lion of Scotland, &c., on the obverse, and the arms and motto on the reverse, which are those of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The colors are not indicated

in the engraving (Tresor Numis. Nap., pl. 37, fig. 4.) from which our description is taken. It is also engraved in Thory's Annals, app. 25, pl. II.

how, and then worked it up. It is true they had arithmetical standards, both of weight and fineness; but they took no particular pains, or had not the skill to conform thereto. There may have been other reasons why one penny should weigh only half as much as the next one, both looking as if they had not been worn, or fraudulently dealt with.

It must ever be a wonderment, that these people, whose mechanics could make such well-wrought and well-adapted suits of armor; whose monks could write such elegant missals; whose architects could plan and execute a pile like Westminster Abbey, should be satisfied with such inaccurate and ill-made current money. Why should not the coins of a country, ancient or modern, stand as the representatives of the state of science and art, in their own place and time? But in truth they seldom have fully come up to the progress of art in other things, until we come down almost to our own day. Every one must feel surprised and disappointed when he first sees the coins of ancient Rome, and especially if he has seen the Roman pottery, or the remains of Roman structures. And what hideous things were those old Spanish fractions of a dollar, which until within thirty years constituted the bulk of our silver change, almost to the exclusion of our quarters, dimes and half-dimes. And to depart a little from the point, (while coming to the end,) what a control they exerted over prices, even so as to carry us to the quarter of a cent. Every small thing was sold for a "nine-pence," or a "sixpence," or a "fip." If a letter came to us, a little over 150 miles, the postage was $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents. How did we settle that odd amount? By two Spanish fractions, eighth and sixteenth of a dollar, which made the "even change." And in casting up accounts, we had the bother of adding in halves and quarters of cents. Let us bless their day of departure! We now know nothing under the cent, or as many still call it, the *penny*.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII. p. 46.]

XCVI. *Ob.* In the centre a female figure, typical of the United States, seated, facing L., and holding out a crown: her left hand is on a shield, emblazoned with the national eagle and shield: behind her is a building and before her are implements of manufacture and art. On a slightly raised margin, with the inner edge beaded, are thirty-eight stars, with four oval panels, interspersed, the right hand one representing Africa, with a seated woman and palm trees and pyramids, the lower representing Asia seated, with Indian and Chinese temples, the left representing Europe seated, with Grecian temples and Gothic spires, and the upper one representing America seated, with an eagle and rising sun. In exergue, HENRY MITCHELL DES. & SC. BOSTON, U. S. A. *Rev.* AWARDED BY UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION and a wreath of laurel crossed: outside, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI. Bronze. Size 64. This Medal in its general effect is very good, but practical difficulties in striking a piece of such large size prevented its use, and only five were struck. It seems unnecessary to comment upon the wisdom of cutting dies that cannot be used. It has been proposed to erase the legend in the centre field of the reverse, and to strike Medals to present

to the foreign Commissioners. As it is far the largest and most elaborate of the centennial series and was made at the order of the U. S. Commission, some fuller criticism seems called for. The reverse is exceedingly good, having a simplicity and strength unusual in our work. It suggests the reverse of the superb Swiss Medal of Agassiz, but is inferior to it. The awkward English of the legend seems inexcusable, and it is fortunate that it is to be erased before presentation to critical foreigners. The punctuation also should be corrected. It would have been allowable of course to omit it altogether on a Medal, but if used at all, it should be used fully and correctly. The obverse is unfortunately far inferior to the reverse, and it is much to be regretted that the designer did not employ to more advantage the unusual opportunities offered by the size and subject. The conception of the central figure is commonplace, and the too numerous emblematic details around weaken its effect. Worse than this it is badly drawn. The face is weak and the head not well modeled, the body is incorrectly proportioned and ungracefully placed, the right arm is slightly deformed, and the left leg is more so, and ends in a club foot. The panels are more boldly and correctly handled, but are not original. The preparation of the design for such a Medal should not have been left to the engraver, but should have been intrusted to an artist of high standing. With the increased opportunities that modern mechanics give, it is a great pity that the artistic standard should have fallen so far below that of the old time.

XCVII. Same as the last, except in size. Bronze. Size 48. This Medal is the one, and the only one, awarded as prize by the Commission. No names were engraved.

XCVIII. *Ob.* Washington, same as obv. of XXXVIII. *Rev.* Blank, with a border of curves. Silver. Size 24.

XCIX. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as rev. of XXXVIII. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

C. *Ob.* United States, same as rev. of XXXIX. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CI. *Ob.* Temperance Fountain, same as rev. of XL. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CII. *Ob.* American Colonies. Same as rev. of XLII. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CIII. *Ob.* Catholic Total Abstinence Society, same as rev. of the Fountain Medal, XLIII. Silver. Size 24. This set of six mules is *very* rare.

CIV. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as XXIV. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION CHOSEN FRIENDS LODGE, NO. 100 I. O. O. F. SEP. 20, 1876 in six lines, with a chain of three links. Silver, copper, brass and white metal. Size 24.

CV. *Ob.* The large bell, same as rev. of XXIV. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF SILOAM M. E. CHURCH PHILADELPHIA. FOUNDED A. D. 1859 FINISHED A. D. 1876 WE TRUST IN THE LIVING GOD I. TIM. IV. X. JEHOVAH-JIREH in eleven lines. Silver, copper and white metal. Size 24.

CVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* UNION AVENUE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL JUNE 7 1876 in six lines, and thirteen scattered stars. Silver, copper and w. m. Size 24.

CVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF THE CUMBERLAND ST. M. E. CHURCH PHILADELPHIA. 1876. GOD IS OUR REFUGE AND STRENGTH, A VERY PRESENT HELP IN TROUBLE PS. XLVI 1. in twelve lines. Silver. Size 24.

CVIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as obv. of XXVII. *Rev.* STINERS N. Y. & CHINA TEA COMPANY — * — M. H. MOSES & CO. PROP'S. and outside a ring 77 78 81 84 86 * VESEY ST. N. Y. * White metal. Size 24.

CIX. *Ob.* The small bell, same as rev. of XXVII. *Rev.* Stiner's card, same as last. White metal. Size 24.

CX. *Ob.* Two soldiers in the clouds, one in antique uniform, presenting arms before a bell 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876; outside a circle, LET GOD BE WITH US AS HE WAS WITH OUR FATHERS. *Rev.* A view of a silver mine, tunnel, smelting works, railroad, &c., with a sun rising over the mountains. NEVADA. Outside a circle, MADE FROM NEVADA ORE AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION * ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY * Silver. Size 24. Very rare; it is said that but fifteen were struck.

CXI. The Medal from the European to the American Masons, described by Marvin, LXXXV.

CXII. Masonic Medal described by Marvin, LXXXVI.

CXIII. Head of Washington to L., wreath of oak and olive tied, 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * JULY 4, 1876 * *Rev.* 1876 DEDICATED TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA in six lines. Wreath of oak and laurel. Silver. Size 21.

CXIV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Washington, same as obv. of XLIV. Silver. Size 21.

CXV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Same as rev. of XLIV, the first battle of 77. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Second battle, same as rev. of XLV. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Third battle, same as rev. of XLVI. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fourth battle, same as rev. of XLVII. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fifth battle, same as rev. of XLVIII. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Sixth battle, same as rev. of XLIX. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Seventh battle, same as rev. of L. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXXII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Eighth battle, same as rev. of LI. Silver and bronze. Size 21. This set of mules must be considered very rare, as but one was struck in silver and ten in bronze, and the reverse dies were then destroyed.

[To be continued.]

A CHINESE COLLECTION.

MR. J. R. STEVENS, a Hartford jeweler, has on exhibition a collection of Chinese copper coins of rare interest and completeness. It was obtained by the Rev. Mr. Cheverus, who for twenty years was a Roman Catholic missionary in China, from a professor in the university of Peking, who collected and arranged them. They cover a long period of time, from the earliest authenticated dates of Chinese civilization to the present century, and are arranged in

the order of their presumed date. One of them is ascribed to 2354 before Christ; others to 245, 186, 178 and 138 before Christ. The oldest is forked, and might be taken as a rough imitation of the human figure, and another of the antiquities is in the shape of a razor. Those of these odd shapes may be regarded as charms against pestilence, or instruments to allay the wrath of the terrible Fung Shuey, rather than as money. Most of the coins, however, are the well-known round coins with the square holes in the centre, and the inscriptions on the border, by which the Pekin professor was able to fix the period of their issue. Some of them are nearly as large as a half-pound weight, but the average size varies from that of the quarter-dollars to that of the half-dollars, which are still occasionally to be seen at brokers' shops or in numismatic collections.

COIN SALES.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD'S SALE.

MR. S. K. HARZFELD of Philadelphia, whose advertisement has frequently appeared in the *Journal*, and who has imported some very valuable and interesting pieces for our collectors, held his first sale in New York on the 25th and 26th of October, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co. He has kindly favored us with a priced catalogue, from which we quote the prices of some of the pieces:—

American Medals. Kebece Liberata, silver proof, \$3.50; bronze do. \$1.50; Jernegan Cistern, silver pr. \$2.00; rare Vernon Medal, not previously described, \$2.00; Faustissimo Foedere Junctae, silver pr. \$3.50. *Colonials.* Oak tree sixpence, v. f. \$5.00; Gloriam Regni, 5 sous piece, (see *Journal*, Vol. XI, p. 49,) \$23.00; New York in America, brass, \$5.00; Louisiana Cent, 1721, v. g. \$5.25; do. 1722, \$1.50; Louis XV. Ob. Lud. XV. Rex Christianiss. Rev. Indian with a bow, &c. Sub Omni Sidere Crescunt. Exergue, Col. Franc. de L'Am. 1751. Copper, size 18, v. r. \$16.00; N. J. cent, 1786, v. f. \$2.00; Conn. cent, 1788, rare v. \$1.30; Washington cent, large eagle, uncir. \$5.00; do. small eagle, uncir. \$8.00; Liverpool halfpenny, 1793, fine, \$5.25. *Cents.* 1793, wreath, v. g. \$5.50; 1793, Ameri. f. \$11.50; 1798, f. \$1.45; 1799, very poor, \$3.75; 1802, f. \$1.00; 1809, g. \$1.25; 1811, v. g. \$1.10; do. \$1.00; 1814, f. \$4.13; 1816, f. \$2.50; 1819, large date, unc. \$2.13; 1821, v. g. \$1.12; 1838, unc. \$1.10; nickel cent, 1856, uncir. \$3.25; another, \$3.38; nickel patterns, 1868, 5 cents, 3 cents, and 1 cent, \$3.10, (Mint price, \$9.00.) *Medals.* Upwards of one hundred Centennial Medals sold from 5 cents to \$2.25 each. A number of interesting Medals of Lafayette, including several new to American collectors, brought good prices; N. Y. Academy Memorial, \$3.13; McClellan and Yorktown, tin, proof, \$4.00; do. in brass, \$2.50; Bolivar, silver, \$4.00; Blanco, silver, \$3.50; another Bolivar, \$3.50. *Masonics.* Boston Temple, silver pr., v. r. \$2.00; do. bronze, \$1.00; do. tin, silvered, \$2.00; Cyrene Commandery, silver pr. v. r. dies destroyed, \$4.00; Hermit Commandery, Lebanon, Pa., brass gilt, \$3.12; St. John Com'y, Phil. white m. v. r. \$3.13; Springfield, Mass., dedication of the temple, dies said to be destroyed, w. m. \$1.00; do. copper proof, \$2.00. *Foreign Masonics.* Brunswick "Freemason's Ducat," gold, \$6.00; Altenburg, Archimedes, silver pr. \$2.25; Berlin, Centennial of Frederick the Great's initiation, bronze, \$2.00; Dresden, formation of Free School, 1785, silver proof, \$3.00; Von Zeschau, silver proof, \$3.00; Hildburghausen, 1789, Crown Prince, silver, v. g. \$4.00; Weimar, Wieland, silver, v. f. \$2.00; Paris, Palaprat, v. f. and r. silver, \$3.00; do. in bronze, ex. f. and r. \$3.37; Belgium, Gr. Orient, br. silvered, proof, \$3.25; Alexandria, Loge les Pyramides, bronze pr. v. r. \$4.25. *Ancient Coins.* Aegina, drachm, \$2.85; do. obolus, \$1.88; Persian silver daric, \$10.50; do. gold, \$21.50; Gallia tetradrachm, \$4.25; Massilia, drachm, \$1.50; do. \$1.10; Neapolis, didrachm, \$3.75; do. \$2.00; Tarentum, didrachm, \$3.75; two others, \$2.00 each; Heraclea, didrachm, \$31.50; Metapontum, do. \$3.30; do. \$2.25; Sybaris, do. \$23.00; Thurium, tetradrachm, \$15.00; do. didrachm, \$2.00; Velia, didrachm, \$5.25; Crotona, do. \$5.75; Agrigentum, tetradrachm, \$17.50; Gelas, do. \$28.00; Panormus, gold, \$12.50; tetradrachm, \$5.25; another, \$8.00; Syracuse, tetradrachm, \$4.25; do. \$6.00; do. \$4.25; Byzantium, drachm, \$3.75; Macedonia,

tetradrachm, \$5.50; do. \$5.10; Athens, tetradrachm, \$6.00; do. \$5.25; do. \$6.00; Corinth, didrachm, \$2.50; do. \$9.00; do. \$5.00; do. \$3.75; do. \$3.25; Larissa, didrachm, \$3.00; Pergamus, tetradrachm, \$5.00; Ephesus, do. \$6.25; drachm, \$2.75; Philip II, tetradrachm, \$4.50; do. \$4.10; Alexander the Great, tetradrachm, \$7.25; do. \$8.00; *Bactrian*. Menander, \$6.25; do. \$6.25; *Egyptian*. Ptolemy III, bronze, \$3.00; Ptolemy IX, tetradrachm, \$4.50; *Syrian*. Antiochus I, tetradrachm, \$11.00; Alexander II, do. \$8.50; Antiochus XI, do. \$10.00; *Miscellaneous*. Lysimachus, do. \$7.00; Agathocles, do. \$8.00. *Roman Coins*. Augustus, gold, \$16.00; Tiberius, gold, \$10.25; Claudius, gold, \$13.50; Nero, gold, \$13.00; do. \$12.00; Vitellius, bronze, \$12.00; Vespasian, gold, \$16.00; Titus, gold, \$15.50; Domitian, gold, \$13.25.

The ancient coins generally brought good prices, showing an increasing interest in this, undoubtedly the highest department of numismatics. Some American bronze proofs of medals from the Mint sold at fair rates. On the whole we think Mr. Harzfeld may be said to have succeeded very well in his first venture, and we trust he may find it for his interest to continue these sales. The Catalogue, 52 pages, containing just 1,000 lots, was carefully prepared by him, and by references to well known authorities, — Crosby, Sandham, Merzdorf, Neumann, Wellenheim, Sabatier, &c., and especially to the various Medal Lists in the *Journal*, he enabled collectors in many cases to turn to more elaborate descriptions of the pieces than any sale catalogue could contain without great and unnecessary expense. In this respect we consider it a marked advance on most of those which have preceded it.

SCOTT & CO.'S SALE.

WE have received from Mr. Proskey of New York, the following notes of other recent coin sales in that city, for which we desire to express our thanks.

SCOTT & Co's first Coin Sale was held at Messrs. Leavitt's Salesrooms on the evenings of the 23d and 24th of October. The attendance was greater than Coin Sales are generally favored with, consequently many of the coins sold for higher prices than we have known similar pieces to bring at other sales. The Centennial Medals, of which many varieties were catalogued, sold low, with few exceptions. On the whole the sale was a success. We note a few of the prices realized: — A crown of George II, 1741, uncir. \$3.50; Gothic crown of Victoria, good, \$3.00; 1645 Newmark shilling, fine, \$8.00; Siege piece of Tournay, very good, \$3.00; Henry V gold noble, fine, \$7.50; Henry VIII gold sovereign, fair, \$8.50; Henry VIII angel, fine, \$7.25; 1848, Roman Republic, scudo, v. fine, \$5.00; 1871 Commune 5 francs, uncir. \$4.25; 1728 Swedish 4 dalar copper plate, \$14.00; A splendid medal of the Canadian Confederation, \$11.00; medal of Louis XII, rev. a porcupine \$5.00; 1793, wreath cent, with clover leaves under bust, (then supposed to be *unique*,) fair, \$77.50; 1799 cent, badly corroded, \$10.00; 1804 cent, perfect die, very good, \$22.00; 1808 cent, very fine, \$5.00; 1811 cent, fine, \$3.50; 1823 cent, very fine, \$5.50; 1856 nickel cent, \$3.50; 1694 Carolina cent, fair, \$12.00; Washington on horseback, and rev. Bale & Smith's card, uncir. \$10.00; another, with similar obv. on smaller planchet, rev. blank, \$5.00; bust of Franklin in fur cap, rev. Wright & Bale's card, brass, fine, \$30.00; Card, Williams cor. Henry and Oliver Sts. by Bale, \$6.00; 1813 Morelos, 1 real in *silver*, finest known, \$4.00; 1864 Maximilian cent, \$1.75; Horace Greeley, political medals, brass and w. m. \$1.63 each; Stockton Hotel Ball, 1877, small medalets in w. m. and bronze, \$2.25 each; 1785, crown of Louis XVI, \$2.50; 1857 Napoleon III 5 francs, \$2.50; 1714 Queen Anne farthing, copper, \$5.50; 1748 Frederick V Danish America XII skillings, rare variety, \$1.50; 1860 Key's card, rev. Woodgate & Co. \$3.25; Daquin Bros. Card, \$5.00; Gasquet, Parish & Co. card, \$10.00; and a number of old English tokens at 15 to 75 cents each.

THE COGNAT COLLECTION.

THE Cogniat Collection, which consists of antiquities, ancient arms and armor, bric-a-brac, curiosities, and a few coins and medals, was sold at Messrs. Leavitt's Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, N. Y., on the 19th, 20th and 21st of November. Very good prices were realized for each class. The coins and medals were not sold *singly*, as at Coin Sales, but with few exceptions put up several lots at a time. Few collectors attended, but there was considerable competition among buyers. This collection was formerly exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in 14th Street. A few of the choicer pieces brought prices as follows: — Gold ecu of Philip the Bold, France, \$6.00; another of John II, \$3.50; Louis XIV crown, \$2.25; two other varieties, each \$2.25; 1768 Louis XV crown, \$2.25; Napoleon I 5 francs, \$3.00; groat of Edward III, poor, \$2.00; shillings of Henry VII and Elizabeth, fair, \$2.00 each; large silver medal of George III given to a Canadian Indian chief, \$10.00. The catalogue was credited to Mr. Cogniat, and the part relating to coins and medals, showing a total ignorance of the subject on the part of its writer; Edward III of England is said to have reigned in 1041, A. D.

COIN OF AUGUSTUS.

S P Q R | IMP CÆ | QVOD VI | M S EX | EA P Q IS | AD A DE
S(enatus) P(opulusque) R(omanus) Imp(eratori) Cæ(sari) Quod Vi(ae)
M(unitae) S(unt) Ex Ea P(ecunia) Q(uam) Is(te) Ad A(erarium) De(tulit)

The above capitals in six lines are found upon a gold coin of the Emperor Augustus, struck by Cneius Cinna Magnus, the Mint-master, about B. C. 25, and preserved in a number of the larger cabinets at the present time. A free translation will be, "The Senate and Roman people struck this coin honorary to the Emperor Caesar, because the (Flaminian and other) highways were made passable (repaired) out of that money which he brought into the public treasury." This refers to the fact that Augustus met the enormous expenses of this and other public works by the treasures which he brought from Africa and Asia after the destruction of Mark Antony. Around the verge of the coin are the letters CN CINNA MAGNVS III VIR

R. M.

COWRIES.

AFRICA, a continent naturally destitute, so far as is known, of silver, has always been driven to strange expedients for a currency. In the Soudan, where an elephant's tusk represents so many able-bodied slaves — where a certain number of strips of cloth are equal to a calabash filled with beads or buttons — and a bean-pod brimming with gold dust does duty for a bank-note, small change is urgently required. This want is partially supplied by these little white shells called "cowries," which are found on the coast of India, and are often there used to adorn the horse-trappings of princes. In Angola, and other parts of Central Africa, these same cowries, two thousand five hundred of which, in India, are the equivalent of one rupee, and are the pocket-money of native children of the poorest cast — rise to the value of five thousand to the pound sterling. Except in Egypt and Morocco, no money is coined in Africa north of the Cape of Good Hope.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. He also read several letters accompanying donations, as follows: — From Herr Adolph Weyl of Berlin, with two catalogues, one of Prussian coins, the other (unfinished) of American; from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, with five medals: 1. Washington, rev. Gen. McPherson; 2. Washington, rev. Grant; 3. Washington, rev. Lafayette; 4. Lafayette, with Masonic reverse; 5. Grant, as citizen of London; from Rev. Horace E. Hayden of Brownsville, Penn., with a West Virginia military medal; from Mr. G. P. Thurston of Nashville, Tenn., with a small rare Confederate silver token of 1861; from Mr. J. B. Ripley of Savannah, Geo., with a bronze impression of the medal of the Savannah Benevolent Association, such as were presented in gold to those persons who went to the help of sufferers from yellow fever at Savannah in 1876. For all of these the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary showed three pieces lately brought from Europe: a large silver medal struck by the Mexican Academy in honor of its founder, Charles III of Spain, a "touch-piece"

of Henry IX of England, (Cardinal York,) and a Mexican revolutionary dollar, with VIVA FERNANDO VII Y AMERICA and a bow and arrow on obverse, and on reverse SONGOLICA 8 R 1812 and a crossed sword and palm-branch. The Society adjourned at 4½ P. M.

November 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and two letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of three medals, viz: 1. Washington, rev. UNION FOR EVER 1876; 2. Washington, rev. Martha Washington; 3. Tilden, rev. Manhattan Club reception. Dr. Fowle showed several ancient coins of various countries, and Mr. Marvin several Masonic medals; Mr. Holland showed a Masonic medal of Washington, on the rev. of which Fredericksburg is said to be in Maryland; and the Secretary a beautiful dollar of 1802. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE first of the fall meetings was held on the 18th of September. Donations of various books and coins were announced, and the following were among other rare and interesting objects exhibited:—A few specimens of pottery in perfect order, of epoch 400 B. C.; also, a bronze Egyptian idol of same period, covered with hieroglyphics; a gold gorget, with cipher G. R. and crown, Quebec militia, 1775, worn by the late William Fraser, Esq.; a number of Canadian coins, among which was a complete set, (the first yet formed,) of the Porteous Bridge tokens of 1808, comprising the twelve varieties and an unclipped De Lachesnaye. The very rare tokens of R. W. Owen, Montreal Ropery, of which but one other specimen is known to exist; F. McDermott, St. John, New Brunswick, ½ penny, (un sou series,) and other Canadian pieces were laid on the table, and attracted much interest. Among Canadian medals, the most noticeable was a copy of the Wm. Dummer Powell medal of 1822—supposed to be the only one in Canada. There was also shown a set of six varieties in proof condition of the 1858 nickel cent. A very rare Canadian Warrant appointing Chas. Lemoyne a captain in the militia of Montreal city and island, in 1674, signed by Frontenac, with the seal of La Nouvelle France attached, was exhibited by Mr. Gerald E. Hart, who gave the following explanation of its historical interest:

“The Comte de Frontenac had been appointed in 1672 Governor of Canada, and on his arrival, desiring to reign and command alone, found no difficulty in picking a quarrel with the religious Orders, who, to his mind, wielded too much power, and attacked them through their nominee, Perrot, who had been appointed Governor of the District of Montreal. Making the pretext of an insult offered a couple of his emissaries, a cause for commanding the attendance of Perrot and the Abbe Fenelon, Priest of St. Sulpice at Montreal, and half-brother of the celebrated author of *Telemaque*, at his Court in Quebec, he treacherously imprisoned Perrot, whom he did not release for ten months, but fearing to use such peremptory measures with a member of the Order of St. Sulpice, which was high in favor with King Louis XIV and his minister Colbert, he permitted the Abbe to depart; but summoned him later to a trial before the Council at Quebec on a charge of sedition, of which an amusing account is given in Parkman's recent History of Frontenac, as well as a more extended statement of his quarrel with Perrot and the Orders. Meanwhile, Frontenac, without consulting the priests at the Seminary in Montreal, appointed La Noguere to act in Perrot's stead, but seemingly not with such plenary powers as Perrot held, for the document plainly states that La Noguere is commandant only, (*‘Donnons nous en mandement au Sieur de la Noguere, commandant presentement en la dite Ville et Isle de Montreal,’*) granting no civil functions, such as held by Perrot, and of which Frontenac was undoubtedly desirous of dispossessing him. In this warrant, issued 24th April, 1674, may clearly be seen the key to Frontenac's arbitrary conduct, and which only ended with his recall in 1682, when the people of Canada were as delighted to get rid of him as they were rejoiced, a few years later on, to see his return, when the current of events demanded the despotic will which they knew he so well possessed and would exercise. Charles Lemoyne was soon after raised to the nobility, under the title of Baron de Longueuil. By this warrant, he was the first officer nominated in the Canadian militia, and was authorised to raise a corps, which he was required to drill at least once or twice a month.”

After recording a vote of thanks to J. W. Dawson, (Principal of McGill University,) Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Thomas White, Esq., and members of the General Committee who so materially assisted in the Caxton Celebration Exhibition, held under the auspices of this Society in June last, the meeting adjourned.

At the meetings held on the 15th October and 20th November, donations were acknowledged from Major Latour, Mr. William McLennan, and others. The following exhibits were laid on the table:—Gerald E. Hart, Bank of Montreal, (side views,) two varieties, 1839; North West Company token, 1820, (but one other specimen of this coin known); eight French Canadian medalets; pattern cent of Nova Scotia, 1861, different

obverse from one now current; Douglas Medal, King's College, New Brunswick, 1829, gold; Douglas Medal, University of New Brunswick, 1860; "Kebeca Liberata," 1690, silver; also, nine different medals in silver, to which Messrs. McLachlan and Mott contributed three additional. This series of medals are of the highest historical interest, being granted only to chiefs of Indian tribes, as a reward for their fidelity and assistance in times of danger, and are believed to be a complete set of all that have been given for services actually rendered. They comprise one given by Louis XV for the defeat of Sir Hovenden Walker's expedition in 1711 against Quebec; one George II, 1757, issued by the "Friendly Association for regaining and preserving peace with the Indians by pacific means;" four George III, for the conquest of Canada—all different; one George III, apparently for recapture of Montreal in 1776 from the Americans; one for the War of 1812-14; one by Queen Victoria, for Maine—New Brunswick boundary troubles in 1840-42; two by Dominion Government to Northwest Indians. With exception of the last two, all of the above are of great rarity—but one other copy is known of the Louis XV, and none of Victoria's. Mr. Mott exhibited two Napoleon medals, (silver,) one as First Consul, octagonal shape, the other as emperor, L'An IV. de Buonaparte, also having arms emblazoned of Governors of Nouvelle France. Mr. McLennan and Major Latour showed interesting antiquarian curiosities. The following new members were elected:—George Baby, Esq., M. P., Joliette, P. Q.; H. Rose, Esq., Montreal; Corresponding Member, Robert Morris, LL.D., Lagrange, Kentucky; Life Members, Henry Mott, Esq., George A. Holmes, Esq. Resolutions of regret were voted at the departure of Daniel Rose, Esq., from the city, and of appreciation and thanks to Mr. Gerald E. Hart, for the earnest and energetic manner in which he carried through the Caxton Celebration from its inception to the close, to whom more than any other is due the success of so large and interesting an exhibition.

WE regret that the sickness of the Secretary of the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society, has prevented him from sending us their Proceedings in season for this number.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT COIN.

MANY of the antique coinages of Europe have been extinguished within living memory. Tourists in Italy, travelers in Switzerland, are freed from the perplexities into which batzen and carline, rappen and pauls, baiocchi and liras were perpetually throwing them. Even the complicated monetary systems of Germany are being gradually simplified, and marks, bancos, stivers and maravedis (a maravedi is a Spanish coin) are things of the past. Gone, too, are the Irish and Manx coins, the precise value of which has sorely perturbed many a soldier freshly landed on the shores of Mona, or Erin, while the continual rise in prices has eliminated from circulation several infinitesimal pieces of money, the multiples of which survive in common parlance. No doubt a Turk of Sultan Achmet's reign could buy something—a fish, say, from the Sea of Marmora, or a half dozen of luscious figs from some garden on the Bosphorus—for a single asper, long an imaginary coin.* The para, that tiny, fish-shaped scrap of base metal, is fast becoming as mythical as its tiny predecessor, or as the milree of Brazil, the English mite, the liard of France. When nothing can be bought for one of these liliputian life drops of the financial circulation, it naturally loses the ultimate reason of its existence. The relative cheapness of a country may be guessed by the lowness of its humblest unit as regards coinage. Thus Belgium and Germany, where a real

* An "asper" was about the size of a spangle, and represents in modern value about the tenth of a para: and a Turkish para is worth about one mill of American money. Small as the para was, it contained on its obverse the monogram of the Sultan and date of his accession, with its value, and on the reverse the year of its coinage. As long ago as 1841, aspers were preserved in Smyrna as curiosities.

centime, a real kreutzer, a genuine silbergroschen can be seen and handled, are certainly more thrifty and economical than France, where the half-sou is at the bottom of the fiscal ladder. One curious result of the opening of Japan to Western commerce, was of a land in which, thanks to persistent policy of isolation, silver retained its relative value with respect to gold, as in the days of our own Edward the Third, and was certainly unaffected by the great supplies of bullion which America has sent across the Atlantic. The difference was as thirteen to one, as compared to sixteen to one, and large gains were realized by the fortunate pioneers of traffic at Nagasaki. The square or oblong gold and silver itzebues of Japan have little similarity to either Asiatic or European coins. With respect to the amount of coined money in existence, it has been roughly calculated that the mines of the New World, during the three centuries succeeding the discovery of America, about doubled the Old World's stock of the precious metals, with a preponderance in favor of silver; while since then Australia and California have poured their yellow store into the market, cheapening money and enhancing the cost of other commodities. A great and increasing proportion of these supplies, however, is absorbed in the industrial arts, and it has been reckoned that out of every three ounces of the virgin ore extracted from the mine, only one ever enters the doors of a mint, or undergoes the apotheosis of being converted into current coin.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

IN a late number of the *Journal*, I find some one has picked up an English token, which is very common; numerous varieties exist. I send rubbings of three all different, and *Brass* — the querist thinks his may be *Gold* (?) They are of size 14 and 16.

D. P.

I HAVE a fine specimen of the medalet or jeton mentioned in your last issue, p. 52. Obv. "Georgius III. Dei Gratia. 1768." it is of brass. It was probably used as a *counter*; the reverse is similar to the spade guinea.

C. P. N.

LEATHER MEDALS.

WE often hear of the *leather* medal, and in some instances our military marksmen have won and occasionally wear it as a sort of absurd regalia, denoting a very low rate of marksmanship. Some time during the fourteenth century, the French King John, for the ransom of his royal person, promised to pay Edward III of England 3,000,000 of gold crowns. In order to fulfill this obligation, he was reduced to the mortifying necessity of paying the expenses of the palace in leather money, the centre of each piece being a little point of silver. In his reign is found the origin of the burlesque honor of boyhood, called "conferring a leather medal." The imposing ceremonies accompanying the presentation gave full force, dignity and value to the leather jewel, which even noblemen were proud to receive at the hands of majesty.

J. B.

AN ENGLISH COIN SALE OF 1821.

ON a priced catalogue of John Bedder, Esq., of Basing Lane, London, I note the following. A very fine set of the *Kings of England*, including *Oliver Cromwell*, also the rare profile medals of Edward VI and Mary, (37) £8 12 6. A small mahogany *pocket cabinet*, containing a Roman large brass Vespasian, rev. "*Judaea Capta*," second brass of Agrippa and Claudius, a Samaritan coin struck in Judaea, and fifty-six various, (60) £2 2 0. [Was it common to carry one's rarities about the person?] *Oliver Cromwell*, on the battle at Dunbar, two, one small, without any rev. by *Thomas Simon*, £2 16 0. *Oliver* "*Pax quæritur bello*," fine, £1 11 6. *Oliver Cromwell's* crown, half-crown and shilling, 1658, fine, £10 10 0. *Oliver's* crown, *repaired by Tanner*, very fine and rare, £4 5 0. *OLIVER CROMWELL'S BROAD* [in gold] very fine, £6 6 0. The Seal of King Edward III for the Port of London, found in the Thames, an antique gold ring, and an Hebrew seal, £17 5 0.

c.

EDITORIAL.

WE again present our subscribers with an additional sheet in the present number of the *Journal*, as a compensation, if any be needed, for the space devoted to lists of Medals. We do not think any of our readers, or collectors generally, will consider that too much room has been given to these special catalogues, if we may judge at all by the prices in the recent Coin Sales, or by the notice they have attracted here and abroad; but should there be any such feeling, it will be found that the added sheets, from time to time, have brought up the quantity and variety of our articles to the usual standard.

RUMOR tells of some very fine specimens of 1804 dollars, which have been offered at such a very low price, that suspicion has been excited that they are not genuine. We learn that the dies for that year have been destroyed. Yet the particular pieces referred to have been examined by experts, and are believed by good judges to have come from the original dies. Is this a case like the Commercial Dollar, and the "rare" pattern pieces, of the latter of which more and more keep turning up? A counterfeit cent of 1799, exceedingly well executed, has lately made its appearance.

MR. HARZFELD, of Philadelphia, contemplates another sale some time in February, which will contain many pieces of interest; among them will probably be a very fine collection of American Revolutionary Medals in silver, the *Libera Soror, Communi Consensu, Faustissimo Foedere, Doggersbank, Nederland Verklaart, &c.*; the Matanzas and Cuba Medals, some Vernon Medals hitherto undescribed, a fine silver proof impression of Lageman's Franklin, (Appleton, IX, *Journal*, 1872-3,) Centennials, Masonics, and others of interest to American collectors.

THE New Jersey mint-master, (1786,) Albion Cox, was the first assayer of the United States Mint. His commission, signed by Washington, dated April 4, 1794, is now hanging in the office of the present Assayer, William E. Du Bois, Esq. The latter gentleman has been connected with that department some thirty years, and to him was intrusted the collection of the cabinet of the Mint at the commencement of its formation in 1838.

WE notice in a Georgia paper, that another Confederate silver Token of 1861, similar to that presented to the Boston Numismatic Society by General G. P. Thruston, has lately appeared. We have heard of a Confederate "Quarter" also, which is said to have made its appearance in Arkansas. These are undoubtedly of recent manufacture, and are to be classed with the *pseudo-Colonial* piece, "Novum Belgium," claiming to have been struck in 1623, but which was really a sort of Chatterton exploit, which first saw the light, not many years ago, in New York City.

ANY one desiring a title page for Vol. I. of the *Journal*, can obtain it by addressing the "Medal Club, 64 Madison Avenue, New York City," inclosing stamps for postage.

BOOK NOTICE.

DICTIONNAIRE NUMISMATIQUE pour servir de Guide aux Amateurs, Experts et Acheteurs des Medailles Romaines Impériales et Grecques Coloniales, avec indication de leur degré de rareté et de leur prix actuel au XIX^{me} siècle, suivi d'un résumé des ventes publiques de Paris et de Londres. (Fruit d'un travail de 14 ans.) Rédigé sur un plan entièrement nouveau, accompagné d'Indices Littéraires sur les récentes découvertes, et de Notices Historiques peu connues sur les poètes, écrivains, architectes, peintres, sculpteurs et graveurs sur pierres fines qui illustrèrent chaque règne depuis Pompée le Grand jusqu'au V^{me} siècle de notre ère. Par ALEXANDRE BOUTKOWSKI. LEIPZIG. T. O. WEIGEL. 1877.

WE have received from Herr T. O. Weigel, of Leipsic, Germany, the first part, being thirty-two double-column pages, of the work of which the title is given above. This part is principally devoted to Pompey and Caesar, and the Medals of the latter are not finished in it. The work is quite different in plan from older ones, and must be very useful in the study of the Imperial Roman and Greek Colonial coins. It differs from the great work of Cohen, in giving the exact prices at which the different coins have been sold or offered, and is besides greatly condensed in point of space. It is a model of arrangement in this respect, and the printing is a pleasure to see, as was to be expected when Leipzig exerts itself. It may be obtained of L. W. Schmidt, 24 Barclay Street, New York.





COINS OF ANCIENT SICILY.

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No. 4.

COINS OF ANCIENT SICILY.

THE coins of Ancient Sicily are not surpassed in beauty or historic interest by any series in the range of numismatic science. Fortunately, also, for the collector and student, they are especially favored in the thoroughness with which they have been described in print. Not to speak of the work of Paruta, printed 1612, and again with additions by Agostini, 1649 and 1697, and that of Prince Torremuzza, printed 1781, we have published catalogues of two of the most important public collections, that of the National Museum of Naples, printed 1870, and that of the British Museum, printed 1876. In each of them are coins of more than forty different cities, perfectly identified. Sixteen are represented in my own collection, from which I have chosen the dozen silver coins, which appear in the plate. The first is of Agrigentum, the second of Catania, third of Eryx, fourth of Gela, fifth and sixth of Messina, seventh and eighth of Selinus, and the others of Syracuse.

Mr. Reginald S. Poole, editor of the Catalogue of the British Museum, divides the coinage of Syracuse into the following periods: — Archaic Art, before B. C. 479, Transition, 479–412, Finest Art, 412–345, Early Decline, 345–275, Late Decline, 275–212; the coinage of the other cities is divided into the same periods, though of course not by exactly the same dates. The coins on the plate, except the last three, belong entirely to the periods of Transition and Finest Art, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 being of the former, 1, 3, 6 of the latter; 11 and 12 are of sovereigns of Syracuse, who ruled in the period of decline. Ten of the twelve have on one side a chariot with one, two or four horses, this being a prevailing type of Sicilian coins. The exact description of the coins is as follows: —

1. AGRIGENTUM. Obv. Two eagles to left standing on a prostrate hare, the nearer with wings closed and head raised, the farther with expanded wings and bent head; in field to right a grasshopper. Rev. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ in field; four-horse chariot to left, driven by a youth; above an eagle flying, below a crab. Silver, size 18, weight 268+ grains.

2. CATANIA. Obv. ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΟΝ; laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. Two-horse chariot to right, driven by a man; above Victory flying to right. Silver, size 16, weight 262+.

3. ERYX. Obv. EPYKINON; Venus seated to left, on right hand a dove with wings spread; before her Cupid standing. Rev. Four-horse chariot to right, driven by a youth; above Victory flying to left, with wreath in both hands. Silver, size 16, weight 229.

4. GELA. Obv. CEAAΣ (retrograde); fore-part of man-headed bull to right. Rev. Two-horse chariot to right, driven by a man with goad in right hand; above Victory flying to right; in exergue a flower. Silver, size 15, weight 266+.

5. MESSINA. Obv. MEΣ Σ AN IO N; hare running to right; below a dolphin. Rev. One-mule chariot to right, driven by a woman; above Victory flying to right; in exergue two dolphins meeting. Silver, size 16, weight 264.

6. MESSINA. Obv. MEΣ Σ AN ION (retrograde); hare running to left; below head of Pan. Rev. Two-mule chariot to left, driven by a woman; above Victory flying to right, with olive-wreath; in exergue two dolphins meeting. Silver, size 15, weight 265+.

7. SELINUS. Obv. ΣΕΛ INONT ION; river-god Selinus naked to left, in right hand sacrificial dish, in left laurel-branch; at left altar with fire, and before it a cock; at right bull on pedestal, and above him a selinon-leaf. Rev. Two-horse chariot to right, in which are two persons, the farther Diana driving, the nearer Apollo shooting an arrow from a bow. Silver, size 16, weight 257½.

8. SELINUS. Obv. Σ Ε ΛΙ ΝΟΝ ΤΙ ΟΝ; Hercules naked to right, seizing with left hand a horn of bull galloping to right, against which he presses his left knee, his right arm raised with club to strike. Rev. ΗΥΨ ΑΣ; river-god Hypsas naked to left, in right hand sacrificial dish, in left laurel-branch; at left altar, round which a snake twines; at right crane walking to right, and above a selinon-leaf. Silver, size 14, weight 123½.

9. SYRACUSE. Obv. ΣΥΡΑ ΚΟΣΙ Ο Ν; female head to right wearing necklace, hair turned up behind and fastened by string of beads passing over head; around four dolphins. Rev. Four-horse chariot to right, driven by bearded man, with goad in right hand; above Victory flying to right with wreath and palm. Silver, size 15, weight 267+.

10. SYRACUSE. Obv. Female head (? Proserpine) to left wearing ear-ring, hair rolled back in waves, and held in place by a wreath of corn, with various loose curls; below φ 1; around three dolphins. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ in exergue; four-horse chariot to left, driven by a man, with goad in outstretched right hand, the horses rearing; above triquetra of three legs. Silver, size 15, weight 262+.

11. SYRACUSE. AGATHOCLES. Obv. ΚΟΡΑΣ; female head (? Proserpine) to right wearing ear-ring and necklace, hair bound by wreath of barley, with long curls hanging loose. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ; Victory half naked to right, in right hand hammer, with left holding a nail about to fasten the helmet of a trophy at right; in lower field to left triquetra of three legs. Silver, size 15, weight 262½.

12. SYRACUSE. PHILISTIS. Obv. Head of Queen Philistis to left, wearing diadem and veil; behind ? thyrsus. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔ.Σ, the latter in exergue; four-horse chariot to right, driven by Victory; in field above φ. Silver, size 17, weight 208½.

These coins give an excellent idea of the beauty of Sicilian coinage. The eagle and crab of Agrigentum, the seated Venus of Eryx, the human-headed

bull of Gela, the hare of Messina, the river-god of Selinus, are the symbols, or we may even say, the arms of those cities. The triquetra on 10 and 11 is the symbol of the Island of Sicily, and of course closely resembles that of the Isle of Man. In the catalogue of the British Museum, No. 10 is placed among the early coins of Agathocles. I have not by me the authority for this attribution, and therefore did not so state it above. No. 12 is one of the very most interesting coins, for Philistis is almost unknown other than by her beautiful coins. She is believed to have been wife of King Hiero II, and I have read her name carved in large letters on the stone of the theatre at Syracuse, marking one of its divisions. I should like to have added coins of Camarina, Leontini, Panormus and Segesta, but my specimens are not worthy of companionship with those chosen.

The sizes are given by the American scale in sixteenths of an inch. I wish to call particular attention to the plate, which is as good a piece of work as anything. I have seen from the Heliotype Press of J. R. Osgood & Co. The photograph was taken directly from the coins themselves, placed on the floor, the instrument being in a perpendicular position, instead of the usual horizontal.

W. S. APPLETON.

ON SOME COINS OF THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION.

A Paper read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, January 15, 1878.

BY GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

ALTHOUGH it is still undecided whether the Castellani Collection will or will not remain on this side of the Atlantic, I have thought it a duty for numismatists to take a particular notice of the coins exhibited with this collection in the Museum of Arts, since the beginning of the year. Those coins are few, and encircled as they are by such rich frames of minutely wrought gold, they only serve to illustrate the art of the jeweller in the Castellani treasures; but, although they do not form any series, they are such important monuments by themselves, that I have not hesitated to make an accurate description of the same, and have tried to render them full justice in the following catalogue.

No. 1. Seven *Ingots* of copper, weighing respectively (postal weights) 7 ounces; 7 do; 3 do; $3\frac{3}{4}$ do; $2\frac{3}{4}$ do; $2\frac{1}{2}$ do; and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce: found in the ancient town of Paestrina Latii, in a bronze "cista" among various toilet implements. These *Ingots* are known in numismatics as *aes rude*, and represent the first coinage of the Romans. Before they used these ingots as money, the Romans, like all the ancient peoples, employed the method of exchange in their commercial intercourse; but as Aristotle says, "This first and natural mode of exchange gave occasion to a second and far more refined and more artificial one. The goods necessary to man, as the instruments of comfortable subsistence, were found not to be (many of them at least) either of easy conveyance or of constant use. The best, perhaps the only markets, however, often lay at a distance. It became necessary, therefore, to think of certain commodities, easily manageable, and safely transportable, and of which the uses are so general and so numerous, as to insure the certainty of always obtaining for them the articles wanted in exchange.

"The metals, particularly iron and silver, and several others, exactly correspond to this description. They were employed, therefore, by general agreement, as the ordinary standard of value and the common measure of exchange; being themselves estimated at first *by their bulk and weight*; and afterwards *stamped*, in order to save the trouble of measuring and weighing."

Copper being the only metal that the Romans had in abundance at that period, they selected that, and made it the regulator of the value of goods. Then they circulated those rude lumps of metal, *aes rude*, whose value and weight, which was quite regular, were verified by the scales at every transaction. It is very probable that the Romans kept the use of the *aes rude*, up to the time of the royal period, 509 B. C.; for the assertion of Pliny that King Servius Tullius was the first who placed an impression on the bronze ("primus signavit aes") is not confirmed by any authority.

At the time of the beginning of the Roman Republic, the example of the Greeks was much imitated in Rome, which city, according to Cicero, "appears to have become more learned by the study of foreign literature; for it was no longer a little rivulet, flowing from Greece towards the walls of the city, but an overflowing river of Grecian science and art." Then in order to save the trouble of weighing the *aes rude*, the Romans, after the example of the Greeks, began to stamp their *ingots* with an official impression, which should be a guarantee of the correctness of the weight.

As the values of goods, used in former times, were estimated and paid for in cattle (*pecus*) and that mode of exchange was called *pecunia*, the Romans preserved the same word *pecunia* in their new mode of exchange, which replaced the old one, and placed on their new money representations of cattle, in order to commemorate the origin of the word.

The name given to the new coins was AS, which word comes from the Sanscrit AVAS, and bears the signification of totality, unity; the Romans used the word AS to designate any unity whatsoever, considered as divisible; for instance, in order to designate the unity of weights, or the pound; and in numismatics, to designate the monetary unity.

The great weight of these coins was a constant trouble in commercial transactions, and as Titus Livius says: "chariots were constantly required to carry relatively small sums. Then the Romans came to diminish the weight of the AS, but without impairing its former value." This modification helped also the liquidation of the public debt. Many reductions in the weight of the AS took place in the history of the Roman Empire; at the introduction of the silver denarius, it had the value of ten ASes, which soon rose to sixteen.

Pliny assures us that silver was not impressed with a mark until the year of the city 485, or 269 B. C. I believe that the silver coins known, bearing the name of ROMA, and struck in Campania, contradict this assertion of Pliny, and that the Roman silver coins were actually struck long before the period assigned by him. As early as the year 339 B. C., Campania was brought under the dominion of Rome; and it is difficult to believe that the practical Roman people would have waited more than two-thirds of a century before using the monetary talents of the vanquished. It is more rational to think that, at the period mentioned by Pliny, the Roman government monopolized in Rome the mintage of the coins, which were before that time struck for Rome in many cities of Magna Graecia.

No. 2. Gold coin of Philip II of Macedon. Laureated head of young Hercules to right. Rev. $\Phi\Lambda\iota\pi\pi\iota\omicron\tau$ Charioteer in a biga, the horses galloping to right; under them a serpent. The coin is encircled in a gold frame of tasteful work, with a loop for hanging it.

This very rare coin is a *double stater*, bearing the same type as the ordinary staters. Neither Mionnet or Leake describe double staters of Philip, and the only example I remember of such a coin is the one described in Rollin and Feuardent's Catalogue of Greek Coins. The work of these two coins differs entirely from that on the common money of Philip, and we may therefore consider them as essays or trial pieces; under Alexander the Great double staters were included in the official emission.

As to the type on the coins, Eckhel, Mionnet, and others, describe the head on the obverse of the gold coins of Philip, as that of Apollo; Leake remarks, and I think justly, that the head appears to be the representation of Hercules, and he adds, "the resemblance to Apollo may perhaps have had some relation to that identification of Hercules with the Sun, which prevailed in Asia in later times, and possibly as early as that of Philip." The type of the biga on the reverse, has its origin in the victories of Philip at Olympia; Plutarch tells us that "this Prince took care to have the victories of his racing chariots at the Olympian games engraved on his coins."

In relation to the small type of the serpent, placed under the horses, Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, in their Greek Catalogue, suggest that "this serpent may symbolize the fountain Dirce, and that the coins must have been struck at Thebes, Boeotia;" but the absence of the Boeotian shield on the coins leads me to reject that suggestion; I believe that the serpent must symbolize the worship of Æsculapius, and, for this reason, I conclude that the coin was struck at Tricca in Thessaly. "Tricca was the birthplace of Æsculapius, and was celebrated for its very ancient temple of that god. A college of medical priests was attached to the temple, similar to those of Epidaurus and Cos." (Strabo and Leake.) "The sons of Æsculapius, Podalirius and Machaon, led the troops of Tricca and Ithome to Troy." (Iliad.) In Greece the stater was the monetary unit of gold. The scale of its multiples and divisions was the same as that of the drachm, of which the stater had twice the weight.

Nos. 3 and 4. Large gold medallions of Honorius and Placidia. *dominus noster HONORIVS pius Felix AVGustus*. Bust of Honorius to right, wearing diadem with double row of pearls, paludamentum and cuirass: border of dots. Rev. *GLORIA ROMANORVM*. Rome facing, seated on a throne, wearing helmet, necklace, armlets and bracelets, and robed in a tunic, which leaves her breast bare; in the field, R. V.; in exergue, COMOB. Size $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches with frame. Weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. *domina Nostra CALLA PLACIDIA pia Felix AVGusta*. Bust of Placidia to right, wearing a diadem, a necklace with double row of pearls, and robed in imperial garments; the monogram of Christ is placed on her right shoulder. Rev. *SALVS REIPVBLICAE*. Placidia facing, seated on a throne; she is looking to right, and holding a globe; in the field R. V.; in exergue, COMOB. Size $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches with frame. Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

These two medallions are enclosed in a triple circle of gold, with loop, and ornamented with festoons designed with great art. The letters R. V. in the field, show that they were struck at Ravenna, where, after the sacking and burning of Rome by Alaric, 23d of August, 410, Honorius had established

his capital, and instituted an imperial mint. The letters COMOB in the exergue are placed for *Constantinae Moneta* (Arles) in order to distinguish the coinage of the West from that of the East, which was struck in Constantinople and bears CONOB.

What the use of Roman medallions was in ancient times, is a question that has not yet been answered; and it may be a long time before we know the motive of the Emperors in ordering these magnificent works of art. M. Cohen, in his "*Monnaies Imperiales*," says: "I believe that the medallions were specially struck by artists, in order to present them to personages who could help and patronize them." This suggestion may be true, and it seems to be favored somewhat by the famous petition crown of the engraver Simon, in the reign of Charles II. of England; but, on the other hand, the great quantity of silver and gold medallions of the lower Roman Empire, would serve to show an abundance of wealth among the artists of that period really incredible, if we take M. Cohen's idea. Is it not probable that many of the medallions were struck by order of the Emperor, to be presented by him to persons he honored with his favor? Not long ago we saw an account of the Emperor of Germany presenting his portrait to Mr. Washburn; why not believe that similar examples of courtesy were common in ancient times? and I need not remind you of the thousands of portraits given by kings to their subjects in the shape of snuff boxes and in other similar ways.

In the time of the Roman Empire, the possession of the effigy of the sovereign was looked upon by the people as a token of their own security,—a sort of palladium. The Emperors had accustomed their subjects to invest their images with a certain sacred character. Suetonius, in his life of Tiberius, says that "it became a capital crime for a man to beat his slave near the statue of Augustus." In the "*Digest*," *ad legem Juliani Majestatis*, it is said: "It is not committing a crime of high treason to restore the statues of the Emperor, which had become damaged by age." By these few citations, we can understand the importance that the Romans must have attached to wearing among their jewels the portraits of the Emperors; and the great number of antique coins, found pierced with a small hole or having a loop, corroborates this suggestion.

Now, if my theory that these medallions were struck by order of the Emperors is accepted as plausible, we can, without being too presumptuous, arrive at the date of probable emission for the two medals described above.

The first thing to remark, is the great similarity of the work in the frames of the two coins, and a numismatist can easily perceive that both jewels were made by the same hand, and that the general appearance of both seems to show that the work was done in the mint itself; that these frames are of mint work, is also the opinion of my learned friend, Mr. R. S. Poole of the British Museum. This peculiarity of the work, as well as its richness, shows that the two coins bear an official character, and a magnificence really royal. Let us peruse the pages of the history of Honorius and Placidia, in order to try to find out on what occasion our two gigantic coins may have been struck.

Honorius established a mint at Ravenna, where he had taken refuge. His sister Placidia, who had married King Ataulphus in 414, while his prisoner, came back to Honorius a widow in 417; soon after he married her to his general, Constantius, whose numerous victories, and the affection of whose

soldiers, impelled Honorius, as much from gratitude as from prudence, on the 8th of February, 421, to associate Constantius with him in the government, and at the same time to confer the title of "August" on Constantius and Placidia. In the same year, seven months after his elevation, Constantius dies. Soon after, Placidia falling out with Honorius, left Ravenna, and retired to the court of her nephew, Theodosius, at Constantinople, who confirmed the title of "August" which Placidia had received, and had coins struck bearing her effigy. On these coins she bears the name of Aelia Placidia; the term Aelia is a kind of surname for the Empresses of the East.

It will be seen, therefore, according to my theory of the simultaneous emission of the two coins, that they could not have been struck before the year 421, the date when Placidia received her title of "August," or later than 423, the date of the death of Honorius, when Placidia was in Constantinople, having coins struck with the name of Aelia. During that period of time, — 421 to 423, — I see nothing beside the association of Constantius in the government of the empire, to have led Honorius to order such rich medals to be prepared. I am therefore strongly of the opinion that they were struck by order of Honorius in the year 421, to be presented to his associate Constantius at the time of his elevation to power as "August."

The modern history of these medallions is, that they were found, I think, at Cologne; they then came into the possession of M. Weynaerts of Belgium; afterwards they belonged to the late Ed. Wigan of London, and at his death I acquired them, and sold the same to their present owner, Signor Alessandro Castellani.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says:—

WHAT is left of paper fractional currency must be nearly all in the South. In traveling in the Northern States this summer I hardly saw a paper quarter or half, from one month's end to another. In the South it appears again, not exclusively, but holds its own with silver. In a given time a man will receive perhaps more of it than of silver. Bankers and money dealers say that our African friends hoard silver, and hence it does not get into almost exclusive circulation (as change) as in the North, where the hard-money loving African is but a fragment of the population. If a negro, man, woman or child, has money to lay away, be it five cents or a hundred dollars, he or she prefers specie for that purpose, and they take to silver quicker than to gold, "because," as an old darkey said to me in explanation of his financial views, "it seems like so much more." The hoarding of the present silver circulation, when it is really worth less than greenbacks, strikes one as comical, yet the average colored citizen is always ready to give his paper money for silver. It really seems like so much more, you know. When in the mining regions of Pennsylvania I noticed an abundance of silver. Some of the large companies paid off with it entirely, buying it by the cart load (!) in the money centres at a slight discount and paying it to the men. One company made \$1400 a month by this performance, and met with no complaint from the men.

A COSTLY COIN.

A very large sum was given for a coin at a sale of Mr. CUFF'S, at Sotheby & Wilkinson's. — £260 was given — not for a Greek or a Roman coin, not for an Alexander or a Cæsar, an Otho or an Oliver, but for a pattern gold piece of King Charles I. of England. This highly interesting coin was intended, it is thought, for a £5 piece. It was never published. It bears the king's bust, to the left, bare-headed. Over his armor was a lace collar. Its history is curious. It was purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond of the Rev. Mr. Commeline, of St. John's College, Cambridge, a collateral descendant of Bishop Juxon, to whom it was presented by Charles I. a little before his death. The Bishop devised it by will to Mrs. Mary Gaytens, from whom it descended to her grand-daughter of the same name, who married the Rev. James Commeline, the grand-father of the Mr. Commeline from whom it was bought by Colonel Drummond. There is a still stranger story connected with it. Mr. Till, the late coin dealer, in Russell Street, Covent Garden, bought it from Mr. Drummond for £50. He then offered it to the British Museum for £80, but the Trustees refused to purchase, and it was immediately sold by Mr. Till, to the late Mr. Cuff, for £60. That the Trustees lamented the short-sightedness of their predecessors was evident from the fact that the Agent of the Museum contended for it at thrice the sum the trustees might have had it for, some twenty years before. The gentleman who gave £260 for the coin was Mr. Brown, of the publishing firm of Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

THE KEEPER OF A NUMISMATIC MUSEUM.

The best summary of the qualifications of a numismatic custodian that has met my eye is in *Rasche's Lexicon Nummorum* (*voce Numophylacii Custos*). He extracts it from the work of Liebius on the "Coins of the Goths." A free translation of this paper is as follows: —

The person, expert, learned and methodical, who would give himself wholly to the cultivation of numismatic science should not be less gifted in *genius* than in attainments. In the first place, he should keep constantly in mind what is generally required to make a perfect collection of numismatic monuments, as from this he will derive his chief praise and honor, and attain to merited pre-eminence among his fellows. And while he has all his treasures so arranged in order that he knows how to separate the rarer from the more common, the singular from the familiar, the spurious from the genuine, he must be able at the same time promptly to trace out the rusted connections of the letters, elucidate the hidden significance of the symbols, shed light upon obscure things and inspire faith in things otherwise unknown and uncertain, also to lend a popularity to matters popularly neglected. Besides this, he must be a person who has seen, and carefully studied, the renowned coin-museums in the cultivated kingdoms and provinces of Europe. Finally he must strive after grace and facility in description of the treasures he has fallen upon, or, as may sometimes be necessary, must *desire* that ability, that nothing may be found wanting in him.

MASONIC MEDALS.

(Continued from Volume XII. p. 70.)

CCXLI. Obverse, The square and compasses extended; the points of the latter touching the ends of the square, and enclosing a radiant triangle, bearing the letter G. Legend, LOGE DE SAINT CLAUDE DE LA PAIX SINCERE [Lodge of St. Claude of Sincere Peace.] Reverse, A circular temple, with dome surmounted by a star; in its front an open door, on the left side of which B.: and on the right J.: Legend, ORIENT DE PARIS. Bronze. Size 15. This Medal, which is not mentioned by Merzdorf, is given by Tresor Numismatique* under date of December 31, 1812.

CCXLII. Obverse, Two Ionic pillars on the left, the one near the edge having J on its shaft, and the other B: on the right of the pillars are a hewn stone, or perfect ashlar, (?) an acacia tree, and a pyramid. In exergue, a trowel, on which is 5807. Legend, □ DE S^r MICHEL OR.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A dragon having three heads; above is the radiant triangle, from which lightning darts upon the dragon. In exergue, the square and compasses, very small, and on the left, just above, ADAM. F. Legend, DISPERSIT SUPERBOS. [He has scattered the proud.]† Silver. Size 19.

CCXLIII. Obverse, The square and compasses surrounded by a wreath of acacia, which is tied at the bottom by a twisted cord, or cable tow: within the square and compasses, J.: E.: Legend, LOGE.: JÉRUSALEM ECOSSAISE above, and • N^o 99 • below. Reverse, Legend, SOLIDARITÉ FRATERNITÉ • around the inscription JETON DE PRÉSENCE, which is in three lines. Copper. Size 15. This is a member's jewel of the Scottish Lodge Jerusalem.‡

CCXLIV. Obverse, An acacia bush, on the branches of which are the letters B and J: near it on the left is a triangle, and on the right a gavel. Legend, POUR LES MAÇONS IL EST TOUJOURS FLEURI [For Masons it is always flourishing.] Reverse, A star, in the centre of which is a trowel with the letter G, and on which are lying the square and compasses. Legend above, L.: ECOSSAISE DE JÉRUSALEM and below, O.: DE PARIS 1817 [Scottish Lodge of Jerusalem, &c.] I take this description from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size or metal.

CCXLV. Obverse, A beehive on a low platform and surrounded by swarming bees, below which are two olive branches crossed. Legend, CONSTITUEE A L'O.: DE PARIS A LA DATE DU IX JOUR DU XI MOIS 5810 ★ [Constituted in the Orient of Paris on the 9th day of January, 1811.] Reverse, Inscription in three lines in the field LE F.: (blank for a name) MEMBRE DE LA L.: LA RUCHE — [Brother member of the Lodge "the Hive."] Legend, IGNAVUM. FUCOS. PECUS. A. PRAESEPIBUS. ARCENT. ★ [literally, They drive the drones, a slothful herd, from the hive.] This is a member's jewel.§ Bronze. Size 15.

CCXLVI. Obverse, Two men embracing each other in the foreground, and in the background, on an elevation, a temple of seven steps; on its pediment the radiant letter G; on either side are trees. Above on the right the sun, and on the left the moon. Legend, L.: DE L'UNION PARFAITE DE LA

* See Tresor Numis. Napoleon, pl. 54, fig. 3.

† This Lodge was installed October 24, 1807. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Nap. pl. 24, fig. 3.

‡ In Mr. Carson's collection, and not mentioned by Merzdorf. I suppose this Lodge was in the Orient of Paris.

§ This is engraved in Tresor Num. Nap. pl. 49, fig. 2.

PFRSEVERANCE [Lodge of Perfect Union of Perseverance; an error of F for E in the die.] Below, LAMBERT F. in small letters. Reverse, A shield, bearing a radiant sun, and surmounted by an Eastern crown; the foot of the shield rests in the angle of a square; below the square are two crossed gavels: the ends of a ribbon hang on each side from the upper corners of the shield: upon the ribbon on the left 19 MARS and on the right 1813 Legend, O Δ DE PARIS LE 17^{EM} JOUR DU 9^{EM} MOIS 1806. [Orient of Paris, November 17, 1806.] The date first mentioned, March 19, 1813, is doubtless that of the Medal, and the second that of the foundation of the Lodge.* Bronze. Size 25.

There is a Medal or jeton mentioned by Merzdorf, of the Lodge L'Union Parfaite de la Perséverance de Sainte Cecile et de Sainte Genevieve, as alluded to in the "Proceedings at the Winter Festival, 1829," which he believes to be the same with this.

CCXLVII. Obverse, a five-pointed radiant star, surrounded with sprigs of acacia. Legend above, TRINOSOPHES DE BERCY. Reverse, Noah's ark, on the gable of which is a dove with an olive branch in its beak. Legend, above, NOE DE ATEURS MIRADA and below, $\triangleright \square \square \square \square \square$ Struck like a coin.† Brass, octagonal. Size 15.

CCXLVIII. Obverse, As XXXI. Reverse, A small level, below which the inscription in eleven lines, LE 30 AV¹² 1871 LA PLUS G^{RE} RÉUNION MAÇONNIQUE CONNUE JUSQU'A CE JOUR A EUE LIEU DANS LA COUR DU LOUVRE A PARIS PRES DE 10,000 F.¹² M.¹² DES 3 RITES VIENNENT PROTESTER CONTRE LA GUERRE CIVILE [April 30, 1871, the grandest Masonic assemblage known to that day took place in the Court of the Louvre at Paris, when 10,000 Freemasons of the three rites came to protest against the civil war:] two clasped hands, very small, at the bottom. Lead,‡ bronzed. Size 29.

CCXLIX. Obverse, A radiant sun. Legend, HINC HARMONIA MUNDI [Hence the harmony of the world.] Reverse, St. John with the lamb. Legend, CARITAS NOS VOCAT [Charity calls us.] This Medal was struck by the Lodge "St. Jean du Desert," of Valenciennes, founded in 1735, and which afterwards (at a date not later than 1842) united with the Lodge "La Parfaite Union.§ Silver.

CCL. Obverse, Two female figures standing, and clasping hands. Legend, LOGE DE LA PARFAITE VNION A L'ORIENT DE VALENCIENNES. In exergue, as a mint-mark (?) a lion rampant. Reverse, The square and compasses, within which is a radiant triangle, bearing the Hebrew tetragrammaton. Legend, CONSTANTIA MERUERE LUMEN * [By constancy they have merited light.] Bronze. Size 16.||

CCLI. Obverse, A group of Masonic implements, secured by a ribbon

* This is engraved in *Tresor Num. Nap.* pl. 57, fig. 6.

† This Medal was struck by the Paris Lodge Les Trinosophes de Bercy. Findel, *History of Freemasonry*, p. 571, says there were three Lodges in France in 1820 calling themselves Trinosophists, one of which was "the most highly esteemed and considerable of the Lodges under the Grand Orient." There is a Lodge now on the Calendrier of the Grand Orient bearing this name, which was founded November 28, 1846, by which I suppose this Medal was struck, and which may be the successor of one of those. I cannot decypher the legend. The characters are said to mean *verite*, truth, but do not correspond to those letters in the quadrate cypher as used on XXVII and others, being *veretec*, possibly a blunder of the die cutter. My description is from a Medal in Mr. Carson's collection.

‡ This Medal is one of several struck by the Freemasons of Paris in the reign of the Commune, 1871. See XXXI, CL, CLI. I have one which is apparently a cast from an original, but the reverse is much sharper than casts usually are. There is a Medal with same obverse, and different reverse, not Masonic, struck in honor of Rocherau of New Orleans, who sent 200,000 francs to the relief of the French wounded in 1871. Lead bronzed. Size 28.

§ The description I copy from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size or date, but places it before one of 1784, as if struck earlier.

|| This is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Nap.* pl. 56, fig. 3, where the date is said to be probably 1812. See XXII for another Medal of this Lodge.

on which are the letters F. S. B [Force, Sagesse, Beaute, or Strength, wisdom and beauty.] Legend, LABORIS ASSIDVI PRÆMIUM [The reward of devoted labor.] In exergue, in three lines, DE LA PARFAITE UNION A L'O. DE VALENCIENNES. [Lodge of Perfect Union, &c.] Reverse, A landscape illuminated by the radiant triangle above. Legend, CONSTANTIA. MERUERE. LUMEN. In exergue, V. M. DCC LXXXIV. Silver.*

CCLII. Obverse, The imperial eagle of France with drooping wings, in a triangle, on the apex of which is a star in a wreath : around is a garland of flowers entwined with olive and laurel branches. Legend, L. IMPERIALE DES FRANCS CHEVALIERS [Imperial Lodge of Free Chevaliers.] Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, within which is the Hebrew letter jod over a dart : above the circle is an imperial crown. Legend, DIEU L'EMPEREUR LES DAMES [God, the emperor, the ladies.] Bronze. Size 17. Struck in Paris,† probably about 1810.

CCLIII. Obverse, Two pillars having the letters J and B standing on a platform, approached by several steps ; between them is a beehive, surrounded by swarming bees, above which is a group of Masonic emblems interlaced — the square, compasses, plummet, twenty-four inch gauge, sword and acacia, — and irradiated by a triangle bearing the Hebrew tetragrammaton, over which and entwined around the pillars is a cable tow. In exergue, PINGRET. F. Reverse, A wreath of olive, in which is the inscription in five lines, □ DE SAINT LOUIS DE FRANCE O. DE PARIS 1816 Legend, BIENFAISANCE. TOLÉRANCE. ÉGALITÉ. UNION. [Benevolence, toleration, equality, union.] Bronze, octagonal. Size 19 between opposite sides.‡

CCLIV. Obverse, Similar to reverse of CXCVIII, but the objects are differently grouped : the club, cross, and bust of Minerva are on the left of an altar with three steps ; on the foot of the bust HART FECIT in two lines and very small letters, and in the back-ground is a beehive with bees ; on the right of the altar are the anchor, mirror and pelican, and in the back-ground an acacia bush is growing : on the lowest step on the right is a roll, with a seal hanging from it, and on the left a chisel : in front of the altar is the Bible ; on the altar a cushion and sword, its hilt to the left, and above, the star with rays, as on CXCVIII. Legend, LOGE DES AMIS RÉUNIS. [Lodge of Associated Friends.] In exergue in two lines, OR. DE LILLE (NORD) Reverse, Near the top are three laurel wreaths interlaced, through which a ribbon is passed, a long loop hanging from the centre wreath : on the ribbon, DÉVOUEMENT COURAGE HUMANITÉ [Devotion, courage, humanity.] The field below is blank for a name. Copper, silver plated. Size 31.

CCLV. Obverse, Naked bust to the left, of Palaprat, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar in France, under which, in two curving lines, very small, COQUARDON ★ CH. DU T. 1820. [Chevalier du Temple.] Legend, over the bust in the Templar cypher, § ★ BERNARDUS = RAY-

* I take the description from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size. The date, 1784, is probably that of the formation of the Lodge, and not that of the Medal, which seems to have been intended for initiates.

† This is engraved in *Tresor Numis.* Napoleon, plate 47, figure 12, which gives the probable date mentioned.

‡ Mr. Carson has one of these Medals. Merzdorf gives the name of the die cutter as Pingret, which is probably an error for Pingret, the artist who made the dies for the Franklin Medal, LIX.

§ The Templar cypher is formed from the Templar cross, as shown on the reverse of the following number, (CCLVI.) and the last three letters are < ∇ < signifying B E B ; of these the first and last should probably each have a dot in their centres, which would make them P. Merzdorf gives the interpretation of the abbreviations Dei gratia hierosolymit. fratrum sanctorum summus magister (et) pontifex et patriarcha. I judge the character which he reads H to be plainly E, and interpret them Dei gratia et fratrum, &c., that is, "Bernard Raymond, by the grace of

MUNDUS D. G. E. FF. SS. S. M. E. P. E. P. ★ and below the bust, completing the circle, in the same cypher, FABRÉ=PALAPRAT. Reverse, A shield, bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, argent a cross patee gules; 2 and 3, the arms of Palaprat, azure, a bend sinister or, over all a pale gules, on which in fess point the cross of the Legion of Honor; on a chief ermine, a serpent entwined on a staff. Over the shield a crown and mitre combined; on the crown, between the points of the mitre, which bend together at the top, is a mound, from which rises a spear-point with two pennons, v. d. on the left one, and s. a. on the right. [Vive Dieu Saint Amour. Live the God of holy love!] From the crown hangs an ermine fillet or stole, the ends which appear on each side of the shield having Teutonic crosses (the cross potent). Legend, in the same cypher, on the right of the shield, PRO DEO and on the left, ET PATRIA. [For God and our country.] Below, in Roman letters, ★ AN. 686=1804 EL. ★ Silver and bronze. Size 23.

CCLVI. Obverse, Bust of Palaprat, similar to CCLV, but smaller; below it in two lines, curving to conform to the edge of the bust, ✚ F. COQUARDON. 1821-. [Frere (?) Coquardon.] Legend, in the Templar cypher, ★ BGRN=RAYM, D. G. E. FF. SS. S. M. E. B. S. P. ★ above the bust, and below, completing the circle, ★ FABRÉ PALAPRAT. Reverse, On the Templar cross, argent, a cross patee gules. Legend, in cypher, PRO DEO ET PATRIA. over the cross, and below it v. d. s. a. Bronze. Size 19. Struck like a coin. Rare. This and the preceding were doubtless struck at Paris. An engraving of these two Palaprat Medals will be given in the July number.

CCLVII. Obverse, The two pillars, surmounted by globes, on a mosaic pavement: between them the extended compasses, the points resting on the arc of a circle extending over ninety degrees; under the joint of the compasses is the sun, and below that a square, the angle towards the top, enclosing a circle inscribed with a radiant triangle bearing the letter G. Below this an open book, a gavel, ashlar and other emblems; between the arc and the pavement is a coffin and a scroll on which a name is engraved. A ribbon from the joint of the compasses is entwined about the tops of the pillars, above which at the top is the All-seeing eye, and suspended to the ribbon below are the plumb and level. This appears to have been struck in a die and the field then removed, so that the reverse is like the obverse, the objects being relatively changed in position. It was doubtless a member's jewel of some English Lodge, probably of the last century, and similar to VI, LXI, and others. Silver. This is not mentioned by Merzdorf. Size 32 by 22.

CLVIII. Obverse, A female figure surrounded by three children, seated on a cross and anchor, crossed, representing faith, hope and charity. In

God and of the holy brethren, Grand Master, (and) pontiff and patriarch." Bernard Raymund was the name assumed by Fabre Palaprat as Grand Master of Templars on the revival or introduction of the Order into French Masonry. He was a physician of distinction, and filled the position of Grand Master from November 4, 1804, to February 18, 1838, when he died; the date on the reverse, AN 686=1804, E.L. signifies the year of the Order, corresponding to 1804, when he was elected. The Order of "New" or "Modern" Templars united, January 13, 1841, in electing Sir Sidney Smith Grand Master, who subsequently assumed the title of Regent of the Order. Dr. Rebold, from whose "General History of Freemasonry" we take these data, says that "in 1843 no trace of the Order could be found

in France." (American translation, page 226.) There are many Masonic historians who consider this organization to have been the mother of American Knight Templar Masonry, which seems somewhat doubtful, but if true, gives this Medal peculiar interest. The arms are said to be those of Palaprat on the authority of Merzdorf.

* There appear to be three errors in this cypher; one being the use of Δ or G for ∇ or E, the second letter in the cypher, (BGRN for BERN) and the letters next before the last being plainly < B ∇ S when they should have been < P ∇ E. The signification of the letters would then be the same with those on the preceding Medal as far as they correspond. My description is from an impression in Mr. Carson's collection.

exergue, on the left, very small, MOSSOP. F. Reverse, The square and compasses, crossed, enclosing a triangle on which is the letter G: to the lower angle of the square is suspended an interlaced double triangle forming a six-pointed star: above is the radiant All-seeing eye. Elliptical; a loop for a ring was attached to the planchet on some, if not all. Bronze. Size 33 by 40.* An engraving of this Medal will be given in the July number.

CLIX. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing, of the Duke of Sussex, wearing the collar and jewel of a Grand Master, and a star on his left breast. Legend, H. R. H. FRED^d DUKE OF SUSSEX M. W. G. M. Reverse, The front of a building, with pillars; in the pediment the square and compasses in a radiant triangle, and on its top three small female figures, one on the left with a cross, another on the right with an anchor, and the third in the centre with children near her, representing faith, hope and charity. Legend, FREE MASON'S HALL. A. L. 5817. above, and DEDICATED SEP^r 23 1819 in two lines below. White metal and probably others. Size 24. Usually pierced for a ring.†

CCLX. Obverse, Bust, facing, of the Duke of Sussex, with the Grand Master's regalia. Legend, H. R. H. P. AUG. FREDERICK DUKE OF SUSSEX. K. G. &c. Reverse, The square and compasses on a wreath of immortelles, within which the inscription in five lines, BORN JAN. 27, 1773 MAR. APR. 4. 1793 DIED APR. 21. 1843 AGED 70 YEARS. Bronze and white metal. Size 26.

CCLXI. Obverse, Bust in profile to the left, of the Duke of Sussex, wearing a skull cap, the tassel falling behind. Legend, H. R. H. AUG. FRED. DUKE OF SUSSEX, G. M. Near the edge at the bottom, in very small letters, ENGRAVED BY W. J. TAYLOR FROM A MODEL BY H. WEIGALL. Reverse, A shield bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, Three lions passant gardant: 2, in a double tressure, flory and counter-flory, a lion rampant: 3, a harp: (the colors are not indicated:) a garter, bearing the motto HONI SOI L Y PENSE surrounds the shield, which is surmounted by a ducal coronet, concealing the letters wanting from the motto. This is surrounded by the collar of a Grand Master, (alternate links of stars and cyphers G. L.) to which is suspended the jewel—the compasses extended on an arc and enclosing a triangle. From the jewel on the right extends an olive branch, and on the left an ear of wheat. Legend in two circles; the outer circle, NEAR TO THE THRONE BUT NEARER TO HIS FELLOW MAN. The inner circle has in smaller letters, BORN JAN. 27. 1773. DIED APRIL 21. 1843. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 26.‡

CCLXII. Obverse, Accolated busts to right of George, Prince of Wales, and William, Duke of Clarence: the former wearing a collar with the square, and the latter, one with two interlaced triangles, forming a star of six points; in the field, on the left, the radiant letter G, and on the right, the triple tau, also in rays. Legend, GEO: A: F: P: WALL: G: M: GULI: H: D: CLARENT: G: P: O. Below§ the busts, HANCOCK. Reverse, Two oval tablets side by side; in that on the left, an unfinished arch supported by two pillars, the rays of the meridian sun darting through the space where the keystone should

* This is an English Medal, but I have not ascertained its date, or by what body it was struck. Our engraving is from a fine specimen in Mr. Carson's collection. Unknown to Merzdorf.

† From Mr. Carson's collection. This also was unknown to Merzdorf.

‡ I am indebted to Mr. Proskey for a rubbing in foil of this Medal, which is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

§ I read the abbreviations translated from the Latin, as signifying George Augustus Frederic, Prince of Wales, Grand Master: William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Grand Principal of the Order. (The three officers at the head of a Royal Arch Chapter in England are styled Principals.) The first-named was afterwards George the Fourth, and the other (his brother) William the Fourth of England. The letters after the name in the exergue (reverse) I take to mean "Past Master Lodge No. 38."

be, and falling on an altar of three steps; on the front of the altar is a six-pointed star, and on its top a triangle; above are three crowns; on the right, leaning against the pillar, is a rod entwined with a serpent, and on the left a long staff, with a banner or curtain; on the left of the left pillar is a trowel, and on the right of the other a dagger; the altar stands on a mosaic pavement; on the steps in front of the pavement are a spade, bar, pick, and cord. In the other tablet are three pillars, the centre one having G on its capital and a square hanging in front; the right has a level in front, and B on its base; the left has a plumb and J on the base; the capital of each side pillar is surmounted by a globe; between the pillars is a mosaic pavement, with the rough and perfect ashlar in the foreground, and a trestle board in the centre: three steps, on which are lying the Bible, square and compasses approach the pavement, in front of which is a coffin and the emblems of mortality: over the centre pillar is a cluster of seven stars, and above, the All-seeing eye in clouds; on the left of this pillar, three small burning tapers, adorned with the plumb, square and level; below them is a five-pointed star, and above them the radiant sun; on the right of this pillar a ladder of three steps, below which is the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, and above which the crescent moon: on the right of the right pillar, a sprig of acacia, and on the left of the left, an apron (?) Between the two tablets, above, are the coronet and three feathers of the Prince of Wales, and below, on a square, the arms, crest, and supporters (beavers) of the Grand Lodge of "Modern" Masons, so called, as described under obverse of LXII. In exergue, W. HOLLINS · P · M · L · N · 38 · M.D.CCC.II in two lines. Legend, in very small letters, IN · PRINCIPIO. ERAT. SERMO. ET. SERMO. ILLE. ERAT. APUD. DEUM. ERATQUE. ILLE. SERMO. DEUS: ET. LUX. ISTA. IN. TENEBRIS. LUCIT. ET. TENEBRAE. EAM. NON. COMPREHENDERUNT. [In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God: and the light shineth in darkness, but the darkness comprehended it not.] At the bottom outside the legend, KEMPSON ET KINDON F. Bronze, white metal, and probably others. Size 27. This very elaborate Medal, one of the finest I have seen of English Masonics, is said by Merzdorf to have been struck in 1802 on the occasion of the union of the two rites (Royal Arch Masonry with the "Blue" Lodge degrees,) in England.* The arrangement of the emblems in the tablet on the right is very similar to that on XXXVII, and other Medals of recent origin, hereafter to be described.

CCLXIII. Obverse, A crown within a radiated circle; at the bottom are sprigs of leaves. Legend, :LOYAL * BRITONS * LODGE :. Reverse, The crest of the Prince of Wales. Legend, HALFPENNY PAYABLE. AT. DUBLIN. CORK. OR. LIMERICK. 1795. Edge plain. Copper. Size 18.† I suppose this to have been struck by an Irish Lodge, and used as a token.

CCLXIV. Obverse, Bust of Washington, in uniform, to left. Legend, G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. 1797. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement are the two

* The Royal Arch Degree was recognized by the English Grand Lodge after the union in 1813, and the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge made *ex officio* "Grand Principal Z." The rite may have been recognized, as Merzdorf says, before the union, by the "Moderns," but I have not as yet been able to verify that statement. My description is from a foil rubbing, kindly furnished me by Mr. Proskey of New York.

† This is mentioned by Batty, "Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, &c.," 3684a, and he refers to Conder, p. 273, No. 92. Mr. Batty mentions a token, No. 3335, the edge of which reads MASONIC. I. SCRIBLEY FECIT. There is nothing Masonic on the token except these words, and the piece is classified by Batty under Glasgow issues, having the arms of that city on its obverse.

pillars surmounted by globes; over the one on the right is the sun, and over the other the moon and stars; at the top is the radiant All-seeing eye above the letter G, below which are the square and compasses and three burning tapers; on the right of the pillars a level and open book, and on the left a plumb and gavel; a trowel lies on the pavement. Legend, AMOR. HONOR. ET. JUSTITIA. > G. W. G. G. M. < [Love, honor and justice.]* A rope border surrounds both obverse and reverse. Brass. Size 22.

CCLXV. Obverse, Bust of Washington in uniform to left, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. Legend, HE IS IN GLORY. THE WORLD IN TEARS. Reverse, Inscription in four concentric circles, B. FEB. 11. 1732. GEN. AM. ARMIES. 1775 | RE. 1786. PRES. U. S. AM. '89. R. '96. | GEN. ARM. U. S. AM. 98. | OB. D. 15. 99. At the base a skull and cross bones.† Silver. Size 18½. Rare.

CCLXVI. Obverse, A circle, size 19, containing bust of Washington to right, with GEORGE on the left and WASHINGTON on the right; below in small letters, G. H. L.: outside this circle, at the top, an eagle with extended wings having a long ribbon in his beak, on which at the right, TALEM FERENT NULLUM and on the left, SECLA FUTURA VIRUM [Future ages will not produce such another:] about the ribbon are forty-five stars: at the bottom a trophy of flags, cannon, muskets, balls, &c., on which is the shield of the United States. Reverse, A mosaic pavement, approached by three steps; on the right is a Doric pillar, surmounted by the celestial globe; suspended upon its shaft is a level: on the left, an Ionic pillar, bearing the terrestrial globe and a plumb, and in the centre, a Corinthian pillar, a square hanging on its shaft, the letter G, surmounted by a cluster of seven stars over its capital, above which the All-seeing eye darts its rays through clouds; on the left of the stars is the sun, and on the right the moon; below the sun and between the pillars, are three burning tapers and a five-pointed star; below the moon, a ladder of three rounds, and the forty-seventh problem: on the steps in front, the Bible, square and compasses, and in the foreground a coffin bearing the skull and bones. Two crossed palm branches surround these devices, outside of which is an ornamental band bearing the legend, NON NOBIS SOLUM, SED TOTO MUNDO NATI [To one born not for us alone but for the whole world.] At the bottom, between the stems of the palm branches, MDCCCLIX. Borders reeded. Bronze and white metal. Size 32.‡ There are some slight variations in the size of the planchets on which this Medal was struck, and also in the borders.

CCLXVII. Obverse, Bust of Washington to left, around it a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom, and at top a five-pointed radiant star. Legend, inside the wreath, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS

* An engraving of the reverse of this Medal was printed in Vol. X. No. 4. In the next number we shall give an engraving of the obverse and the corrected reverse. Some comments on this Medal will be found in a note page 31, Vol. 4.

† I have included this well known Funeral Medal of Washington among Masonics, with some hesitation, as the only Masonic emblem upon it is the skull, &c. I have been informed by Mr. John McClellan the G. T. of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, that it is supposed to have been struck for, and was generally worn in the Masonic funeral procession, attended by sixteen hundred brethren, in Boston, February 11, 1800, a full description of which will be found in Heard's "History of Columbian

Lodge," pp. 258-263; Mr. McClellan has in his possession one of these Medals, in which is still remaining the blue ribbon by which it was worn on that day. Another equally well known Medal with the same obverse, but with reverse an urn, &c., (Appleton, Washington Medals, LX) was worn at the civic funeral procession eleven days later.

‡ It will be seen, on comparison, how very closely the emblems on this Medal follow those in one of the tablets on the reverse of CCLXII. The design in the Trestle-board which suggested this, undoubtedly came from that source, and it is an interesting fact that Mr. Lovett who made these dies, writes me that he has never seen the English Medal.

OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. with the square and compasses at the bottom. In an inner semicircle below the bust, BORN FEB. 22. 1732—DIED DEC. 14. 1799. In very small letters under the bust, on the left, R. LAUBENHEIMER. and on the right edge of the bust, R. L. Outside the wreath at the bottom, PATENTED JUNE 8. 1875. Reverse, View of George and his hatchet, the cut tree on the right and his father on the left; trees and a fence in the background. Legend above, MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRÆVALEBIT [Truth is great and will prevail: motto of the Red Cross degree.] Below the legend a wreath of oak and olive, enclosing a monogram of G. W. and an eye. In exergue, curving, "I CAN NOT TELL A LIE." The date 1876 at bottom. Silver, bronze, brass and white metal. Size 32.

There are dies almost exactly like the above, from which impressions have been struck in cherry wood, size 40; but as I do not consider that impressions in *wood* are properly classed as Medals, I do not include them in this list.

CCLXVIII. Obverse, Bust of Washington to left: under the bust WASHINGTON and two crossed palm branches, which extend nearly half way up the sides of the Medal: over that on the left 1776 and over the other, 1876; at the top are twelve five-pointed stars. Legend, in two lines, (the first nearly a semicircle, and the second extending nearly round the bust,) 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Reverse, As reverse of XXXVII, and very similar to CCLXVI. The dies were by Lovett of New York, and that of the obverse cracked after a few had been struck. Silver, brass and copper. Size 20. Extremely rare.*

CCLXIX. Obverse, Bust of Washington to right, under which in very small letters, MERRIAM. Legend, above, GEORGE WASHINGTON. and below, filling out the circle, BORN FEBRUARY 22. 1732. Reverse, View of the Masonic Temple, Boston, as on obverse of XXI. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 19. This Medal is very rare, less than thirty in all having been struck.†

CCLXX. Obverse, Bust of Washington to right; under it, very small, G. H. L. Legend on the left, GEORGE and on the right, WASHINGTON. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G, and surrounded by a circle. Legend, INIT^O IN FREDERICKSBURGH LODGE, MD. NOV. 4. 1752. Silver, copper and brass. Size 18. Only ten sets have been struck, on account of the error of the State, MD. for Virginia, and the reverse die has been, or is about to be, destroyed.

CCLXXI. Obverse, As obverse of CCLXX. Reverse, The square, compasses, and letter G, but no circle. Legend, INIT^O IN FREDERICKSBURGH LODGE NO. 4 VIRGINIA and, in a curving line under the square, NOV. 4. 1752. Only ten were struck in silver, and twenty-five each in brass and copper, when the die of the reverse broke, and the Medal is consequently extremely rare. Size 18. The dies of this and the preceding Medal were by G. H. Lovett, of New York.

CCLXXII. Obverse, Naked bust of Washington to right, by Soley. Reverse, The Bible, on which are the square and compasses, enclosing the letter G. No legends. Silver, nickel, copper, gilt, brass and white metal. Size 12.

* I have been informed that only ten sets were struck. The obverse was used with a reverse not Masonic as a Centennial Medal.

† The name on the curbstone is WEEDEN, not *Wurden* as given under XXI.

CCLXXIII. Obverse, Naked bust of Washington to right, by Paquet. Reverse, As reverse of CCLXXII. Silver, nickel, copper, gilt, brass and white metal.* Size 12.

CCLXXIV. Obverse, Clothed bust of Washington to right, by Paquet. Reverse, As reverse of CCLXXII. Silver, nickel, copper, gilt, brass and white metal. Size 12.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

AN INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF GREENBACKS.

TEXTS of Scripture have often been inscribed on coins. One of the most remarkable is on a copper coin issued by the Papal Government, on which are the words, *Væ vobis divitibus*—"Woe to you who are rich!" When the greenbacks were first issued by the United States, Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, consulted, among others, the president of one of the Philadelphia banks in regard to placing some motto upon them—such, for example, as has since been impressed upon the five-cent pieces—"In God we trust." After mentioning several scriptural texts that had occurred to him, the Secretary asked our banker's opinion. "Perhaps," was the reply, "the most appropriate would be, 'Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee!'" The project was abandoned.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NUMISMATICS.

PROBABLY all persons, except such students as are hardly found in this country, would be startled to know the number of books relating to numismatics. The exact number I shall not attempt even to guess, but the facts soon to be mentioned will give some idea. So many works on the study had already been printed, that in 1664 Philip Labbe wrote a "*Bibliotheca Nummaria*," of which several editions appeared. I have two, published at Leyden in 1682 and 1695. The arrangement is most curiously inconvenient, and badly adapted for reference. The authors are placed alphabetically according to their first names, which I remember to have seen only in two other works, a Portuguese Bibliography, and the Corwin Genealogy. In 1693, B. G. Struve wrote a "*Bibliotheca Numismatum Antiquorum*," which I have not seen, but I own a copy of the "*Bibliotheca Nummaria*," published in 1719, by Anselm Banduri. Of this volume I propose to give a full account in another communication. In 1729, F. E. Bruckmann prepared a "*Bibliotheca Numismatica*," which I have not seen, but I have a copy of the "*Bibliotheca Numismatica*," published in 1760 by J. C. Hirsch. These were the principal, but not the only works of the kind printed before 1801, when J. G. Lips produced his "*Bibliotheca Nummaria, sive Catalogus Auctorum, qui usque ad finem seculi XVIII de re monetaria aut numis scripserunt*." In continuation of this, J. Leitzmann published in 1867 his "*Verzeichniss sammtlicher in dem Zeitraume 1800 bis 1866 erschienenen Schriften uber Munzkunde*."

* This and the preceding closely resemble each other, but the busts have slight differences, readily noticed on comparison; the nose on that by Soley is sharper than the other, and the bust is a little smaller; there is also a difference in the border of the obverse, the lines of which in

the Soley die radiate from the centre, while those on the Paquet die run obliquely. The reverses are from the same die. These three Medals are said to have been struck by Diehl & Co., Philadelphia, in 1877.

piece that deviated from the standard. In the whole history of the Government, only two or three pieces were found to vary from the standard weight—neither of them coined at this Mint. The Weighing Committee found all the coins far within the standard weight. The extreme variation above or below the standard which is allowed by law is a grain for double-eagles and eagles, half a grain for other gold coins, and three grains for silver.

The test showed an extreme variation in Philadelphia coinage of 7-32 light up to standard in double-eagles, and 1-32 either way in eagles; in the trade dollar, 3-10 light to 8-10 heavy, and in dimes, 2-10 light to 8-10 heavy. The results of weighing in masses were even more satisfactory, the extreme being .0024 of an ounce in \$50. In assaying, the Philadelphia and Carson double-eagles were found to be absolutely perfect, and the mean variation only 3-10 of the 2-1000 allowed. The test was one of the most satisfactory on record.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :

PLEASE allow me to respectfully correct the statement as to No. CX of "Centennial Medals, (page 73 of the January number,) namely, that it is "very rare," and that only fifteen are said to have been struck. Whoever foisted that story on your contributor, either did it with malice prepense, or was ridiculously ignorant of the well known fact that this medal was struck in quantities at the United States Mint, from Nevada silver ore, crushed at the mill on the Centennial grounds, and sold to any visitor at the same. The official report of the Nevada Commissioners states that two thousand five hundred and twenty-four medals* were struck at the Mint, "of which fifty-six were presented to various persons at the Exhibition, and the remainder sold." I believe this latter statement, however, to be not strictly correct, as I am informed that quite a number were left over and remelted. The report, however, states that a sum total of \$4,601.86 was received from their sale, and I know of various individuals who purchased them, both at the exhibition and since; one gentleman alone took ten.

It is a fact that the medal is rarely met with, I believe, among dealers and collectors, but there are doubtless many scattered over the country as pocket pieces, kept by our country cousins as mementoes of their visit to the Centennial. The dies were made by Mr. William Barber of the Mint, at a cost of two hundred dollars, and a printed certification as to the genuineness of the medals, (being of Nevada ore, &c.,) was published over the signature of Mr. A. L. Snowden.

I would just remark here, that it is a matter of regret there were so few special medals of such decided interest as this, struck and for sale at the exhibition. There were any quantity of the various medals with views of the building, gotten up outside, all of them handsomer indeed, (the Nevada design is somewhat laughable,) but you could buy them all over Philadelphia long before the Exhibition began. One of the very attractions of this medal is its source and association, and I looked with a disappointed longing through the buildings for others of like interest.

I. F. WOOD.

MORE ENDURING THAN MARBLE.—The old coins reckoned for money are more enduring than marble, and more accurate than the ancient monuments; for they were struck by authority of the magistrates after mature deliberation, so that all things diligently laid out upon them were perspicuous and clear, that they should not contain anything obscure or doubtful. For all that, they are sometimes esteemed less than ancient monuments. Two coins struck exactly alike rarely occur, and nothing was stamped upon them without a purpose.

* This number was struck in three several lots, at three different times, showing that there must have been a sale of at least 1350. (the first lot struck,) and a consequent demand of the Oliver Twist kind.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Dr. Green and Mr. Crosby were appointed a committee to nominate at the annual meeting officers for the next year. Mr. Davenport was appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts. The Secretary showed a selection of twelve ancient coins of Sicily, soon to be illustrated in the *Journal of Numismatics*. After which the Society adjourned.

January 4, 1878. The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted. The committee appointed to nominate officers for the present year, reported the former board for re-election; their report was accepted, and the officers named were declared to be elected for 1878. Mr. Holland showed a collection of twenty-one medals relating to the war with Mexico, including several of Generals Taylor and Scott, the medal given by the State of Louisiana, that of the Palmetto Regiment, that given to the Charleston Company, that given to the New York Regiment, that of Col. Duncan, and that of Lieut. Col. Bliss. The President showed a parcel of medals, coins and tokens belonging to Mr. J. N. T. Levick of New York, in which were many rare pieces, as a very fine half-dime of 1802, threepence of Standish Barry, five varieties of Wolfe, Spies and Clark, rev. Jackson, Ricketts's Circus in silver and copper, Washington Market Chowder Club, several California private issues, and a number of rare private tokens of New Orleans and other places. The Society then adjourned.

February 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Thomas Warner of Cohocton, N. Y., of two varieties of a medal of the Old Round House, Leroy, N. Y. The Secretary announced a donation from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, of his medal of Washington; rev. the unfinished monument; in brass, of which very few were struck. The thanks of the Society were voted for both of these. Adjourned.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A MEETING was held November 20, 1877, at Mott Memorial Hall, Prof. Anthon presiding. The executive committee recommended the election of seven corresponding members, and announced a gift from Mr. John Davidson of London, of "Souvenirs Numismatique de la Revolution," for which thanks were voted. The Curator reported a donation from Prof. Anthon of a Dollar of Gustavus Adolphus, struck in Augsburg, 1632, year of his death, thought to be his best numismatic portrait; has been gilded and used as a medal; one of Ulrica Eleonora, 1719, sister and successor of Charles XII, bust of the Queen; rev. Swedish coat of arms; and of a Jubilee dollar of Frederick I, husband of Ulrica; bust; rev. between two palm branches, busts of Gustavus Vasa and of Gustavus Adolphus in separate ovals. It was voted to purchase a bronze impression of the medal of Queen Victoria as Empress of India (originally struck in gold and silver for distribution by the government of India), lately offered the Society. Thanks were voted to Robert Morris, LL. D., for the gift of his work entitled, "Coins of the Twelve Caesars."

The following exhibitions were then made:—I. F. Wood exhibited an exceedingly fine specimen of the Martha Washington disme in copper; a medalet of the National Exposition at Rome, Ga., in 1857; a medalet of the bankrupt Farmers and Mechanics' Ins. Co. of New York, bearing a bust of its late President; a fine bronze medal of Henry IV of France, bust to right; rev. an upright sword supporting a crown between laurel branches and four shields in the midst of military trophies, legend, Victoria Yvriaca; a bronze medal of Louis XII; obv. bust; rev. a porcupine, above it a crown beneath three turrets; legend, Semper Augustus, Victor, Triumphator; a bronze medal of Louis XIII, obv. draped bust to right; rev. Victory in a chariot; legend, Ortus Solis Gallici, the whole surrounded by the signs of the zodiac, date 1638; and a fine bronze medal of Louis le Grand, bust to right; rev. wreath enclosing a long inscription relating to the Spanish war. Mr. Betts exhibited Hard Times Tokens of 1837-41, 62 pieces, including two in brass, and four cards, not usually classed among them, and several pieces of Luther, Zwingle, Huss, and Thiers. Prof. Anthon exhibited a Double Fox-Ducat of Frederick Augustus, (1694-1733,) Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, used in gaming; obv. checker-board, balls, mallet, and other objects used in play; rev. a fox; Twelve, three, and six roubles, in platinum, 1833; Double-guinea of Charles II, of African gold, (as shown by the elephant under the head,) date 1664, the year in which New Netherland was first conquered by the English; in proof condition; silver medal on the death of Cromwell; "Olivar. D. G. Rp. Ang. Sco. Hiberniae. Pro-

tor ; " fine laureate bust in armor to the left ; rev. "Non. Defitient. Oliva. Sep. 3. 1658." (day of his death.) Under a large olive tree, near which are some smaller ones, a shepherd with sheep. Engraved in Van Loon, Vol. II, pp. 434-436. Size 31. Very rare and remarkable, and in extremely fine condition. Mr. Wood exhibited in behalf of Mr. S. K. Harzfeld of Philadelphia, a fine collection of foreign and American medals, and political tokens ; and on behalf of Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, several interesting silver pieces of Venezuela and Bolivia, bearing bust of the Liberator. Adjourned.

A REGULAR meeting was held January 15, 1878, at Mott Memorial Hall. President Anthon in the Chair. Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood and John M. Dodd, Jr., of New York, were elected to Resident Life Membership, and Dr. G. F. Ulex of Hamburg, Germany, to Corresponding Membership. After the usual business, the Executive Committee called the attention of the members to the fact, that on the 6th of April next the Society would be twenty years old. A Committee was appointed to consider "whether and in what manner to celebrate the same."

The Curator reported the following donations :— From Mr. I. F. Wood, several varieties of the Washington and Lafayette Medals of the New York Medal Club, and a number of mules of Lovett's Masonic Temple Dedication Medal, with the dies of Sage's Masonic tokens, and also restrikes of the last, in silver, copper and brass ; only a few had been struck, and the dies have been destroyed ; also, a number of other medals, Battle of Lake Erie, Centennial Commission, (only fifty struck when the dies broke,) two Brussels Medals, and seventeen miscellaneous medalets of Grant, McPherson, &c. ; in all seventy-six pieces, including the different metals. From the Savannah Benevolent Association, their medal in bronze. From William Poillon, a centennial of Mary Commandery, of Philadelphia, in tin. From J. N. T. Levick, thirty-six foreign copper coins. From Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, a set of his "Old Round House" medals, with two reverses ; and from other donors, various coins and medals were received.

The Librarian reported a large number of valuable additions by gift and purchase. Mr. Wood exhibited and presented to the Society eleven dies, most of them those of the "Medal Club" series, cancelled by a new process, which, while preserving the facets of the dies, renders it impossible to again restrike medals from them.

An article on the "Coins in the Castellani Collection," written by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, was then read, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. Poillon made a statement in reference to a set of Washington pieces, known as the "Washington Initiation Medal, Fredericksburg, Md.," which he had purchased on Sept. 3, 1877, from D. Prosky. In a letter which he had received from Mr. Prosky on that date, it was represented that only six sets existed, and that the dies were destroyed. This statement regarding the destruction of the dies, Mr. Poillon pronounced false, and to prove the same, he exhibited the dies, which he had purchased nearly four months after the statement was made which caused him to pay an exorbitant price for the set.

The following exhibitions were made :— By D. Parish, Jr., forty Jackson pieces. Mr. I. F. Wood exhibited a number of interesting foreign medals, relating to prominent medical men, &c., rare Centennials, a curious old English brass medal of the seventeenth century, and a fine and perfect Rebellion medalet of the Cincinnati Union League, of which it is said but two were struck, and this the only perfect one, before the dies broke. Prof. Anthon exhibited from his collection of classical coins, fourteen coins of Brutus.* Adjourned.

W. POILLON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE twentieth annual meeting of this Society was held at its hall on the 3d of January last, Hon. Eli K. Price, President, in the Chair, and a good attendance of members. After the usual business, the orator of the day, Dr. Daniel G. Brutton, read the anniversary address. He traced the growth of the Society from December, 1857, to the present time, and exhibited the beneficial effects resulting from its existence and labors.

The following letters were read by the Corresponding Secretary :— From Dr. C. C. Abbott of Trenton, N. J., stating that at the April meeting he would read before the Society a paper on the "Supposed Traces of a pre-Indian Race in Eastern North America." Various letters were read from Corresponding Members ; also one from W. M. Clark, enclosing a coin, size 16, of 1770 ; and another from a correspondent, calling the attention of the Society to the charge that dollars of 1804, surreptitiously struck at the United States Mint in this city, from the genuine die, had been

[* We hope to print in the July number articles on these coins of Brutus by Prof. Anthon, and on the Jackson medals by Mr. Parish.—Eds.]

placed on the market for sale. The Curator of Numismatics stated that such was not the fact, but that about 1868 five such were struck, whereof four were recovered, of which three were destroyed in his presence, and the fourth is in the Mint cabinet. The fifth is lying around loose somewhere unknown, like a raging lion ready to prey on the unwary. The dies are now destroyed at the Mint regularly year by year, and in these latter days of virtue no such practices are indulged in.

The report of the Treasurer was presented, showing a favorable condition. The Society's resident membership was some years ago limited to one hundred, but there are still a few vacancies, not likely, however, to be filled at present. The attention of the Society was called to the fact of the Westphalia Medal of 1648 having been stolen from the cabinet of the Wisconsin Historical Society and never recovered.

DEATH OF JOSEPH J. MICKLEY.

THE INTERESTING CAREER OF A LINGUIST, ANTIQUARIAN AND MUSICIAN.

"MR. JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, who died suddenly on Friday evening, February 15, at the house of Dr. J. A. Meigs, on Spruce Street, above Broad, was well known both in this country and Europe for his antiquarian tastes. On the night of his death he had started out to visit Mr. Oliver Hopkinson, at 1424 Spruce Street, but feeling a sudden oppression he stopped at the house of Dr. Meigs, for many years his physician, where he expired half an hour afterward. The doctors declare fatty degeneration of the heart to have been the cause of his death.

"Mr. Mickley was born in Lehigh county, of "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock, on March 24, 1799. Sixty years ago he came to this city and learned piano-making. Later, he engaged in this business on his own account, and was so employed until 1869. Many years since he began collecting curious coins of all nations, and in time had the most valuable collection in the United States. In 1867 he was robbed of \$16,000 worth of coins, and a short time afterward he sold the rest of his collection for a like sum. Two years later he went to Europe, whither his fame as an antiquarian had preceded him, and was warmly received there. He remained abroad three years, traveling through all parts of England and the Continent. While in Europe he perfected himself in the Swedish language, and became deeply interested in books and manuscripts bearing upon the early Swedish settlements in America. In addition to his collection of coins, Mr. Mickley possessed a large library of rare and curious books in many languages. He had a number of very old directories of Philadelphia and other cities, containing the names and residences of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished Revolutionary patriots. He had also many volumes relating to the history of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was translating a Swedish manuscript upon the same subject, in anticipation of publishing a work upon the early annals of the State. He was an acknowledged musical critic, and was said to be the best mender of musical instruments in the United States. Ole Bull was his intimate friend, and his house was for many years the resort of antiquarians, musicians and historians from all parts of the world. It was he who discovered that the violin which Ole Bull had bought for a Gaspar Desala was a counterfeit. Among his musical treasures was an autograph composition of Beethoven. Besides being extensively acquainted with European history and literature, Mr. Mickley could speak fluently French, German, and Swedish. He was very simple in his ways, and, while firm in his convictions and keen in his judgment of men, he was singularly gentle and lovable. Mr. Mickley was the first president of the Numismatic Society, and a well-known member both of the Franklin Institute and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. For some time past his books have been packed away. He was, however, making alterations in a house on Wood Street, near Franklin, where he could have his library about him, when death stepped in to cut short a life spent in quiet study and refined enjoyment."

The foregoing notice appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers, and (after a few corrections) is accurate and well informed. Allow me to add a few items, at random, without the formality of an Obituary or Eulogy. It is true he was "born of Pennsylvania Dutch Stock," but his language was the polished and correct German, not the *patois* of our neighbors. He came from a settlement of Moravians, to whom he belonged, and who have famous boarding schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth, about sixty miles north of this city. He was born at Catasauqua, now a noted place for iron manufacture, four miles from Bethlehem. Originally he was of French Huguenot stock, the name being Michelet; afterwards Germanized into Mueckli; finally Anglicised into Mickley. In October, 1863, the family had a centennial, and Mr. Mickley wrote and read a memoir, which was printed for their use in 1875. They had sore times among the Indians at the early settlement, without any fault of their own.

There is, in one of your magazines, an account of the beginning of his *numismatism*. He was about seventeen years old (say in 1816) when he formed a wish to own a cent, coined in the year of his nativity. He had hard work to find one, as you can readily understand. A good cent of 1799 now brings many dollars. This exercise only whetted him for further acquisitions in the

same line. No doubt "the thing was in him," but that was what brought it to the surface; and probably it proved a great incentive to the study of languages, and history, and antiquities, as a diversion from the daily labor of making pianos and repairing violins. Here I may say, his linguistic appetite was remarkable. Besides the languages named in the obituary, he took pains to pick up a vocabulary in almost every country which he visited during three years' travel. I once asked him for the various renderings of *railroad*; he gave it to me in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, German, and modern Greek. (He could not answer for *ancient* Greek, although he was not without the classic touch.) He said he had trouble to keep his Italian and Spanish from running into each other. In the entertaining manuscript journal of his travels, to show how the Russians are given to the study of other languages than their own, he states that at Nishni-Novgorod, a town well on to the border of Siberia, he went into a restaurant, where were two young ladies, one of them smoking a cigarette. Supposing he might safely soliloquize in German, he said, "What a pity for such a nice girl to be smoking." Quickly she took out the cigar, and gave him to know that she understood women's rights, and German besides. With his usual *naïveté*, he adds, "How careful we should be." He seemed bound to see everything in Europe, as well as the borders of Asia and Africa. He was almost stifled in the crypt of an Egyptian pyramid; needed his overcoat in Lapland, where he went in June, to see the sun go all round without making a dip; fell down the ancient well of Cicero at Rome, and was knocked down by a careless driver in Constantinople, and taken up for dead.

Your magazine has heretofore mentioned his acquaintance formed with the lady-engraver at the mint of Stockholm, Madame Leah Ahlborne.* Her father, M. Lundgren, the former engraver, had her educated in Paris in that profession, and she succeeded him. Her work is very superior, and this makes it the more pleasant to mention, that at her express and repeated desire, he lately sat for his profile portrait, (photograph,) from which she is now engraving a medal of him. The legends will be in the Swedish tongue. Her aim is to have it ready for the Paris exposition. I need hardly say, that I forwarded to her a humble claim for one medal for the Mint Cabinet, and one for myself. She will be distressed to hear of his death, although at the age to which he attained, it could surprise no one.

The robbery of his numismatic cabinet, briefly mentioned in the obituary, was a prominent event, and a turning-point in his life. He was always ready, too ready, in the unsuspecting openness of his heart, to show his collection to friends or strangers. Sometimes (as he has told me) he would find a piece or two missing after such an opening of his drawers. Doubtless it was at some such visit as this that the robbery was planned. It took place on an evening, about eight o'clock, while Mr. Mickley was at work in his shop in the back building. The cabinet was kept in the third story front room of the main building. A slight noise induced him to go up there, not in time to encounter the burglar, one or more, but in time to see the devastation. How much was taken, cannot be definitely stated; certainly as much as a man could carry away. A large part consisted of rare British coins, gold and silver; but other countries were copiously represented, and many pieces were American duplicates. It is stated, that some time before he was offered thirty thousand dollars for the whole collection. The unstolen residue that went to auction in New York soon after, brought some fifteen thousand dollars. It is quite likely that the booty was worth an equal sum. I well remember when Mr. Mickley came into my office, with the painful intelligence. "Oh, I have been robbed—I have been robbed! My coins taken; I can't tell how many. But it was a mercy I did not encounter the man. No doubt he was prepared to blind and gag me, as such fellows generally are." It was a great shock to him; probably he never fully recovered from it, even in the excitement of foreign travel. It never was certainly known what became of this treasure, but Mr. Mickley had good reasons for settling his suspicions upon a certain person. One day he said to me, "I believe I met the man that robbed me, just now in Chesnut Street." Years after, a few very fine gold pieces of England were offered for sale at the Mint Cabinet rooms. I was so well convinced that the labels were in his handwriting, that I sent for him to come and see them. He could not deny the likeness, but seemed reluctant to entertain the subject at all. They came from honest hands, through the few links of ownership that could be traced, but it was impossible to go backward for eight or nine years.

After that event, and the public sale of the remainder, his taste seemed to modulate from coins to coin-books, which shifting seems likely to occur with old collectors. One of his last dealings in this way, was to unite with me in importing two copies of a recent work of great merit, Henfrey's *Numismata Cromwelliana*.

In his house in Market Street near Tenth, where he lived longest, (twenty-seven years,) he had no front store. You had to pull the bell and go through a long entry, and up a dark stairway to reach his place of work and sale. How far the work was needful to him, I cannot say. It seemed rather to be kept up for the pleasure and healthfulness of employment. It is not easy to

* See Vol. V. p. 84.

understand on other grounds, why a man who was constantly importing costly coins, and buying scarce books, should care for the compensation of tuning pianos and putting harps and violins in order. He was, however, the agent for the sale of a popular make of pianos, having a stock of them in his house.

Those students who know what it is to have an amateur workshop, (and methinks every brain-working man owes it to himself to have some such diversion,) can realize the pleasure that Mr. Mickley enjoyed amongst his tools and work-benches. And it was really amusing to see men of culture and refinement coming there to sit around his old stove, on three-legged stools, or anything that could be extemporised into a seat. They liked to chat with him, and he with them; and once a week he held a quartette in a better room, taking one of the parts himself.

As a "mender of musical instruments," his crowning performance was one already stated in your magazine — restoring the violin which was owned by Washington. Not that it was in such great disorder, but that it had been played upon by so great a man. The charm of this piece of work was undoubtedly enhanced, when Ole Bull came in and took up the instrument. There was but one reserved seat that time, and Mr. Mickley formed the whole audience.

In fine, Mr. Mickley was an agreeable man to associate with, and an honorable man to deal with. He seemed superior to any meanness, and free from vulgar passions and habits; from pride and vanity, from envy and jealousy, from evil speaking and harsh judging. He was eminently sincere, affable, kind, and gentle; yet decided, and with a mind of his own. In the best sense of the word he was a gentleman; not with artificial elegance of manners, yet with a good address, rendering him agreeable to refined society.

He was an Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, of the New York Numismatic and Archæological Society, and a member of various Historical Societies; and it is understood that a Memoir of him is preparing, to be read to the Pennsylvania Society. Shortly before his death he received notice of his election as a member of the Societe Francaise de Numismatique et d'Archeologie, of Paris.

He was twice married, and leaves six children.

W. E. Du Bois, *U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

THE EXETER BONANZA.

THE *Journal* for April, 1877, contained, under the head of "Pine Tree Money Found," a brief notice of the exhuming of a number of Massachusetts shillings of 1652, at Exeter, N. H., in October, 1876. That statement was correct, so far as it went; but as it is believed that further particulars of the "find" would be acceptable to numismatic readers, I herewith communicate the information which I have been able to gather, by inquiries of parties concerned, on the spot.

It was in the process of excavating a cellar under the extension of a store, not far from the railroad station, in Exeter, that the discovery of the coins was made. The proprietor had given the earth to an Irish laborer, upon the condition that he would take it away. In throwing the sand into a cart, a few of the shillings were disclosed, though their value was not at once realized. The person to whom the earth was given, however, thought it worth his while to examine further the argentiferous soil before "dumping" it, and finally passed it through a sieve, realizing by the process quite a store of the pine-tree pieces. The exact number obtained in all cannot be ascertained, but is believed to be between thirty and forty. The greater part were found by the Irishman, but other persons picked up scattering specimens.

The remains of what appeared to be a wooden box, much decayed, were detected in the sand; the coins in all probability had been inclosed in it. All the pieces found were shillings of the oak or pine-tree pattern, and bearing the date, of course, of 1652. They were of several varieties, giving evidence, according to an intelligent informant, of at least four distinct dies. The condition of the pieces varied, some being fine, while others were much worn. The place of the deposit has been used as a garden, or door yard, probably, for a couple of centuries. When, by whom, and for what reason the glittering hoard was interred there, must be left to conjecture.

As might naturally be supposed, no sooner were the character and value of the treasure-trove noised abroad, than the coin-seekers, from far and near, were on the *qui vive*. Prices went up, until the lucky finders began to fancy their fortunes about to be

made, while the dealers and collectors who repaired to Exeter in the hope of making bargains, were generally disappointed. A few knowing persons, no doubt, obtained rare and choice specimens at reasonable rates, but the ordinary pieces probably brought higher prices than they would have realized in Boston or New York.

Exeter, N. H.

C. H. B.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :

I NOTICE in Messrs. Scott & Co's Sale Catalogue, of March 4-6, a piece 542 b, placed as an "Addenda to the Redlich Cabinet," with the following description, which I abbreviate:—Obv. IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, &c. Rev. that of the New Jersey Cent of 1788. "Condition very good, barely circulated; a very desirable coin, no other specimen being known at present writing: it may with safety be called *unique; genuine, beyond the slightest doubt.*" The italics of the last clause are ours. It has not been my good fortune to see this remarkable piece, but it has a very close and singular correspondence to one in the Catalogue of a sale on May 21, 1864, by C. Wylls Betts, where, under the head "*Fabrications, struck copies, &c.*," is the following:—"No. 13. 'Immunis Columbia, 1786.' Rev. Shield.—'E Pluribus Unum.' Rev. *Genuine*; very fine. Unique." The italics are as quoted. This is clearly admitted to be a fabrication, and yet corresponds so exactly with the piece in Messrs. Scott & Co's sale, that we desire further light, before admitting their claim to a new discovery. We suspect it will be found that the piece is a copy of an *Immunis Columbia*, for the obverse, attached in some way to a New Jersey copper for the reverse: or possibly struck on a New Jersey cent, one side of which had been smoothed for the purpose.

R.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

THE recent action of Congress on the remonetization of silver, has given employment to the officers of the Mint. Indeed, that or some similar course had been anticipated, and two designs have been under consideration:—one by Mr. Barber, who has been for some time the designer at the Philadelphia Mint, and the other by Mr. George E. Morgan, a young gentleman, formerly a pupil of Mr. Wyon, the engraver in the Royal Mint, at London, but since October, 1876, in the employ of our Government. The description of the accepted design, which was that made by Mr. Morgan, is as follows:—

Obverse, A large head of Liberty to left, with the Phrygian cap and a wreath of wheat and cotton leaves and full flowing hair, partially covered, of course, by the cap. Above the head is the legend E · PLURIBUS · UNUM the circle being completed by thirteen stars; while the year of mintage, as in the old pieces, is placed at the bottom of the coin. Reverse, The eagle, with the wings "displayed," somewhat like that on the national arms; an olive branch in its right talons, and arrows in the left, below which is a laurel wreath: immediately over its head is the motto in Old English letters, *In God we trust* above is the legend, * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * and beneath the wreath, completing the circle, ONE DOLLAR. The Barber design will be sought after by coin collectors as a specimen piece. The obverse is in some respects similar to the Morgan design, there being, however, the absence of the liberty cap and wreath. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST, is placed on this side in Roman capitals, while the motto *e pluribus unum* is on the reverse in Old English. In our judgment the Barber dollar is far superior to the one adopted.

COIN SALES.

WE notice an unusual number of Coin Sales, in the last few months. December 5, 6, and 7, Messrs. Scott & Co., sold in New York a collection of coins, medals, numismatic books, &c., numbering 1,000 lots, in a catalogue of 48 pages. January 7, 8, and 9, Mr. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, sold a large number of colonials, store cards, politicals, Washington pieces, as well as coins, medals, &c., from several collections, numbering 1,520 lots; the catalogue contained 72 pages. Some of the medals in particular were quite rare, and a few very fine. Mr. Cogan followed on the 23d and 24th with a good collection of coins and medals, containing 1,063 lots among which were some interesting pieces; the catalogue covered 46 pages. February 25, 26, and 27, Mr. Haseltine held a second sale, in Philadelphia, similar in its character to the previous one, but having also some Masonics, a Confederate cent, a *Gloriam Regni*, ancient Greek and Roman coins, &c., and a number of numismatic books; the catalogue, 63 pages, included 1,537 lots. On the 27th and 28th of February occurred Mr. Cogan's second sale of a large and fine assortment of silver coins and medals, some very fine; the catalogue, 37 pages, contained 722 lots. March 4, 5, and 6, Messrs. Scott & Co. held a third sale, including the Redlich collection, in which was also a curious piece, *Immunis Columbia*, said to be unique, which a correspondent alludes to on a preceding page; in this sale was also one of the finest 1802 half-dimes in existence, from Mr. Levick's cabinet, which brought \$172.50. The catalogue, 48 pages, contained 1,000 lots. Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, sold on March 13, 14 and 15, through Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, a very fine collection of American and foreign coins and medals, Masonics, colonials, &c.; the catalogue, 68 pages, comprised upwards of 1,600 lots. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, the Snow collection of modern silver medals and coins, with an interesting variety of American and foreign copper coins and medals was sold by Messrs. Leavitt & Co. This included some extremely fine pieces, and numismatists will be glad to know that the catalogue, 60 pages and 1,067 lots, was prepared by Mr. W. H. Strobbridge, who has recovered from his threatened blindness, and has made a very careful and valuable contribution to coin catalogues. We congratulate him on his restoration to useful service in the cause of numismatics. We regret that our limits forbid a more extended notice at present of these sales, but we shall recur to them again hereafter, with a notice of the great sale of American pieces which has lately taken place in Germany.

Our thanks are due to M. Hoffmann, 33 Quai Voltaire, Paris, for catalogues of the various sales of medals and coins which are about to occur in Paris.

OPINIONS ON THE NEW DOLLAR.

PUBLIC opinion on the taste and design of the new dollars, as represented by the newspapers, is divided, but with a large preponderance against them. We have noticed no commendation of the eagle; the head of Liberty is more generally praised, especially the arrangement of the hair, and the wreath, which is novel. The *Sunday Republic*, of Philadelphia, greatly admires the obverse; it says:—

The head of Liberty is chaste and beautiful, and, in an artistic sense, is considered the best executed head that has ever appeared upon United States coin. It is so well distributed as to be susceptible of easy work under the die, and altogether will certainly reflect credit upon both the designer and the Government. Like its predecessor of 1808, it was taken from life, and is a fair type of the beauty of one of our Philadelphia ladies, the model having been a young lady who is a teacher in one of the public schools in the Fifteenth Section, and who naturally objects to having her name published.

Whether this is true we know not, but the Boston *Advertiser* says, "it has been well remarked that the great prominence of the cheek and chin of the goddess of Liberty is truly emblematic." The New York *Evening Post* suggests that

"If the emblem is to be perfect, the goddess should be represented as wearing a paper collar, that kind of a collar being typical of the advanced civilization of the day, as well as illustrative of the profound regard that the great majority of the silver party have for paper itself."

Many other papers ridicule the coin severely. The eagle comes in for the most abuse; one sarcastically compares "this design of the Bird o' Freedom" to a *hen*. The Philadelphia *Record* says:—

Mr. Barber's eagle looks as if it was just recovering from a severe spell of sickness, or that it had been disturbed in its meditations by some unruly schoolboys. Mr. Morgan has a good idea of America's proud bird of freedom, and his original design showed an eagle with wings that nearly enveloped the whole coin. Its wings were so large that Dr. Linderman, no doubt, feared it might get loose and fly off, so he ordered its wings clipped. In this position it will appear to the public. In its talons is a dart, containing only one feather at the tip of the barb. The director ordered more feathers, so that the barb would present a ship-shape appearance, and not be liable to fly off lop-sided.

The head of the Morgan eagle is very poor, and the wings are badly managed. The Barber design shows the eagle with wings as if just unfolding for flight. The motto

furnishes the text for many quips, especially from those papers which denounced the "silver delusion."

Now, Messrs. Congressmen, be just,
Throw off the veil of thin pretence;
Stamp on the lie, 'In God we trust—
For the remaining seven cents!'

EDITORIAL.

THE long line of monstrosities issued from the United States Mint, certainly receives its crown in the new dollar. The ugliness of the piece adds another wrong to the original one of dishonesty. To ask the European bondholder to take this! Why does not the "Dollar of our Daddies" appear in the exact design of 1794-5? Before the question was half written, instinctively came the answer, that shame naturally prevented the authorities from reproducing an honest dollar.

THE "GOLOID DOLLAR."—Mr. Hubbell, the inventor of the goloid mixture, for which he has a patent, has had a number of his proposed dollars struck at the Philadelphia mint; they are composed of forty cents' worth of *gold*, fifty cents' worth of *silver*, and one-tenth copper. In size they about as large as a half-dollar, having the ring of gold, and it is said will retain their brightness and not oxidize. Mr. Louis A. Gavett, of the San Francisco Refinery, about four years ago issued a pamphlet proposing a mixture of 5 parts *gold*, 895 *silver*, and 100 *copper*, in 1000, but it was not approved of.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a communication in reference to a "*new variety*" (!) of the Immunis Columbia, which we have printed on a previous page. We have little doubt that he is correct, and in this connection we notice a communication in the last number of NUMISMA, (Mr. Frossard's Journal,) which we presume is from the pen of Mr. Betts, which gives an account of how he manufactured these pieces, and confirms our opinion of the "*Novum Belgium*," expressed in the January number.

WE again present our readers with four pages additional in this number, but are obliged notwithstanding to defer some interesting "Notes and Queries," etc., until the next issue.

WE notice that Major Latour of the Montreal Society, well known among Canadian numismatists, has lately been the recipient of a distinguished honor. The *Montreal Gazette* (Feb. 4,) says:—

His many friends will be glad to learn that Major L. A. Huguet-Latour, M. A., has been created, by His Holiness the Pope, a Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. We learn from the *Foyer Domestique*, of Ottawa, that the letter containing the documents by which the distinguished honor was conferred, was sent to Mr. Huguet-Latour by His Grace the Archbishop of Martianopolis, in most complimentary terms. The newly appointed Chevalier has gained deserved distinction by his works of charity and his zealous devotion to the cause of religion and temperance. He has also won a high reputation as a man of letters, and is connected with several learned and scientific societies both in Canada and the United States. He is well known for his researches in numismatics and archæology, and took a leading part in the Caxton celebration, initiated by the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, of which he was then Vice-President. We heartily congratulate Mr. Huguet-Latour on his promotion.

CURRENCY.

"MONEY-SYLLABLES"—I. O. U.

THE junk-shop keeper is a buy-metalist.

THE old-fashioned ten-cent scrip is the dime novel of to-day.

MOTTO of the silver-men—of \$2 choose the least.—*Chicago Times*.

AND now irreverent jokers complain that the "Dollar of the Daddies" is below *pa*.

THE *Graphic* says that Linderman's bird on the new silver dollar looks more like a sea gull than an ea-gull.

ON one side of the trade-dollar is a young lady in a night-gown, sitting on a bale of cotton, and holding an olive branch in her extended hand. Who can resist this silent appeal for peace? Why war on the trade-dollar?—*Chicago Times*.



CCLVI.



CCLV.



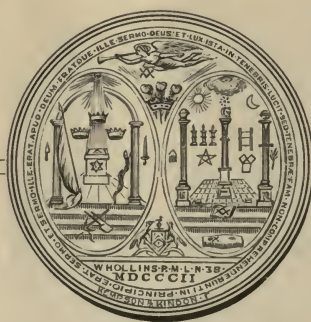
CCLVI.



CCLVIII.



CCLXII.



CCLXIV. Ob.



CCLXXX.



CCLXIV. Rev.

MASONIC MEDALS.

AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

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ERRATA.

In the first note on page 95, the reference should be to Vol. X instead of Vol. 4.
 In the account of the Ricketts Token, the reference in note (p. 54,) should be to p. 14 instead of p. 9.
 Page 102. In proceedings of the Philadelphia Society, Dr. Brinton's name is erroneously spelled.

MASONIC MEDALS.

We give the following *addenda* to Masonic Medals in the preceding Volume (XI.):—
 Page 5. XXVII. It is said only 400 were struck. 14 were struck in gold, 100 in silver, and 400 in bronze.
 Page 25. XXIX is struck like a coin.
 Page 26. XXXIII was a Medal of the so-called "Ancient" Masons, and English.
 Page 27. XXXVI. There have been restrikes of this in various metals.
 XXXVII. Twenty-five were struck in brass.
 Page 28. XXXIX is silver-plated.
 Page 29. XLIII. The translation of the legend on obverse should read "To the founder of the Lodge."
 Page 61. LIV is found in bronze also.
 Page 77. LXXVIII. Pythagoras Lodge have this in silver.
 Page 78. LXXIX. I prefer to translate the legend, It (the Lodge) is distinguished by union, liberality and friendship.
 Page 79. LXXXVIII. The Lodge is that of "Sincere and Perfect Union."
 Page 80. XCIII. Reverse, instead of 5808, read J. . B. . in exergue. Pythagoras Lodge has this in silver.
 XCIV. For *tenebrae* read TENERRAS.
 Page 81. XCVI. Mr. Carson, who has one in bronze, says instead of a *level* on the reverse, there is a plumb and rule.
 C is also struck in gold and silver.
 Page 82. CI. "No. 37," should be No. 36.
 CII. Size is 32, not 48.
 CV is of white metal, silver-plated.

IN THE PRESENT VOLUME.

Page 4. CXIX is struck in copper.
 CXXII. This Medal is found in silver, and there are two different dies of the obverse, slightly varying.
 Page 5. CXXIII is of bronze.
 Page 9. CXLVII is found also in bronze.
 CXLVIII is size 16.

Page 10. CLIII. An impression of this Medal now in my collection, confirms the supposition of the note: the Legend should read ST. VT. DE PAVL and in exergue, E. before DVBOVR. The size is 21.
 CLIV. After PARIS, insert "5820 in two lines,"
 Page 11. CLX. After M in legend of reverse insert D. . L. . so it will read "M. . D. . L. . D. . L. ."
 CLXVII is also in bronze.
 Page 12. CLXIX and CLXX are also in silver.
 Page 13. CLXXIX is in silver.
 Page 30. CLXXXV is in silver.
 Page 31. CLXXXVII was struck by the "Loge Amis Vrais de l'Union."
 Page 61. CCV was struck in bronze.
 CCVII was by the same Lodge as CLXXXVII, now united with another, and adding "et des Progres" to its title.
 CCVIII is also in silver.
 Page 69. CCXXXIX. An impression of this Medal now in my collection, enables me to correct the description: for *ladder* read "a flight of steps:" the name of II T-R-S-T-A (? Tirshatha, the word used in Nehemiah for Governor, rather than Terseta, suggested in the note, from Tresor) is DORLAN, not DORBAN, and of III T-R-S-T-A is DUBIN, not DURIN, as given by Merzdorf.
 Page 93. CCLXI. An examination of the Medals in Hon. George H. Farrier's collection, kindly loaned me through Mr. Proskey, enables me to correct the description of this and the next as follows:—The colors of the quarters of the shield on the reverse are thus indicated: 1 and 4, gules; 2, or; 3, azure. In very small letters on the left of the jewel at the bottom is W. J. TAYLOR, and on the right, LONDON. The garter (which is azure) around the shield, shows the missing letters (T QUI MA) and *that*, not the shield, is surmounted by the coronet.
 CCLXII. Obverse, the jewel of Prince William is a star of five points. The o after P in the legend should be omitted. Rev. The altar in left tablet has no steps. In the right tablet a flaming sword lies on the second step. Before "In exergue, &c.," insert: Over the coronet and oval tablets is an angel flying to left, and blowing a trumpet which he holds in his right hand; a palm branch is in his left. There are no points between the letters of the date. In the legend, for ET TENEBRAE EAM read SED TENEBRAE EAM. At the bottom for ET read &.
 W. T. R. M.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1878.

No. 1.

COINS OF MARCUS BRUTUS.

AMONG the coins of the Roman Republic, there are few if any more interesting than those of Marcus Brutus. Prof. Anthon, of New York, who has a large collection of Roman coins, furnishes us with the following description of fourteen coins of that period, from his cabinet, struck between the assassination of Caesar, B. C. 44, and the defeat and death of Brutus, at Philippi, B. C. 42. The list corresponds in order with Boutkowsky's arrangement, in his "Dictionnaire Numismatique," to which reference is made.—EDS.

No. 1. (Bout. 199.) Denarius. Head of Brutus, with legend, BRVT. IMP (Brutus Imperator) L. PLAET SEST (Lucius Plaetorius Cestianus, his legatus, or lieutenant-general.) Rev. Between two daggers, a cap of liberty; beneath, EID. MART (Eidus Martiae, Ides of March.)

No. 2. (Bout. 203.) Den. BRVTVS beneath a sacrificial axe, cup, and knife. Rev. LENTVLVS SPINT beneath an augur's vase and staff. Lentulus Spinther followed Brutus and Cassius into Asia, and was their faithful proquaestor. This coin, struck in Asia, commemorates his augurship and the priesthood of Brutus.

No. 3. (Bout. 204.) Den. CASCA LONGVS Head of Neptune. Rev. BRVTVS IMP Victory marching over a broken sceptre, holding a palm-branch and wearing a diadem. A coin of the "envious Casca," foremost of the assassins of Caesar. He was lieutenant of Cassius, and again of Brutus.

No. 4. (Bout. 206.) Den. BRVTVS Head of Lucius Junius Brutus. Rev. AHALA Head of Servilius Ahala. A coin of Marcus Brutus, who claimed, on the father's side, descent from Lucius Brutus, and on that of his mother Servilia, from Servilius Ahala, thus uniting the blood of two tyrannicides. This Ahala killed B. C. 439, Maelius, the wealthy plebeian, on pretence that he was plotting against the state. The likeness of Lucius Brutus was taken by Marcus from that brazen statue which stood, with sword drawn, in the capitol among the kings, and on which some one wrote, while Caesar was attacking the Roman constitution, "utinam viveres." (Would that thou wert alive!)

No. 5. (Bout. 207.) Den. LIBERTAS Head of Liberty. Rev. BRVTVS beneath Lucius Brutus, advancing between two lictors, and preceded by an apparitor. Another coin, on which Marcus refers to his supposed ancestor, the consul.

No. 6. (Bout. 210.) Den. COSTA LEG (Legatus) Laureate female head. Rev. BRVTVS IMP A trophy. Nothing is known of Pedanius Costa, except

from this coin, whence it appears that he was lieutenant of Brutus. The trophy is thought to relate to the victory of Brutus over the Bessi, a Thracian people allied to the triumvirs, after which he took the title of Imperator.

No. 7. (Bout. 211.) Den. PIETAS behind a female head. Rev. ALBINVS · BRVTI · F beneath two clasped hands holding a winged caduceus.

No. 8. (Bout. 212.) Den. Helmeted head of Mars. Rev. Same legend as No. 7. Two Gallic trumpets, of the kind called "carnyx," crossed; a circular shield above the intersection, and an oval one below.

No. 9. (Bout. 213.) Den. A · POSTVMIVS · COS Head of an aged man. Rev. ALBINV BRVTI · F in two lines, in a wreath of wheat-ears.

Aulus Postumius, whose head (copied, probably, from the waxen image in the atrium of the Gens) is on the obverse of No. 9, conquered, when dictator, B. C. 498, the Latins in the battle of Lake Regillus. Decimus Brutus, son of Decimus, and one of the most ungrateful of the assassins of Caesar, who had promised him the government of Cisalpine Gaul, had been adopted by A. Postumius Albinus, consul B. C. 99, and a descendant of the dictator. Hence he is called on Nos. 7, 8 and 9, "Albinus, son of Brutus." Besieged in Mutina by Antony, relieved by the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, both of whom, however, were killed, but unable to make head against the second triumvirate, he attempted to join Marcus Brutus in Macedonia, which seems to be the only reason for placing his coins among those of Marcus. Deserted and betrayed, he was put to death, B. C. 43, at the command of Antony, by a Gallic chief. The wreath of wheat-ears indicates that Brutus belonged to the arval priesthood, who offered sacrifices for the fertility of the fields.

No. 10. (Bout. 214.) Den. LEIBERTAS · Female head. Rev. CAEPIO · BRVTVS PRO COS Lyre, between a plectrum and a branch of laurel hung with fillets.

No. 11. (Bout. 217.) Den. L · SESTI · PRO Q Female head, veiled. Rev. Q · CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO COS A tripod between an axe and a sacrificial cup. The legends signify, "Lucius Sestius, Pro-quaestor," and "Quintus Caepio Brutus, Pro-consul." It may not be generally known that Marcus Brutus, when adopted by his maternal uncle, Q. Servilius Caepio, took the name Caepio, or Q. Caepio Brutus. Sestius, though ultimately reconciled to Augustus, was remarkable for his admiration of Brutus. The latter took the title of pro-consul by authority of the Senate, when he was maintaining their cause in Asia.

No. 12. (Bout. 219 bis.) Den. L · PLAET · CEST Female head, veiled and laureate, bearing the modius, or grain-measure, the symbol of abundance. Rev. BRVT · IMP Axe and sacrificial cup. For Lucius Plaetorius Cestianus, see No. 1.

No. 13. (Bout. 220.) Den. PANSA Mask of the god Pan. Rev. ALBINVS · BRVTI · F Two hands clasped, holding a winged caduceus. The head of Pan is an allusion to the name Pansa; and the history of Decimus Brutus has been sufficiently discussed under Nos. 7-9.

No. 14. (Bout. 222.) Gold Stater. Moneta Castrensis, or Camp Money. ΚΟΣΩΝ Brutus, between two lictors, moving to the left. Rev. Eagle standing on a sceptre and holding a crown in its right raised talon. Coined in Cossea (Thrace) as the legend denotes, by order of Brutus.

Boutkowski (pp. 92, 93) gives a full account of this coin. Brutus, according to Appian, in passing through Macedonia, coined the treasures which Polemocratia, queen of Thrace, had deposited with him.

These fourteen coins are almost all in remarkably fine condition. They are also all genuine, except, unfortunately, No. 1. This, the only one bearing the portrait of Brutus, we are compelled to stigmatize as suspected, or, in all probability, false. It was, however, purchased for \$19 in the Middleton Sale, October, 1874, in the catalogue of which it is No. 645, both sides being photographed in the plates. This would be a very moderate price for the piece, if it were genuine, since Boutkowski values it at 500 francs. But M. Gaston Feuardent, who has seen it, considers it a fabrication of the 16th century. Such are the risks which collectors run, especially in regard to the rarer coins, which it is not easy to become acquainted with, or test by comparison.

MAUNDY MONEY.

THIS money was issued to conform to the old custom of distributing the royal bounty on Maundy Thursday, which is the day before Good Friday. It is a day set apart from time immemorial, upon which the Queens of England publicly bestow alms on the poor, and as London is strictly the only royal residence, the custom is only observed in London. The number of beneficiaries of each sex corresponds to the present age of the Queen, and they are aged, disabled, and meritorious poor, recommended by the clergy of London. Once on the Queen's list, they remain on it through life.

The word *Maund* signifies basket, and it was formerly the custom of the queens to bestow a basket of provisions on each beneficiary; this has now been commuted into money, shoes, stockings and clothing. The money is in an old fashioned purse made for the purpose, and is in the form of silver pennies, the amount averaging forty shillings to each person. The donation is accompanied with prayers, specially composed for the occasion, singing of anthems, and a procession of the dignitaries of the Church to the steps of the altar of the Whitehall Royal Chapel, where the gifts are bestowed. This ceremony is a relic of the times when a sovereign of England had brought before him as many poor persons as he was years old, whose feet he washed with his own hands, afterwards causing to be distributed among them his majesty's *maunds*. A coin of George II. Maundy money is described below:—

Obv. GEORGIVS II DEI GRATIA. The laureated bust of the King from the left, in Roman mantle. Rev. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HIB. REX. 3 surmounted by a crown. 1740. Size 11. Silver. Threepence. R. S.

Mount Vernon Street.

WE believe that antiquaries are divided as to the derivation of the word Maundy, as used in the name Maundy-Thursday. The custom of washing the feet of the poor and giving a "dole" on this day can be traced back much earlier than its practice by the English monarchs, and it is somewhat doubtful whether the *maunds* or *baskets* containing these gifts gave the name to the day. Other princes beside the English rulers adopted the custom, following the example of the Roman Pontiff, by whom the washing of the feet is still continued. The act itself is of course based on the conduct of the Saviour, as related in St. John's Gospel (xiii. 4-12) on the evening

of the institution of the Supper, and of the *commandment* to "do this in remembrance of" Him. This gave the name to the day, *Dies Mandati*, or Day of the Commandment; whence Mandy or Maundy-Thursday, and Maundy money, given on that day,—according to those who hold this theory; in support of which they adduce passages from books of the time of Wickliffe and earlier, where the word Maundy is used instead of mandate or command.

THE OLDEST OF MODERN MEDALS,

AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE "CARRARIA" SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, Mr. A. Balmanno, one of its Vice-Presidents, exhibited, from his own cabinet, a Medal of great interest, very probably the earliest of modern medals, bearing its date conspicuously, and having a relation to the well known "Carraria" Series. Its nature, and the relation in question may be best understood from a description of the piece, followed by a translation of the account of them given by Bolzenthall, in his "Skizzen zur Kunstgeschichte der Modernen Medaillen-Arbeit, Berlin, 1840, pp. 33, ff.

C. E. A.



DESCRIPTION. Bronze. (In Gothic characters) ✠ MARCVS • SESTO • ME • FECIT : U : Laureate bust, draped, to the left; in front of the face a monogram composed of o and n. Rev. (Gothic) • VENETIA • PAX • TIBI ✠ Full length female figure, draped, standing full-front on a six-spoked wheel, holding in

her left the staff of a pennon. In the field, to the left of the female figure, 13; to the right, 93. Size 21.

"Repeatedly," writes Bolzenthall, "has the question been started, which is the oldest Medal that exists, and it has been differently answered. Cicognara has declared it to be a piece, on which are seen a laureated head and the date, expressed in Arabic numerals, 1393; in the head he recognized a portrait of Galba. * * * * * The Medal cited by Cicognara must, however, give up its place of honor to another, which relates to the re-capture of the city of Padua by Francesco Carrara, and is furnished with the date, 1390. This latter is the workmanship of one and the same hand with several other very similar ones which have reference to this Carrara, and with the one cited by Cicognara, as is apparent by ocular evidence from comparison of the pieces. It might thence be inferred that the Medal of 1393 also relates to the Carrara family: and if it were referred to Francesco Carrara, who, after many contests with the Venetian republic, came to his end in prison in the year 1393, and the laureled head on the obverse were admitted to be the portrait of this Carrara, which is almost compulsory when it is compared with the portrait on the Medal of 1390; then the legend on the reverse, VENETIA PAX TIBI would find an unforced interpretation.

"On the obverse of this Medal stand the words: MARCVS SESTO ME FECIT V. according to which Marco Sesto appears to be the author of all these pieces of 1390 and 1393. * * * * * In regard to Marco Sesto nothing certain can be ascertained; the conjecture that he was the painter, Marco Basaiti of Friuli, who was born at Sesto in Friuli, and might thence take his

surname, has received no confirmation whatever. Had the identity of these persons been established, the above-mentioned pieces referring to Francesco Carrara, would have been produced at the beginning of the sixteenth century, at which time this painter is admitted to have lived. But quite apart from this, it remains nevertheless doubtful whether they are of the time which is mentioned upon them; for not only do the Arabic numerals excite some suspicion, but also the character of the work speaks against it. Those Medals which relate to the Carraras appear to belong to the so-called restored Medals, many of which are thought to have been caused to be struck in the sixteenth century by the Papafava family, which sprang from the house of Carrara, and still existed in Venice in the second half of the last century. They might well be placed in the class of those works of that celebrated line, whose origin, according to the date which they bear, falls in an even earlier time, but which are so certainly of more recent origin, that Brunati, who has collected the memorials of the Carrara family with diligence and success, rejects them without hesitation."

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII, p. 97.]

CCLXXV. Obverse, Bust of Washington, in civilian dress to left, three-quarters facing; on the edge of the bust, in small sunken letters, KEY: below the bust in small figures, 1732-1799. Reverse, The square, compasses and rule, in an open wreath of acacia and olive: over the head of the compasses a radiant star of six points, on which is the letter G sunken. Legend, FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE, JUSTICE. At the bottom, near the edge, between the points of the compasses, in very small letters, HARZFELD'S SERIES. Silver and bronze. Size 21. The dies were by W. H. Key; issued by J. K. Harzfeld, Philadelphia, 1878. The obverse is found with a date, but not Masonic.

CCLXXVI. Obverse, As reverse of CCLXXIV. Reverse, Incused inscription, STRUCK IN THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILA. ON THE FIRST STEAM COINING PRESS USED BY THE U. S. MINT. in nine lines, the first, sixth and ninth curving: around the field a border, on which is a vine of ivy leaves and berries. Edge milled. Silver and brass. Size 12. It is said but fifty were struck in each metal.

CCLXXVII. There is another medalet like the above, except reverse has date 1877 at the bottom outside the inscription; it is pierced for a ring; it is said only twenty or twenty-five were struck, when the reverse die broke. The obverse is defaced, whether from a fault in the die, or from the manner of striking the reverse, I am unable to decide. White metal.

CCLXXVIII. Obverse, Bust of Franklin, to left, under which in extremely small letters, MERRIAM. Legend, above, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and below, BORN JAN. 17. 1706. Reverse, View of the Boston Temple as on obverse of XXI. This Medal is very rare; less than thirty were struck. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 19.

CCLXXIX. Obverse, As obverse of CCLXXVIII. Reverse, As reverse of XXI. Only ten were struck. Bronze. Size 19.

CCLXXX. Obverse, Clothed bust of Lafayette to right. Legend, on the left, GENERAL and on the right, LAFAYETTE. Below the bust in small

letters, N. Y. M. C. SERIES NO. 2 (for New York Medal Club.) Reverse, Masonic emblems, in wreath, as reverse of XXXVII. Only ten sets were struck in silver and copper, and a few in bronze: the dies were then destroyed. Size 20.*

CCLXXXI. Obverse, Clothed bust of Lafayette to right: on the edge of the shoulder in very small letters, W. H. KEY, F. Legend, on the left, GENERAL and on the right LAFAYETTE in perpendicular lines. Under the bust, in a curving line, 1757-1834 Reverse, The square, compasses and rule, and radiant star with G, similar to reverse of CCLXXV, but instead of a wreath a sprig of olive on the right and acacia on the left, their stems crossed under the rule. No legend. Under the angle of the square, HARTZFELD'S SERIES in small letters. Silver and bronze. Size 18½. (See plate.) The obverse is also found with a reverse not Masonic.

CCLXXXII. Obverse, The All-seeing eye, surrounded by rays, below which SOCRATES □ N^o. 595. INSTITUTED, JUNE 28TH 1866 in four lines, the first and third curving, and the last extending more than half around the lower edge of the Medal. Reverse, Similar to reverse of CCLXVI, but the radiant All-seeing eye at the top, and the band with the legend are wanting. Silver and perhaps other metals. Size 24.

CCLXXXIII. Obverse, A shield, paly of thirteen, gules and argent, a chief azure; on the shield an elliptical tablet, containing the square and compasses, within which is the letter G. The shield is placed upon a "glory" of six United States flags—the stars and stripes of two appearing on the sides, and the spear heads of the staves and the 'unions' of the others behind them. Above is a ribbon with the words 43^D REG^T M. V. M. and below it are two crossed swords, around which is draped a sash, and two muskets crossed behind them. Near the bottom in small letters, EDLER. Reverse, *New Berne* NORTH CAROLINA, *McClellan Lodge* UNDER DISPENSATION FROM M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS. 1863. The name of the Lodge is on a large scroll, and "under dispensation from" on a smaller one: the whole arranged in nine lines, all curved. Silver. Size 25. Very rare. Struck for an army Lodge in the 43d Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, which served in North Carolina. It was suspended by rings from a clasp bearing a tiger's head, the emblem of the Boston Light Infantry, by which the Regiment was recruited. The obverse is usually found with a name engraved.

CCLXXXIV. Obverse, View of the new Masonic Temple in Philadelphia. Legend, above, NEW MASONIC TEMPLE and below, PHILADELPHIA. Reverse, The square and compasses, above which is the radiant All-seeing eye. Legend, DEDICATED SEPTEMBER 26 A. D. 1873. A. L. 5873 ... Copper, bronze, brass, and perhaps other metals. Size 24.

CCLXXXV. Obverse, View of the new Masonic Temple. Legend, beginning near the top of the temple, on the left, and reading downwards, (in opposite direction to the preceding,) NEW MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA Reverse, The square and compasses, within which is the letter G: above is the radiant All-seeing eye, (the rays longer in proportion than in the preceding.) Legend, reading as on obverse, DEDICATED SEPT. 26 A. D. 1873. A. L.

* Ten sets in silver and copper and a few in bronze were struck of this Medal with Obverse, Bust of Lafayette, and Reverse, Bust of Washington in semi-wreath; semi-

circle of thirteen stars above, N. Y. MEDAL CLUB SERIES No 1 below. Same size. This reverse die was also destroyed.

5873. Silver, brass, and probably other metals. Size 13. The dies are said to have been cut by J. W. Kline of Philadelphia.

CCLXXXVI. Obverse, As obverse of CCLXXXV. Reverse, J. HENRY GERCKE WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER 1206 PINE ST PHILA. in five lines, all but the third curving. White metal. Size 13.

CCLXXXVII. Obverse, View of the Masonic Temple, Springfield, Mass. Legend, on the left MASONIC and on the right, TEMPLE. Reverse, A double triangle, "braced," forming a six-pointed star, enclosing the square and compasses, within which is the letter G: behind, are two crossed swords, their hilts at the bottom on each side of the lower point of the star, and their points appearing above. Legend, above, DEDICATED JUNE 24 1874 and below, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Borders beaded. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 17½. We are informed that the dies for this Medal were cut by J. A. Bolen, and only a few were struck (it is said but five in bronze) when they broke. The Medal is scarce in white metal, and very rare in silver.

CCLXXXVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G: an olive-branch entwined with the compasses: under the square, DE WITT CLINTON G. M. below which is a level. Legend, OLIVE BRANCH □ NO 39 CHARTERED 5813. Reverse, View of a building erected for a Masonic temple and afterwards used as a school house.* Legend, THE OLD ROUND HOUSE, LE ROY, N. Y. In exergue, ERECTED 1826 DEMOLISHED 1857 in two lines, the second curving. Silver, (four only†) bronze, copper and white metal. Size 22. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York, and the Medals struck by order of Thomas Warner of Cohocton, N. Y., in 1877, an initiate and member of Olive Branch Lodge.

Mr. Warner afterwards had a second die of the reverse, or "Round House," cut, differing from the above in having the perspective of the building altered; there are slight changes in the tower, and the building is surrounded by a circle, outside of which is the legend, as in the first; and the words in exergue of first die are in the second added to the legend at the bottom, with a period after each date. The size and metals are the same.

CCLXXXIX. Obverse, A diadem, through which passes a cross of Calvary; above, NEW YORK and below, JUNE 2. 1875. Around is a circle of dots, outside of which is the legend above, ✠ YORK COMM'D'Y N° 55. N. Y. ✠ and below, ST. JOHN'S COMM'D'Y N° 9. N. J. The field is roughened. Above, attached to the planchet, is a bar, 15 by 5, on which DEDICATION. Reverse, Plain. The Medal is in the form of an ellipse. Silver-plated. Size 20 by 26. Struck for use at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in New York.

CCXC. Obverse, A circle in which LAKE CITY, FLA in three lines. Legend, outside the circle, LAKE CITY LODGE N° 27 ✠ Reverse, A plumb, level and square, above which is the radiant All-seeing eye. No legend. Brass and copper. Size 18. Scarce. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York.

* The Old Round House at Le Roy was distinguished in that neighborhood, from the circumstance that William Morgan, whose abduction and murder were charged upon Masons, (which gave rise to the Anti-Masonic excitement of 1826 and following years,) is said to have aided in its erection, as an operative Mason. The reverse is found with an obverse not Masonic;—within a wreath of oak leaves, a burning lamp above the inscription, DEDICATED

TO THE SCHOLARS WHO RECEIVED INSTRUCTION WITHIN ITS WALLS in seven lines.

† Two of those struck in silver had obverse as above and reverse blank. On one of these Mr. Warner had the date of his initiation engraved, and on the other the names of the eight gentlemen who were "the founders of the 'Old Round House,' all Knights Templar," as he has kindly informed me.

CCXCI. Obverse, Bust of Dr. Kane to right over a tablet, representing an Arctic scene, — a ship, careened among icebergs. On each side of the tablet are two American flags; below the tablet, very small, G. H. LOVETT N. Y. Legend, DR. ELISHA KENT KANE, THE GREAT ARCTIC NAVIGATOR, U. S. N. Reverse, As reverse of CCLXVI. Borders reeded. Bronze and white metal. Size 32.

CCXCII. In the form of a shield, with floriated border. Obverse, On a field gules, a chevron between three castles argent: on the chevron a pair of compasses extended: over the arms, on a ribbon, ST JOHNS LODGE, and beneath, on another ribbon, CHARTERED A. L. 5733. Reverse, Plain, usually engraved with name and date. Gold. Length, 30, width 24. Very rare. This is a "member's jewel" of St. John's Lodge, Boston, which is the oldest Lodge in America, and was struck about 1858.

CCXCIII. Obverse, Within a border composed of eight thistles and as many thistle leaves, forming a star, a circle of green enamel surrounding a field of blue enamel on which is a cross of St. Andrew in white enamel; the cross and field have a narrow edge of gold. Legend, above, ST ANDREW'S LODGE and below, ★ 1756 ★ in gold letters on the green circle. Reverse, Plain, engraved with name and date. Gold. Size of the circle, 18. To the two lower leaves is attached a chain which suspends a dragon rampant, of gold, alluding to the sign of the old Green Dragon Tavern, Boston, the ancient place of meeting of the Lodge. The Medal is worn attached by a loop to a bar and ribbon. Scarce. Adopted as a member's jewel in 1855; the dies have been since recut, but without change in description.

CCXCIV. Obverse, Bust of Columbia, three-quarters facing, to right, wearing a helmet, encircled with stars. Around is a garter; the end of the strap turned over, after passing through a buckle, and bearing a small square and compasses: on the top at the left are leaves and ears of wheat: in the centre, grape leaves, and on the right, olive leaves and berries. Legend, on the garter, near the top, on the left INSTIT'D and on the right, A. D. 1795. in very small letters. At the bottom on the left COLUMBIAN and on the right, LODGE. Reverse, Plain or engraved with member's name. The Medal is of gold, or silver gold-plated, and the field around the bust within the garter is blue enamel. Size 20. A ring on the planchet at the top, by which it is attached to a blue ribbon and clasp, with the motto of the Lodge SEMPER UBIQUE, and a slide, engraved as a twenty-four inch gauge. This is a "member's jewel" of Columbian Lodge, Boston.

CCXCV. Obverse, A flight of three steps, on either side of which stands an angel, and a third is descending; at the foot a man is sleeping; at the top rays emerge from the clouds. The design alludes to "the ladder which Jacob in his vision saw, having three principal rounds," the names of which are given in the legend at the bottom on a ribbon, FIDES, SPES, CHARITAS. [Faith, Hope, Charity.] Reverse, Plain, or engraved with member's name. Gold. Size 19. This is usually enclosed in a garter of blue enamel, on which is WINSLOW LEWIS LODGE in gold letters, and a small square and compass on the end of the ribbon. This is a "member's jewel" of the Lodge named, Boston. They were first struck as early as 1858.

CCXCVI. Obverse, A diadem, gilt, through which is passed a cross of Calvary, bottonny, enameled red, the whole surrounded by rays, extending to

the edge. Legend, above, BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH, and below, AND I WILL GIVE THEE A CROWN OF LIFE. Edge serrated, making a star of twenty-eight points. Reverse, Plain. Silver-plated. Size 28. This was worn, suspended by a ribbon, at the Nineteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, at Reading, 1872.

CCXCVII. Obverse, A cross patee, on the upper arm of which rests a diadem. The horizontal arms of the cross have perpendicular lines, denoting gules, the others are azure. On the cross is a shield, quarterly; 1 and 4 argent, a cross patee gules, the perpendicular arms slightly longer than the horizontal; 2 and 3, per pale, gules and argent, probably intended for sable and argent, the Templar colors. On the fess point over all, an escutcheon, or, (or color, not designated,*) bearing a cross of Calvary, the long bar azure, the cross bar gules. Behind the shield are a sword and crozier, crossed between the arms of the cross. Around the edge is a circle on which are twelve points. Reverse, Two branches of olive, the stems crossed at the top, enclosing PITTSBURGH COMMANDERY N° 1 in three lines, the first two curving: at the bottom between the leaves, a small cross patee. Bronze and white metal. Size 27. This is a member's Medal of Pittsburgh Commandery, K. T. of Pennsylvania.

CCXCVIII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle, with the apex at the top, behind a shield having its border studded with small bosses, its surface roughened, and bearing a cross of Calvary, plain. Legend, above, KADOSH COMMANDERY, N° 29, K. T. and below, PHILADELPHIA. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Silver, very rare; bronze and white metal, scarce. Size 30.

CCXCIX. Obverse, As obverse of CI. Reverse, Inscription in ten lines; MARY COMMANDERY. N° 36. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PHILADELPHIA PILGRIMAGE TO LANCASTER PENNA. MAY 30—1877 The fourth, fifth and last lines curving. Lead. In the form of a shield. Size 22 in breadth, by 29 in width.

CCC. Obverse, A cross patee, on the centre of which a circular tablet showing St. Simon of Cyrene bearing the cross. Behind the tablet two crossed swords, their hilts between the arms of the cross above, and their points below. Legend, on scrolls, placed on each arm, on the upper arm, CYRENE; on the right, COMMANDERY; on the lower, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR in two scrolls; on the left, CAMDEN, N. J. the lines all curving except the second on the lower arm. Reverse, Plain. Silver, bronze, brass and white metal. Square, the corners cut off. Size 21. This is said to be very rare.

CCCI. Obverse, The square and compasses; near the edge an invected border, outside of which another, beaded. No legend. Reverse, Legend, HOPKINS LODGE N° 180 F. A. M. + surrounding the inscription BLACK JACK GROVE. TEXAS in four lines, the first and last curving. Border beaded. Size 13. Silver (ten only), copper and brass: scarce. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York.

CCCII. Obverse, A shield bearing the Bible, square and compasses (colors not indicated), and resting on a scroll having the motto DEUGD, ZY, UW CIERAAD [Virtue be your ornament]: below the scroll are two right hands joined. Supporters, dexter, a lion rampant gardant, holding a sword in his dexter paw; sinister an eagle, having a globe in his sinister talon. The shield

* The field is covered with small dots; whether to signify color, or to roughen it, I am uncertain, as the dies were evidently cut by some one ignorant of the heraldis significance of lines, as denoting color.

is illuminated by rays falling from the All-seeing eye above, which is surrounded by a circle of thirteen five-pointed stars. Legend, HOLLANDSCHE LOGE STAAT VAN NIEUW YORK and at the bottom • 5787 * [Holland Lodge, State of New York]. Reverse, Legend, above, F^D SEP^T 20 AS N^O 8, ORIG^L WAR^NT STOLEN extending two-thirds around the Medal; under this, on a semi-circular ribbon, FIRST MASTER JOHN MEYER over the inscription REIS^D A. 1. 5810, BY G. L. OF N. Y. CH^{GD} TO N^O 16, 5819: 13, 5830: 8, 5839: in six lines, and below in small letters, in two lines curving to conform to lower edge, I. F. W. DES. G. H. L. FEC. I. F. WOOD'S SERIES "D" NO. 4. Silver (ten only), brass and copper fifty, and one hundred in white metal. Size 20. The dies were cut by G. H. Lovett, of New York, and the Medal, which was designed by Mr. I. F. Wood, was issued by the Medal Club of New York.

CCCIH. Obverse, As obverse of XXXVI. Reverse, as obverse of XXXVII. Silver, ten struck; copper and brass, fifty of each. Size 20.

CCCIIV. Obverse, As obverse of XXXVI. Reverse, as reverse of XXXVII. Silver, only ten struck; copper and brass, fifty of each struck.*

CCCV. Obverse, A keystone, on which is a circle, bearing the letters H T W S S T K S. No legend. Reverse, Plain. Copper. Size 15. This is known as a "Mark penny," in bodies working the Mark Master's degree. I believe it is struck in Philadelphia.

In Vol. XI, p. 4, No. XX. An impression of the Medal now in my collection corrects the description. The book on Obverse is *open*—though engraved as *closed* in Zacharias, &c., whence our engraving was taken. The legend of the Reverse is, DIE G. V. U. V. Δ ZUR S/EULE IM O. ZU BRESLAU GEST. D. 19. MAI 1774 FEIERT D. 19. MAI 1824 IHR IUBELFEST BR. ML. BIBRACH Δ MSTR. BR. L. MAISAN DEP. Δ MSTR. in ten lines. (The true and perfect Lodge of the Pillar, in the Orient of Breslau, founded May 19, 1774, celebrated its jubilee May 19, 1824, &c.)

Page 5, XXIV. Bust to right, under which, very small, I. P. P. SCHOUBERG. F. Rev. Legend, XXV. J. P. GR. M. NAT. D. O. V. VV. MM. IN. NED. O. L. EN. KOL. (A translation has been given.) Under the jewel, in two lines, HULDE DER BROEDERSCHAP. (Homage of the Brotherhood.) Zacharias gives an engraving, making a date, MDCCCXLI, the third line. I have an impression without this date. The translation of HEM BESTRALE, &c., which is in five lines, is "May light from on high ever illuminate him." Silver and bronze. Size 32.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

GOLOID DOLLAR.

THERE is a project before Congress to reconcile gold and silver, by mixing them together in the same coin. Specimen dollars have recently been made at the Mint, to order, consisting of 40 cents in gold, and about 60 cents in silver; a little less, at the present price of silver. The specimen may be seen in the Mint Cabinet; the mixture being about 223 grains of silver, 26 grains of copper, and 9 grains of gold. The gold is of course not visible, the piece being simply of silver color. Its whole weight is 258 grains. This mixture is named goloid, perhaps to mean "like gold," and is protected by a Patent. The price for using it is limited in the Bill to 150,000 dollars.(!) Some one who has been struck with the wonderful self-sacrifice in the Patentee of this idea, celebrates it in the following epigram:

THE AGE OF GOLOID.

Gold, silver, brass, and iron ages,
Have thus far fill'd historic pages.
One brilliant era yet remains,
The end of poverty and pains.
A gilded age shall fill the void,
A grand millennium of Goloid!

Washington, D. C.

ARGUS.

* This and the preceding were recently (1878) struck by the New York Medal Club, and at the same time the Sage Token, XXXVI, was re-struck in silver (ten only),

copper and brass (fifty each), and the reverse die of the latter was then destroyed.

LEATHER "MEDALS."

The Republican candidates for President and Vice President in the year 1872 having been connected with the production or manufacture of leather in former years, some enthusiast on the subject thought proper to commemorate these facts by striking a "Medal" in leather. The following describes an impression: Obverse, Accolated busts of Grant and Wilson facing left, "THE NATICK COBBLER—THE GALENA TANNER 1872" Reverse, "GRANT & WILSON" * . ← ★ → * . A wreath of oak and laurel, within which, "THERE'S NOTHING LIKE LEATHER" in four lines. Size 24. It was from regularly made dies, and was probably the first of the kind ever really *struck* for such a purpose.

D. P.

New York, June 1, 1878.

A CURIOUS ALCHEMIST MEDAL.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

I FIND the following account of a curious medal in an English edition of "A Voyage to the South Sea and along the Coasts of Chili and Peru, in the years 1712, 1713, and 1714." * * By Monsieur Frezier, Engineer in Ordinary to the French King." * * Published in London and "Printed for Jonah Bowyer, at the Rose in Ludgate Street, MDCCXVII." A valuable and entertaining book. The author, an experienced engineer and mathematician in his service, was sent to those seas by Louis XIV, as one "whom he knew to be every way qualified to make hydrographical observations for the use of mariners, and for the correction of the charts; and also to take exact plans of the most considerable ports and fortresses along the coasts whither he was going; to direct to their best anchorages, and to point out their respective dangers; things which might be of great use to the French if war should happen to break out again between these two nations." The work is illustrated with thirty-seven maps and plates.

The author gives a full account of the gold and silver mines he visited in Chili and Peru, and the way in which the gold was washed out in Chili, and the ore separated, &c., and his own opinion as to the manner in which these ores are formed in the earth, and then proceeds to say, under the heading:—

"PRETENCES OF CHEMISTS.

"1. *Paracelsus* says that thick Gold is Mercury coagulated or congealed.

"2. *Christian I*, Elector of Saxony, converted Mercury, Copper, and other Metals, into real Gold and Silver; and Prince *Augustus*, about the year 1590, with some of a certain Tincture, converted 1604 times as much Mercury into Gold, which went through all Trials. *Joan Kunkel's Observations, London.*

"3. *Zweifer*, in his book entitled *Pharmacopœia Regia*, Part 1, Chap. 1, says that the Emperor Ferdinand III, having with his own Hands made two pounds and a half of good Gold of three pounds of ordinary mercury, by means of a certain Philosophical Tincture, caus'd a Medal to be made of it; on the one side of which was an *Apollo*, with an inscription certifying that Transmutation; and on the reverse he prais'd God for having communicated to men some Part of his Divine Knowledge, which may be better seen in the Original *Latin Words*, which I have here inserted:

"[*About the Apollo:*] DIVINA METAMORPHOSIS. | [*Then followed:*] EXIBITA PRAGÆ | XV JAN. AO. MDCXLVIII. | IN PRÆSENTIA | SAC. CÆS. MAIESTAT | FERDINANDI | TERTII.

"[*On the Reverse:*] RARIS | HÆC VT | HOMINIBVS NOTA | EST ARS ITA RARO IN | LVCEM PRODIT | LAVDETVR DEVS | IN ÆTERNVM | QVI PARTEM INFINITÆ | SVÆ SCIENTIÆ ABIEC | TISSIMIS SVIS CREATV | RIS COMMVNI | CAT.

"In English thus: 'The Divine Metamorphosis, or Transmutation, performed at Prague, on the 15th of *January*, in the year 1648, in the presence of the sacred Imperial

Majesty of Ferdinand III.' *Then on the reverse:* 'As this Art is known to few Men, so it seldom appears abroad. God be prais'd forever, who has communicated Part of his Divine Knowledge to his most abject Creatures.'

"The same Zweifer takes care to observe that the said Gold was very good, *not at all sophisticated*, and that the Emperor was too sharp a Man to suffer himself to be imposed upon by any substituting of natural Gold instead of that made.

"I will not here fall into the Dreams of those searchers after the Philosopher's Stone; nay, I will believe, notwithstanding all the most plausible stories they tell us, as above, in the Words of *Zweifer*, upon the Experiments that have been since made, that they are fraudulent Sleights of Hand, which have gain'd Reputation to that vain Employment; but tho' they have not attained the degree of the Perfection of Gold, it is still certain that they have imitated it very well with Mercury. This is sufficient to establish my opinion about the Formation of Metals."

Portland, Me.

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

EARLY WRITERS ON NUMISMATICS.

D. ANSELMUS BANDURI MONACHI BENEDICTINI, REGIÆ MAGNI ETRURIÆ DUCIS BIBLIOTHECÆ PRÆFECTI, ET IN REGIA ACADEMIA PARIENSI INSCRIPTIONUM AC BONARUM LITTERARUM ACADEMICI HONORARIJ, BIBLIOTHECA NUMMARIA, SIVE AUCTORUM QUI DE RE NUMMARIA SCRIPSERUNT, IN NOMISMATOPHILON GERMANORUM GRATIAM CUM NOTULIS ET INDICIBUS RECUSA ATQUE DISSERTATIONIBUS VIRORUM DOCTORUM DE HOC ARGUMENTO PRÆMISSA CURANTE JO. ALBERTO FABRICIO, D. ET PROFESS. PUBL. IN GYMNASIO HAMBURGENSE. HAMBURGI, APUD C. LIEBEZEIT ET T. C. FELGINER, 1719.

THE work with this formidable title will serve as subject for an essay, which may, I hope, prove as interesting to readers as it has to me in the study and preparation. It is a Dictionary of the writers on the subject of coins and medals, arranged chronologically, with biographical and critical notices, short, except in the case of the few more famous writers. According to the author, the earliest published work was that of John Huttichius of Mainz, who in 1525* brought out at Strassburg a volume on coins of the Roman Emperors. I have an edition printed at Strassburg in 1552, with this title,—*Romanorum Principum effigies: cum historiarum annotatione, olim ab Io. Huthichio confecta: nunc vero alicubi aucta & longe Castigatiora opera Io. Sambuci Tirnaviensis Pannonij, &c., called the third edition, and dedicated to Archduke Maximilian.* It is a small volume, containing first, rude woodcut portraits of most of the Emperors from Julius to Charles V.; next, similar cuts of a number of Roman family coins, followed by an epitome of Sextus Rufus on Roman history, and ending with a quantity of Latin poetry. It contains not a word of proper numismatic writing. He was followed in 1550 by Antonio Zantano, on the twelve Caesars only. In 1553 James de Strada's *Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum* was printed at Lyons, and four years later at Zurich and Rome, a French version being of the first date and place; it deals only with the Roman Emperors. Soon came Æneas Vico of Parma, a more voluminous author, who published at Venice several volumes on ancient coins, 1550–1560,

* I happen, strangely enough, to have an earlier work, that of William Bude, on the Roman As, first printed at Paris, 1514 and 1516; mine is of Aldus, in Venice, 1522, exquisitely printed of course, with this title:—Guilielmi Budæi Parisiensis secretarij Regij libri v. de Asse, & partib. eius post duas Parisienses impressiones ab eodem ipso

Budæo castigati, id'q; authore Io. Grolerio Lugdunensi Christianissimi Gallorum Regis Secretario, et Gallicarum copiarum Questore, cui etiam ob nostram in eum observantiam a nobis illi dicantur. M. D. XXII. Aldus. It was often reprinted later.

all of which were reprinted at Paris or Rome. I have three of the reprints. The first on the coins of the twelve Caesars, Rome, 1614, is a wholesale appropriation of the work of Zantano, mentioned above, whose dedication even is retained; it contains several plates of coins, exceedingly well engraved, but all enlarged to one size. The second, on the coins of Empresses and Princesses of the twelve Caesars, Paris, 1619, is free from this fault, but the plates are comparatively poor. The third, of the same place and date, is the first and only part of a great work to comprise twenty-three parts, planned by Vico, to describe the coins from Julius to Gallienus; it is an elaborate essay on the coins of Julius Caesar only. Exactly contemporary with Vico was Sebastian Erizzo of Venice, who there brought out in 1559 his *Discorso Sopra le Medaglie de gli Antichi, Con la Dichiaratione delle Monete Consulari, & delle Medaglie de gli Imperadori Romani*. This is quite an important work, describing many coins, and coming down to Constantine the Great. In 1560, Count Constant Landi of Piacenza produced a volume on ancient coins, *Selectiorum Numismatum, praecipue Romanorum, Expositiones*, of which I have an edition printed at Leyden in 1695. It is a special study of coins with certain inscriptions, and is a very creditable work.

Next comes a much greater name, Hubert Goltz, a Belgian, the author of several important volumes, one of which I have in the original edition, Bruges, 1566. It contains the records of the Roman Magistrates and Triumphs to the death of Augustus, and is full of plates of consular coins. Of another, *Thesaurus rei antiquariae huberrimus*, I have a second edition, Antwerp, 1618. A beautiful edition of his complete works in five folio volumes appeared at Antwerp, 1644-5, which is in all respects one of the handsomest claimants to a place in a numismatic library. In 1577, Fulvio Orsini of Rome published a work on the Roman family coins, which Banduri says entitles the author to everlasting fame, adding that J. C. Scaliger was accustomed to call it an "opus divinum." It is a valuable and beautiful volume, containing many good plates, and at the end an essay by Bishop Agostini, mentioned a few lines later. I happen to possess another volume of the same date, not mentioned by Banduri, though it had been previously by Labbe. It is a *Promptuaire des Medalles des plus renommes personnes qui ont esté depuis le commencement du monde, &c.* A Lyon, Par Guillaume Roville, 1577. Its name is its chief right to notice, since the medals consist principally of fancy portraits, among which it is hard to say who may not be found. There is also an earlier edition. The next author I shall mention is Antonio Agostini, Archbishop of Tarragona, where in 1587 appeared his *Dialogo de Medallas, Inscrpciones y otras Antiguedades*, which was speedily translated into Italian, in which I have an edition printed at Rome, 1625. It is a valuable work, though the coins are unfortunately all represented of the same size. Of 1591 I have a work not named by Banduri, though it had been previously by Labbe; it is the *De Monetis, et Re Numaria, Libri Duo, &c.*, of René Budel, printed at Cologne. It is a most elaborate essay on coinage and currency; among the few plates it contains are siege-pieces of Utrecht, 1579, and of Leyden, 1574. Appended to it are about twenty-five tracts by various authors, making a thick volume of nearly 800 pages.

Among the earliest authors of the next century is Philip II., Duke of Pomerania, who wrote a short commentary on a coin of the Emperor Zeno,

published in German in 1603, republished in Latin, 1667. Writers of untitled rank become so numerous, that I can mention but few of them, especially those whose works I possess. In 1612 Philip Paruta brought out at Palermo a very important and valuable volume on the coins of Sicily, ancient and mediæval; it was republished at Rome, 1649, with additions by Leonardo Agostini, and a third edition by Marc Maier appeared at Lyons, 1697. Of the last I have a copy, which contains many plates of coins of Sicily, Greek, Roman, Gothic, Saracenic, Norman, German and Spanish. They give some idea of the exceeding interest of Sicilian coinage from the earliest times even into the present century. The golden part of the collection of Roman coins from Julius to Heraclius, belonging to Charles, Duke of Croy and Arschot, was described by John Hemelar in a volume printed at Antwerp, 1615, with many plates, beautifully engraved by James de Bie. I have the second edition of 1627, of which the chief fault again is that the coins are all enlarged to one size on the plates, which are otherwise excellent. Perhaps the first work dealing only with modern coins is that of John James Luck, whose volume on the coins and medals of 1500-1600 was published at Strassburg, 1620. It is strangely omitted by Banduri, though previously mentioned by Labbe, and I am happy to say I have a copy. It contains the medal of Francis I of France, *Unus non sufficit Orbis*, (see *Journal*, Vol. V. 49,) the medals of John of Leyden, struck at Munster, the Ugonottorum Strages of Gregory XIII., and many others of curious interest. Of 1627 is the *Discours sur les Medalles Antiques*, divisé en quatre parties, &c., &c., by Louis Savot, Physician to the King of France, &c. It is a beautiful specimen of the Cramoisy press of Paris, and is one of the most elegant volumes I own. The same year saw two small volumes by Jean Baptiste Le Menestrier, published at Dijon, which were in 1642 joined in one, which I have, viz. *Medales Illustrées des Anciens Empereurs et Imperatrices de Rome*; it is of little value. Octavius de Strada, son of James before mentioned, is placed here by Banduri, though he should more properly have been sooner noticed. He published at Frankfort, in 1615, a work with a monstrous long title, taken largely from his father's manuscripts, and including the Roman Emperors from Julius to Matthias. I have it, as well as the second edition, Frankfort, 1629, in which Ferdinand II. is added.

Jacques De Bie, whose name has once already been mentioned, published at Paris, 1636, *Les Familles de la France illustrées par les monumens des medailles anciennes et modernes*, &c., dedicated to Richelieu. It is omitted by Banduri, though previously described by Labbe, and I am possessor of a copy. There is hardly a great French name but is found in it. In 1640 Jean Baptiste Haultin published at Paris his *Numismata non antehac Antiquariis edita*, which is highly praised by Banduri, but which unfortunately I have not seen. The next work, *Museo de las Medallas Desconocidas Espanolas*, by Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa, Huesca, 1645, offers a most agreeable change, describing principally the early Spanish coins with native inscriptions. I have a copy, but the book is of course of little use now. Another work on the Roman Emperors from Julius to Constantine by Francesco Angeloni, appeared at Rome in 1641, which I also own. Jean Tristan, a Frenchman, and rival of Angeloni, had in 1635 published his *Commentaires Historiques* on the Roman Emperors, which he afterwards enlarged to three volumes, and which I own, printed at Paris, 1644; it contains many plates of ancient coins. Banduri

writes at some length of this work, and the pamphlets, to which it gave rise, but nothing more need to be said here. Of 1675, I have a volume not mentioned by Labbe or Banduri, though inserted in later dictionaries, *De Nummis Ebræorum Paradoxa*, by Herman Conrinck, to which is added a dissertation, *De Re Monetali Ebræorum, &c.*, by John Philip Odelem of Brunswick, 1699, in which are some plates. Soon comes the *Thesaurus Selectorum Numismatum Antiquorum, &c.*, by James Oisel of Groningen, published at Amsterdam, 1677. It is a handsome and useful work on the Emperors from Julius to Constantine, but on the plates, which are many, the coins are unfortunately all of one size. This is followed by an elegant little duodecimo, first published in Italian at Rome, 1679, of which I have the Latin version printed at Amsterdam, 1685, *Rariora Maximi Moduli Numismata Selecta ex Bibliotheca Eminentiss. & Reverendiss. Principis Casp. Carpegnae, S. R. E. Cardinalis, &c. & doctissimis Josephi Monterchii Commentariis illustrata*, to which is added *Selecti Nummi duo Antoniniani, * * * Ex Bibliotheca Emin. Principis Camilli Cardinalis Maximi, editi a Jo. Petro Bellorio*. This latter author, Bellorio, will be noticed farther on, and he, not Monterchi, is sometimes said to have written the former work also. James Perizon, a Dutchman, is placed here for a work, which I have not, but I have one by him of later date, the *Dissertatio de Aere Gravi*, Leyden, 1713, to which is added a correspondence between Perizon and Andrew Morelli on Roman family coins.

W. S. APPLETON.

[To be continued.]

WHY NO 1806 DOLLARS ARE FOUND.

The following item went the rounds of the press, a few months ago, but seems worthy of preservation in the *Journal* :—

A COPY of the following document was furnished from the files of the Department of State, on application of the Director of the Mint, from which appears, for the first time in the present discussion of the silver question, the true reason why the "dollar of our fathers" was not coined for many years after 1805 :—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 1, 1806.

Robert Patterson, Esq., Director of the Mint: Sir,—In consequence of a representation from the director of the Bank of the United States, that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the Mint for the purpose of exporting them, and, as it is probable that further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the Mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dollar.

I am, etc.,

[Signed]

JAMES MADISON.

SILVER was first coined for money by Phidon, King of Argos, who employed the people of Ægina to strike his pieces. This we learn from a series of ancient inscriptions on marble, now at Oxford, England, probably inscribed in the second century before Christ, and known as the Parian Chronicle. The date at which he lived is conjectured to be about 860 B. C., not far from the time of the building of Carthage, and a century and a half after the building of Solomon's Temple.

Silver had been used for money, in the form of ingots, and of "rings" by the Egyptians, probably before the time of Abraham, but it was in all probability not coined for more than a thousand years after it had been recognized as a suitable metal for use as money, and sometime after gold had been coined.

"NO SUBMISSION" TOKEN.

THE Medalet, "No Submission to the North:" "The wealth of the South:" was struck in Cincinnati, in 1860, for circulation through the Southern States, among those favoring the cause of secession. A medalet with the same reverse, "The wealth of the South," but bearing on the obverse a shield, and the inscription, "Our Rights, The Constitution, and The Union," was struck by the same parties for circulation among the Southern Unionists, but it met with little demand. It has no date. During the manufacture of the medalet "No Submission to the North," one of the dies was repeatedly broken, and, as a consequence, there are four varieties of the obverse. The earliest impressions have no period after the date, and are further marked by fainter rays diverging from the base of the palmetto. The later impressions show a period after the date, with more prominent rays. But few were struck in copper. Those first issued were pierced and silvered.

During the early days of the war, while communication with the South was open via Louisville and Nashville, large quantities of freight were shipped over that line by express, after passing the inspection of the Custom House officers at Cincinnati. A package of these medals was detained in the express office here; and, having been opened, I secured one for a friend. All in the package were silvered and pierced. Several years afterward I discovered the dies, but could not prevail upon their owner to make any restrikes, as one of the dies is cracked, and he did not wish to risk its destruction.

Those who possess this little war token, with the absence of the period, can rest assured that they have the rarest variety, and, if pierced and silvered, it is further evidence of its earlier manufacture.

The one bearing the Union sentiment is of greater scarcity; and although the dies are in the same hands, it would be difficult either to obtain restrikes or purchase the dies.

Cincinnati, June 3d, 1878.

E. B. G.

JACKSON MEDALETS.

THE following description of Jackson Medalets has been kindly furnished the *Journal* by Mr. D. PARISH, Jr., one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of New York.

1. Obverse, GENL. ANDREW JACKSON. Military bust to the left. Reverse, BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS JAN 8TH 1815. Representation of the battle; the British troops attacking. White metal. Size 25.

2. Obverse, GENL. ANDREW JACKSON. Civilian bust to the right. Reverse, Legend, BATTLE OF N. ORLEANS. British troops retreating. White metal. Size 22.

3. Obverse, AN^D JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. 1829. Civilian bust, side face to the left. Reverse, An eagle clasping in one claw three arrows; in the other an olive branch surrounded by twenty-four stars. White metal. Size 26.

4. Obverse, AN^D JACKSON. PRESIDENT THE U. STATES. 1829. Civilian bust three-quarter face to the left. Reverse, The same as No. 3: White metal. Size 25.

5. Obverse, GENERAL JACKSON THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF NEW ORLEANS AND CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1828. Reverse, An eagle with sunbeams above his head and holding in his mouth the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM; in one claw an olive-branch and in the other six arrows, and surrounded by twenty-four stars. White metal. Size 24.

6. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON. In uniform on horseback. Reverse, THE ADVOCATE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. An eagle holding a shield. White metal. Size 24.

7. Obverse, AN^D JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES 1829. Military bust to the right. Reverse, HERO OF NEW ORLEANS in a wreath. White metal. Size 24.

8. Obverse, In a wreath, GEN^L JACKSON THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF NEW ORLEANS AND CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1828. Reverse, Eagle as in No. 5. White metal. Size 29.

9. Obverse, GEN^L AND^W JACKSON. Military bust to the right. Reverse, OLD HICKORY. THE HERO OF NEW-ORLEANS FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U S 1828. White metal. Size 18.

10. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON. Military bust to the right. Reverse, BORN MARCH 15TH 1767 DIED JUNE 8TH 1845. An urn. White metal. Size 18.

11. Obverse, GEN^L ANDREW JACKSON Military bust to the left. Reverse, THE NATION'S GOOD Bronze. Size 15.

12. Obverse, GEN^L ANDREW JACKSON Military bust to the left. Reverse, THE NATION'S PRIDE Bronze. Size 15.

13. Obverse, GEN^L ANDREW JACKSON Three-quarter military bust to the right. Reverse, HERO OF NEW ORLEANS. Bronze and silver.

14. Obverse, GEN^L ANDREW JACKSON In uniform on horseback. Reverse, THE UNION MUST, &c. Copper, bronze and silver. Size 18.

15. Obverse, JACKSON Bust to the right. Reverse, THE STERN OLD SOLDIER, &c. Bronze and white metal. Size 16. Bolen's die.

16. Obverse, OLD HICKORY TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY. Military bust to the right. Reverse, BORN MARCH 15TH 1767 Copper, bronze and silver. Size 22.

17. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON INAUGURATED, &c. Bust to the left. Bronze and silver. Size 12.

18. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON Bust to the right. Reverse, Outside a wreath, "THE BANK MUST PERISH" Inside, THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED. Copper. Size 17.

19. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1833 Three-quarter military bust to the left in a wreath. Reverse, 8TH JAN 1815 THE GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF N ORLEANS. An eagle in a wreath. Bronze. Size 16.

20. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES Lau-reated crowned bust to the left. Reverse, ELECTED 1829. RE-ELECTED 1832. WE COMMEM^{AT} THE GLORIOUS VICTORIES OF OUR HERO IN WAR AND IN PEACE Copper and bronze. Size 17.

21. Obverse, ANDREW JACKSON PRESIDENT Civilian dress to the right. Reverse, The same as No. 20. Bronze. Size 17.

22. The card of C. Wolfe Spies & Clarke with busts of Washington & Jackson. Bronze and German silver. Size 17.

A NEW SCALE FOR MEASURING COINS.



THE above is the new coin scale which I have the honor to propose to collectors for adoption. It is in millimeters, and its advantages over the old scales are that while it is not only a scale founded on purely scientific principles, it is a decimal scale, and also an international scale, as all countries using the metric system measure the diameters of their coins by it. The numbers of the sizes of the coins correspond to the numbers of the millimeters on the scale, so that the size of a coin is the number of millimeters in its diameter. This is a great advantage over the arbitrary scale of Mionnet and the 1-16 inch scale. The disadvantages of the former were so evident, that American collectors soon abandoned it. The 1-16 inch scale which they substituted in its place was almost as bad. Its unit is entirely accidental, it is not decimally divided, and when the size of a coin is given, it has to be divided by 16 in order to find the exact size of the coin. In connection with this, I might state that the majority of civilized nations have adopted the meter as their unit of length; it is therefore an international measure. We legalized it in 1866, and as a measure it is being rapidly introduced and used throughout our country, and will soon be the only measure employed. It is divided decimally into 10 decimeters, 100 centimeters or 1,000 millimeters: a system similar to our federal money.

These facts are stated to show collectors the advantages that would obtain by using a scale whose units are the thousandths of the international unit of length, especially when the mints of the civilized world measure the diameters of their coins in these same units, (millimeters.) I have adopted it in my collection, and find it far more convenient than the old scale, and it is to be hoped that American collectors will see its advantages and soon adopt it.

New York City, May, 1878.

W. B. WETMORE.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President mentioned the death of John J. Mickley of Philadelphia, an honorary member. Dr. Green announced a donation from the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund of their bronze Medal, with head of George Peabody; the thanks of the Society were voted therefor. Mr. Child exhibited a brass medal of the Children's Professorship of Shurtleff College, Ill., 1867. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

April 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Messrs. William Poillon of New York, and G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, were elected corresponding members. Mr. Holland exhibited a series of the Annual Assay Medals of the U. S. Mint. Mr. Crosby showed a peculiar variety of New Jersey cent, with the small running animal *after* the inscription, and with spelling "CESEREA." Mr. Marvin exhibited a number of Masonic medals and others, and Mr. Davenport showed a medal of Shurtleff College (see March Proceedings), apparently of brass, silver-plated; he read a letter, from which it seems that the head is that of Dr. Pattisnis. The Secretary exhibited several pieces lately bought at the Fon-robert auction in Berlin, viz., three silver medalets of Louis XV for the "Colonies Françaises de l'Amerique," one bronze medal of George II, with rev. "CANADA SUB-

DUED, MDCCLX, S. P. A. C." and the bronze medal, with French inscription, struck at Brussels in honor of John Brown (see *Journal* for Oct., 1875, and April, 1876). The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

May 3. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from William Poillon of New York, accepting corresponding membership. Mr. Robinson exhibited a half-penny of George III. 1775, with his doubts as to its genuineness, being inclined to consider it an imitation. Mr. Crosby showed a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, with mint mark of a cap and star. Dr. Fowle exhibited a large silver German marriage-medal with the scene of the miracle of Cana in Galilee on one side. The Society adjourned soon after 4.30 P. M.

June 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter of G. F. Ulex, accepting corresponding membership. He also communicated a donation from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, of his medal of the Dutch Lodge. The President exhibited a copy of the work of J. F. Loubat on "The National Medals of the United States; 1776-1876." Mr. Marvin showed the medal of the Round House, Leroy, N. Y., with Masonic rev. and a pair of shells, forming together a medal of Masonic origin. The Secretary exhibited three more silver medalets of Louis XV for the "Colonies Françaises de l'Amerique," recently bought at Berlin. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting was held Tuesday, March 19, 1878, at Mott Memorial Hall, 62 Madison Avenue, Prof. Anthon in the Chair. The Executive Committee made their Annual Report, and Mr. Walter Fuller, of New Jersey, was elected a corresponding member. The Committee appointed on the celebration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Society, on April 6th made their report. It was decided to wait until the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, before taking special notice of the occasion. The Secretary stated that the Roll of Members now consisted of thirty Resident and Life Members, sixty-three Corresponding and fifteen Honorary Members. Mr. Parish made a report on the death of Honorary Member Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia. Letters were read from corresponding members. Mr. Zabriskie read two papers on the "Cesnola Collection" and the "De Morgan Collection," written by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, and the thanks of this Society were voted to Mr. Feuardent for his contributions. Prof. Anthon then read his Annual Address.

A MORNING IN THE NUMISMATIC ALCOVE OF ASTOR LIBRARY.

It was not my first visit to the Numismatic Alcove of the Astor Library. On some half dozen occasions already, at long intervals of time, I had, through the kindness of the officers in charge, been permitted to range uncontrolled through the compartment at the north-east corner of the building, where are placed the works on our science and on others of a cognate kind. Such opportunities for gaining information are of course not to be left unimproved, and accordingly each of these visits had been prolonged to three or four hours, a period after which even the most enthusiastic of the degenerate students of our day are wont to tire of poring over books, however interesting.

The particular motive for my revisiting the collection on Saturday last, March 16th, was the desire to examine a number of numismatic works recently added to this department during the administration of Mr. Brevoort. It was to be anticipated that, under the superintendency of that active and highly accomplished gentleman, brief though it might be (and it has unfortunately proved to be so), the Numismatic Alcove would receive its due share of attention and proportion of enlargement. Mr. Brevoort is one of our earliest numismatic students and collectors, and his cabinet was, in its time, one of the most remarkable in the United States, particularly in regard to American colonial and modern European specimens.

As a proper prelude to my inspection of the new works, I cast a glance at those previously on the shelves, and comparatively familiar to me. Here is the long series, complete in twenty folio volumes, of the "Trésor de Numismatique et de Glyptique," or, General Collection of Medals, Coins, Engraved Stones, Bas-reliefs, Ornaments, &c., both Ancient and Modern, of most interest in relation to Art and History. It is sometimes arranged in twenty-two volumes, and, though separate divisions of the work are occasionally offered for sale, the complete set, issued from 1834 to 1850, is not often seen. The engravings, which the "Trésor" contains in vast numbers, are accurate and extremely interesting, though they were executed by a mechanical process, known from its inventor as that of Collas, which was soon superseded on account of its imperfections, and would certainly not be employed if a work of the kind were undertaken in our time. If it were, we may also suppose that some space would be devoted to American numismatics, which have certainly important relations to history, though not many to art. As

far as my observation has extended, no coin or medal which may be called American, either in fact or reference, is represented in the whole series, with the exception of one (*Méd. Franç.*, Part III., Pl. xlvii., No. 2), which I shall call, from our American point of view, the "Oswego Medal." The writer of the accompanying account (p. 46) is so ignorant as to say that Oswego is in Europe. The medal in question is so very remarkable, and has been, to my knowledge, so entirely neglected by American writers and collectors, that I may perhaps be pardoned for giving a slight account of it here. Another representation of it may be found in the very rare work on "Obsidional Pieces," by Tobiesen Duby, Paris, 1786, Pl. iv., No. 5. This book, which is among the recent additions to the Astor Library, furnishes beside a correct account of the medal. It was struck in 1758, in gold and silver, by the celebrated Count Lally, commander of the French troops in India, after his capture of Port St. David, and bears the head of Louis XV, with the title, "Emperor of the World!" *ORBIS IMPERATOR*. To justify this flattery, we have on the reverse, four forts, each with its name, each presumably in a different continent, and all captured by the French in the beginning of the French and Indian, or Seven Years' War. The names are, in addition to that of Port St. David, WESEL, OSWEGO, PORT MAHON. It certainly requires much latitude of interpretation to qualify Port Mahon (Minorca) to represent Africa, but as to the claim of Oswego to typify, or at least suggest, America, there can be no cavil. It is a most interesting memorial of the colonial history of our State, and I have long been on the watch for it, without being able to procure it, or to hear of its being in any one's possession.

Among the older books, I threw a covetous eye, as I have done before, on the "Numismatic Chronicle," from its commencement in June, 1838, and the "Revue Numismatique," in a similarly perfect state. These are publications hardly within the means of the majority of amateurs, whether as to cost or the space which they occupy. They are also, let us modestly acknowledge, rather too erudite for most of us. But the "Revue de la Numismatique Belge," from the beginning in 1842, one of the late acquisitions, appears less learned than the other two; and, having copious illustrations on a great variety of subjects, seems sure to reward examination.

Before the purchases just made, the standard works, as they may be called, more or less familiar to all numismatists, though many of them rare and costly, were of course already on the shelves: the quaint and laborious old Köhler, with his many volumes of *Münz-belustigungen*; the accurate and comprehensive "Cohen's Roman Imperial Coins," to which his rarer account of those of the Republic has now been added; Eckhel's "Doctrina Numorum Veterum," that "corner-stone of the temple;" Lelewel's "Numismatique du Moyen Age," difficult to procure, and difficult to read when procured, from the vastness of the theme, on which it is the only existing general treatise; admirable Van Loon, with his rich folios on the medal history and coin-history of the Low Countries, only extending to 1727 however, without the very valuable supplementary parts, which have not yet been obtained; all the works of Mionnet; Ruding's three quartos on the coinage of Great Britain; Dr. Dickeson's "American Numismatic Manual," still desirable as a curiosity, though extinguished as an authority by Crosby's "Early Coins of America," which has most deservedly made its entrance with the new-comers.

As a scholar well versed in the language, literature and history of Spain, Mr. Brevoort might have been expected to take a more than ordinary interest in the numismatic monuments of that kingdom. But, partly it may be from the comparative scantiness of treatises in Spanish on that subject, there is no inordinate or unsymmetrical enlargement of that department of works to be noticed in the library. The scarce and valuable "Medallas de las Colonias," &c., "de Espana," by Florez, Madrid, three vols., 1757-8, 1773, belongs to the older portion of the collection. Almost the second half of the last volume treats of the attractive subject of the Gothic kings of Spain. To the same older portion belongs a costly work in Spanish by Heiss, in three volumes, quarto, called "General Description of Spanish-Christian Coins from the Invasion of the Arabs;" while among the late additions are two other "Descriptions" by the same author; one, of the ancient coins of Spain generally; the other, of those of the Visigothic kings. There are also two new arrivals which throw light on ancient Spanish coins; namely, monographs by the indefatigable De Saulcy, of whose works, great and small, some thirty have recently been obtained. These deal with a great variety of topics; coins of the Crusades, coins of the Holy Land, Jewish coins, unedited coins of the middle ages, coins of the Aeduians. Among them, too, are found his "Lettres sur la Numismatique Gauloise," and "Histoire Numismatique du Règne de François Ier." Before, however, we quit the Spanish coins, it may not be improper to mention that Mr. Brevoort has begun to make researches in a highly fertile though neglected numismatic field, that of the earliest Spanish-American coinage, as far back as the days of Cortez and Pizarro. Taking the first of the above-named works of Heiss, and his own knowledge of Mexican, Peruvian and other mint-marks, as starting-points, he expects to make some curious and important discoveries. It is to be hoped that this praiseworthy attempt to enlarge the narrow bounds of American numismatics will meet with ample success. The path of investigation was pointed out some time ago by Mr. A. C. Roberts, in an article entitled "Earliest Coinage of America," in the "American Journal of Numismatics," for August, 1867. Calling attention to the facts that a mint was established at Mexico in 1535, and at Lima probably before 1547, he maintains that our American coinage begins then and there, and not within the narrower bounds of time and space which writers, too exclusively English, have sought to establish.

But to return to the numismatic books in the Astor: I observed among the new ones an octavo volume of much interest apparently, of which I had not yet heard, "Early Christian Numismatics and other Antiquarian Tracts," by C. W. King, M.A., author of "Antique Gems;" also "Manuel de l'Amateur de Jetons," par J. de Fontenay, Paris, 1854, one volume, octavo, seemingly full of instruction in regard to those often neat and frequently beautiful pieces, the nature and occasion of which are not very well understood among us. I was surprised, however, to find that it totally ignored the beautiful jetons of Louis XV, struck, as is proved by the inscription in their exergue, for the "Colonies Françaises de l'Amérique," five of which, for the years 1751-4-5-6 and 7, with good representations of four, figure in

the remarkable "Catalogue" of Jules Fonrobert's auction, which commenced on the 18th of February last at Berlin.

The mention of Berlin suggests that the account of the Royal Coin-Cabinet there, Berlin, 1873, is one of the new books which I noticed. It is by the Director, Julius Friedländer, and his assistant, Dr. Alfred von Sallet, and purports to be a history and sketch of the collection, with an explanatory description of the selection of pieces laid out on the show-tables. There are nine plates of numerous and very beautiful representations of the rarer Greek coins. These more than vie with the exquisite figures in the catalogues of the coins in the British Museum, published not long since under the editorship of Poole, viz., that of coins of Italy, that of Sicily, that of the Tauric Chersonese, and the three volumes of Oriental coins. These latter elegant productions are all to be found on the Astor shelves. In examining really artistic illustrations, such as these, it appears evident that no photographic process can approach perfection so nearly as they do. They reproduce, as it were, the sentiment of a coin, making the picture look, as has been said of fine portraits, more like the original than the original itself does.

I was pleased to find that among the medals placed by Friedländer and Von Sallet on the show-tables of the Berlin cabinet, as particularly worthy of inspection, is a specimen of one which I have long ranked as a gem of my own collection, and which I now exhibit to the Society. I presented it at a previous meeting, November 21, 1876, as an illustration of the early appearance of Arabic dates on medals. The date on this one is 1481. But on the present occasion I again offer this remarkable and massive casting of real bronze, the work of some unknown artist contemporary with Mohammed II, partly on account of the present crisis in Turkish affairs, which increases its interest, partly because the book under consideration has given me some unexpected information as to the legend surrounding the fierce head of the conqueror. It reads: SVLTANI * MOHAMMETH * OCHTHOMANI VGVLI &c. The fourth word is untranslatable except with the help of the remark, page 245, that "ugul," (ogul) means in Turkish "son, descendant." We are also told in the same place that Mohammed struck Greek coins, on which he is called "King of Greece and Asia," a title corresponding to that of "Emperor of Greece," and which appears in the legend surrounding the Sultan's equestrian portrait on the reverse of this medal. He employed Italian artists in his service, to one of whom named Constantius, otherwise unknown, the medal is commonly ascribed. The only ground for this attribution is that the horse on the reverse is trampling on the words OPVS CONSTANTII; but I should rather conjecture that the second word is an error for "Constantine," and that the reference is to the city of Constantine, subjugated by Mohammed in 1453, while the medal may be a production of Matteo Pasti. The fact that the Sultan died in 1481, the year in which it was struck, may throw some light on its origin. It may have been a funeral or mortuary medal.

The legends of Russian medals are apt to be a stumbling-block to collectors, and I was gratified to obtain an interpretation to those on one of mine, in regard to which I was doubtful, from a handsome folio volume in French, belonging, I think, to the older portion of the library, by P. Ruaud de Tiregale, Potsdam, 1772, comprehending the medals on the principal events of the empire of Russia, from the reign of Peter the Great to that of Catharine II. All the legends are translated into French. The medal in question, which I now exhibit to the Society, has on its obverse a bust of that empress with the mammary development which seems to have been considered essential to a czarina, and with the ordinary titles pertaining to her dignity; on the reverse is an edifice, fantastic but not inelegant, the legend above which signifies, "Give to God that which is God's," while the inscription in the exergue means, "And to Caesar that which is Caesar's, October 21, 1768." It commemorates the foundation of the magnificent Isaac's Church in St. Petersburg.

Chinese legends are even more puzzling, in general, to the numismatist than Turkish or Russian, and as I happen to have a somewhat numerous assortment of Chinese coins and medals, sword-shaped, fork-shaped, oval, square, fancy-shaped, &c., I was rather disappointed to find nothing yet added to what is, I believe, the solitary representative of Chinese numismatics — the "Description of the Chinese Medals in the Imperial Cabinet of France," preceded by an "Essay on Chinese Numismatics," by J. Hager, Paris, 1805. Something more modern and popular in its character, if there be anything, — particularly anything popular on such a subject, would seem to be desirable. I also looked in vain, as I have at previous visits vainly looked, for a copy of Marsden's "Numismata Orientalia," a work of merit, though old, and not easily to be obtained by a private person.

In one hasty visit like this, much was necessarily overlooked, while I cannot, on the other hand, abuse the patience of my hearers by enumerating all that I was able to observe. I may mention, however, in conclusion, that, among the new accessions, I was much attracted by Beulé's "Les Monnaies d'Athènes," a beautifully illustrated and comprehensive work on its most interesting theme; by M. Laugier's abundantly illustrated and seemingly very instructive "Historic Study on the Coins struck by the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem;" by the "Numismatics of Ancient Egypt," of F. Feuardent, a relative undoubtedly to our esteemed member, Gaston L., who is now in Europe, and has aided Mr. Brevoort with his suggestions in the new acquisitions.

In future surveys, and more careful inspections, of the Astor numismatic books, both new and old, I hope both to enlarge my own knowledge, and to derive from their perusal, information which may be of service to my fellow-students, and assist in extending and elevating the delightful and instructive pursuit to which we devote, with so much satisfaction, and such ample intellectual profit, a portion of our leisure time.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted President Anthon for his valuable Address. At this stage of the proceedings, a Gold Medal of Membership was presented to the President, on behalf of the members, by Mr. Benjamin Betts, who accompanied the gift with the following remarks:—

"The members of this Society having for a long time been aware of the many obligations they are under to their worthy President, whose efforts for their instruction and entertainment have been so untiring and continuous, and whose labors in their behalf so freely and ungrudgingly given, and being now desirous of manifesting in some suitable manner their appreciation of his services, have determined to present him with a slight testimonial of their regard. In accordance with this determination, they have had prepared from the Society's dies a Membership Medal in Gold, suitably inscribed, to be presented to you in the name and in behalf of the Society as a token of their affection and esteem."

President Anthon replied as follows:—

"Mr. Betts and gentlemen of the Society: It is with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness that I receive this magnificent token of your esteem, and, I may perhaps venture to say, your affection. So entirely unexpected is your gift, that I am not prepared with any remarks appropriate to the occasion. Let me, however, be permitted to say, that in the course of many years nothing has occurred to me of a more gratifying nature. The character of your testimonial is entirely in accordance with my taste. I could not have selected or suggested anything so desirable as this beautiful and thus far unique memorial of the foundation and incorporation of our Society. At the same time, and without any affectation of modesty, I am constrained to say that I regard this Medal not as an acknowledgment for services rendered, but rather as an encouragement to greater industry and zeal in furthering henceforward the interests of the elegant and instructive study to which our Society is devoted. May we all continue to profit by it, and to cherish the kindly feelings of which your valuable memento gives such acceptable evidence.

The election of officers then took place, resulting in the unanimous election of the following:—Charles E. Anthon, *President*; Daniel Parish, Jr., Frederic J. DePeyster, and Alexander Balmanno, *Vice-Presidents*; William Poillon, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer*; Isaac F. Wood, *Librarian*; Edward Groh, *Curator*.

The following exhibitions were made:—Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Chapman's Patent Coin Cabinet. Mr. J. N. T. Levick, a fine album of Confederate money, among which was a \$100 interest bearing note, one of the rarest known. Mr. S. H. Chapman, a stater of Alexander the Great, exquisitely fine and uncirculated; also, a first bronze of Titus IVDea CAPta written across the field, an exceedingly rare type. Mr. Charles Pryer, a large number of coins, and a metallic amulet, probably of ancient Spanish or Phoenician origin, dug up at Rothkill Abbey, Ireland. Mr. Benjamin Betts, thirty-eight specimens of the coins and medals relating to the Franco-Austrian occupation of Mexico from 1862 to 1867. The most noteworthy among the coins was the 20 peso *gold*, 1866, of the Mexican mint, and several pieces of the silver from the mints of Guanajuato and Potosi; among the medals, was an interesting little medalet commemorative of the meeting of the Junta of Notables in 1863, on the obverse of which is the head of Maximilian facing left, without beard and the head bare. Rev. "Junta de los Notables" "Mexico 6 de Julio 1863" brass or composition, size 13; a medal, having for obverse the heads of the ill-fated emperor and empress, rev. Madonna of Guadalupe, silver, size 21; a large medal, struck to commemorate the return of Juarez to San Luis Potosi, obv. eagle, flags, cannon, &c., rev. Al | C° Presidente | Benito Juarez | en su vuelta | a S° Luis de Potosi | Febrero de | 1867, and an obituary medal of Maximilian, obv. head of the emperor facing right, rev. a tomb, Fame seated, weeping willow, &c. "Natus 6 Julio 1832 ✠ 19 Junii 1869" white metal, size 26. The remainder were of various metals and sizes, and were for military, civil and scientific merit.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Regular Meeting of this Society, was held June 7th, the Hon. Eli K. Price in the Chair. Mr. Chandler called to the attention of the Society an error in the obituaries of the late Joseph J. Mickley, in which it was stated that he was first president of the Society. This was incorrect, as the Hon. A. G. Coffin held this office the first year, and retired on account of his health not permitting him to occupy it.

A letter was read from Mr. Harzfeld, in reference to the restrikes of the 1804 dollar at the Mint, in which he stated that the curator of the Society was in error in thinking the reference was made to the "Eckfeldt" restrike; that later some twenty-five were struck; he mentioned also, other coins which had been similarly dealt with. Dr. W. S. King, United States Navy, presented to the Society a Dutch coin struck by the province of Zealand in 1786. Mr. Harzfeld presented a new Masonic Medal of Washington,

of which the die, a beautiful one, was cut by Mr. Key; he also exhibited a new medal commemorative of the Wyoming Massacre, of which the die was cut by Mr. Morgan, the designer of the new dollar. Mr. Chandler exhibited an interesting medal of Gustavus Adolphus, the property of Mr. G. B. North. Mr. Price presented to the Society casts from the stone memorials set up in the last century to mark the Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. William Trautwine read an interesting essay on the Ancient Pueblo Civilization. A letter was read from Professor J. D. Butler, of Madison, Wisconsin, accompanying his donation of a medal struck to commemorate the capture of the Morea, by the Venetians from the Turks. The death of Dr. Carl Berendt, a corresponding member was announced. Mr. John R. Baker was elected a resident member, and the Society adjourned till September.

COIN SALES.

WE give a few of the prices obtained for the most desirable pieces at the Coin Sales mentioned in the last number.

THE first part of the great Fonrobert sale of American gold coins and medals took place at Berlin, 18 February, and the following days. This part included Canada and the United States. The sale can hardly have been a success. We add a list of all the pieces which brought as high as fifty marks: 4, Louis XIV, Canada 5 sous, 50 marks. 7, Louis XV, silver jeton, COL. FRAN. DE L'AM," 52. 9 and 10, two of the same series, 50 each. 227, George I, pattern penny (Crosby, pl. III, 12), 148. 335, "LIBERTAS AMERICANA," in silver, 60. 365, Washington half dollar, in copper, 1792, 152. 366, Disme, 1792, 86. 405, half-dollar of 1796, 60. 1452, Eagle of Baldwin & Co., San Francisco, 1850, 61. 1458, double-eagle, 1853, 90. 1485, eagle, Pike's Peak, 1860, 67. 1510, Charles III, proclamation "IVAN ESTEVAN DE PENA FLORIDA, 1760, 51. 2713, "NEW YORKE IN AMERICA," 50. 3370, Carolina copper, 120. 5250, double-eagle, Mormon, 1849, 115. 5251, Deseret, 1860, 55.

Messrs. Bangs & Co., January 23 and 24, 1878:—*Dollars*, 1795, v. f. \$3.10; fair, \$2.13; 1796, small date, \$3.00; 1797, fair, \$2.10—\$2.75; 1798, \$2.45; 15 stars, fair, \$4.00; 1799, \$2.40; do. \$2.18; 1800, f. \$2.87; 1802, \$2.75; do. over 1, \$3.00; 1803, \$2.00; 1840, v. f. \$2.50; 1844, v. f. \$3.75; 1848, v. f. \$2.75; 1855, v. f. \$4.60; 1853, \$2.38; 1864, \$2.00; 1865, \$2.63. *Half-Dollars*, 1794, fair, \$3.00; 1797, fair, \$2.00; 1801, v. g. \$2.60; 1851 and 1852, N. O. \$2.20—\$2.00. *Cents*, 1793, rubbed, \$6.00; 1804, g. \$6.50; 1806, \$2.00; 1808, \$2.00; 1811, \$2.75; do. \$2.10; do. \$2.13, \$2.63; 1831, f. \$1.25; 1834, do. \$1.40; do. \$1.00; 1839, do. \$1.05. *Dollar*, *Iturbide*, \$2.25; do. \$3.00. *Pine Tree Shilling*, \$5.50, \$6.00. *Six Pence*, \$3.50; *Nickel Cent*, 1856, \$2.50; do. \$2.75. *Store Cards*—Suydam & Boyd, \$3.75; Treadwell, Kissam & Co., \$4.00. *Napoleon Medals*, \$3.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

Messrs. Bangs & Co., February 27 and 28.—*Cents*, 1793, wreath, v. f. \$20.00; do. Liberty Cap, \$6.00; do. g. \$9.00; 1794, \$2.60; 1796, f. \$12.00; 1798, f. \$11; 1804, f. \$24.00; 1810, \$3.00. *Half-Cents*, 1849, \$1.20; 1852, \$7.00; 1857, \$1.35; 1856, *Nickel*, \$4.00. *Pine Tree Shillings*, \$4.13; do. \$4.13; do. \$3.88, \$3.00. *Colonial*, Immune, in silver, \$14.50. *Dollars*, 1794, v. fair, \$22.00; 1798, small eagle, \$3.75; do. \$3.87. A large number of foreign silver medals and coins at fair prices.

Messrs. Scott & Co., March 4. 5 and 6.—*Crowns*, Charles II. \$3.00; William & Mary, \$2.38; Anne, \$2.00; George II. \$2.63, \$2.00; George III. \$2.13; George IV. \$2.20; Victoria, Gothic, p. \$4.13. *Five Francs*, 1870, \$2.00. *Cents*, 1796, f. \$12; 1801, \$2.63; 1802, \$2.88; 1803, \$3.10; 1804, \$6.25; 1807, \$5.00; 1816, \$1.15; 1821, \$16.00; 1825, \$5.50; 1828, \$1.88; 1834, p. \$10.25; 1839, \$2.30; 1857, small date, \$1.80. *Dollars*, 1795, \$2.50, \$2.00; 1796, \$2.00; 1797, \$2.60; 1799, \$2.25; 1801, \$4.38; 1804, *altered date*, \$22.50; 1851, p. \$29.00. *Half-Dollars*, 1794, \$3.50; 1801, 2.10; 1802, \$4.50; 1803, \$2.50; 1807, \$3.20; 1852, N. O. f. \$2.65. *Half-Dime*, belonging to Mr. Levick, \$172.50; proof set, 1858, \$31.00. The "unique" Colonial was *withdrawn*.

BOOK NOTICE.

The Medallist History of the United States of America. 1776-1876. By J. F. Loubat, LL. D., Member of the New York Historical Society; Knight Commander of St. Stanislaus of Russia; Knight of the First Class of the Crown and of Frederick of Wurtemberg; Knight of the Legion of Honor of France. With 170 Etchings by Jules Jacquemart. [2 Vols. Royal 4to. pp. lxxx., 478; xvi., 86 Plates.] New-York: Published by the Author. 1878.

THESE beautiful volumes are an evidence of the taste, industry and assiduity of Dr. Loubat; the etchings are in the best style of the art by the celebrated Jules Jacquemart, of Paris. The paper is hand-made, and of a superior quality, by Blanchet Freres & Kleber, Rives, France, especially for this work, while the letter-press reflects much credit on the printers, Francis Hart & Co., of New York City.

The first volume of the work contains correspondence in relation to the subject and engraving of the Medals, with various resolutions, documents, and acts of Congress, much of which is familiar to our readers, having been published in the *Journal*. The earlier Medals were struck in Paris under the direc-

tion of Mr. Jefferson,* Dr. Franklin† and Col. David Humphreys,‡ who were favored with the suggestions of eminent connoisseurs abroad. There are eighty-six Medals engraved, giving the obverse and reverse of each. A complete list is as follows:

General George Washington, *Evacuation of Boston*. Major-General Horatio Gates, *Surrender of the British at Saratoga*. Brigadier-General Anthony Wayne, *Taking of Stony Point*. Lt. Col. De Fleury, *Stony Point*. Maj. John Stewart, *the same*. Maj. Henry Lee, *Paulus Hook*. John Paulding, David Williams, Isaac Van Wart, *Capture of Maj. Andre*. Brig. Genl. Daniel Morgan, *Victory of the Cowpens*. Lt. Col. Wm. A. Washington, *Cowpens*. Lt. Col. John Eager Howard, *the same*. Maj. Genl. Nathaniel Greene, *Entaw Springs*. Acknowledgment of the U. S. A. by the Netherlands, *Libera Soror*.§ Treaty between the U. S. A. and the Netherlands, *Favstissimo Foedere Junctae*.§ *Libertas Americana, Surrender at Saratoga & Yorktown*.§ Benj. Franklin, (2) *Natus Boston, &c.*, different reverses. Capt. John Paul Jones, *Capture of the Serapis*. George Washington, *President. Indian Peace Medal. 1792.*|| Diplomatic Medal, [See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IX. 1875, pp. 65, 78.] John Adams, *President*. Capt. Thomas Truxton, *Action with the Vengeance*. Thomas Jefferson, *President*. Commodore Edward Preble, *Bombardment of Tripoli*. James Madison, *President*. Captains—Isaac Hull, *Capture of the Guerriere*. Jacob Jones, *Capture of the Frolic*. Stephen Decatur, *Capture of the Macedonian*. Wm. Bainbridge, *Capture of the Java*. Lt. McCall, *Capture of the Boxer*. Lt. Wm. Burrows, *the same*. Captains—O. H. Perry, *Victory of Lake Erie*. J. D. Elliott, *the same*. Jas. Lawrence, *Capture of the Peacock*. Tho's Macdonough, *Victory of Lake Champlain*. Rob't Henley, *the same*. Lt. Stephen Cassin, *the same*. Captains—Lewis Warrington, *Capture of the Epervier*. Johnston Blakeley, *Capture of the Reindeer*. Maj. Genls. Jacob Brown, *Victories of Chippewa, Niagara & Erie*. P. B. Porter, *the same*. Br. Genls. E. W. Ripley, *the same*. Jas. Miller, *the same*. Maj. Genls. Winfield Scott, *Chippewa & Niagara*. E. P. Gaines, *the same*. Alex. Macomb, *Victory of Plattsburg*. Andrew Jackson, *Victory of New Orleans*. Captains—Cha's Stewart, *Capture of the Cyane & Levant*. Jas. Biddle, *Capture of the Penguin*. James Munroe, *President*. Maj. Genl. Wm. Henry Harrison, *Victory of the Thames*. Gov. Isaac Shelby, *the same*. Treaty with France, *"Gallia. et. America. foederata."* John Quincy Adams, *President*. Andrew Jackson, *the same*. Col. Geo. Croghan, *Fort Stephenson*. Martin Van Buren, *President*. John Tyler, *the same*. Jas. K. Polk, *the same*. Maj. Genl. Zachary Taylor, *Rio Grande*. Maj. Genl. Zachary Taylor, *Monterey*. U. S. Brig.-of-War Somers. Maj. Genls. Winfield Scott, *Mexican Campaign*. Zachary Taylor, *Buena Vista*. Zachary Taylor, *President*. Millard Fillmore, *the same*. Franklin Pierce, *the same*. Com'r Duncan N. Ingraham, *Release of Kostza*. James Buchanan, *President*. Dr. Frederick H. Rose, *Kindness & Humanity*. Abraham Lincoln, *President*. Navy Medal of Honor. Army Medal of Honor. Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, *Victories of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga*. Cornelius Vanderbilt, *Gift of S. S. Vanderbilt*. Andrew Johnson, *President*. Wreck of the S. S. San Francisco, *To the Rescuers*. Cyrus W. Field, *Atlantic Cable*. Geo. Peabody, *Universal Education*. U. S. Grant, *President*. Geo. F. Robinson, *Heroic Conduct*. Loss of the Steamer Metis, *Courage and Humanity*. Centennial Medal, *American Independence*. Life Saving Medal, *1st Class*. Ditto of the *2d Class*. John Horn, Jr., *Heroic Exploits*.

We refer our readers to an advertisement of this valuable work, on the advertising pages. J. C.

EDITORIAL.

NEW MEDALS.—The interest in Masonic Medals seems to be increasing. Within the last few months, Mr. Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., has issued a Medal of the Old Round House, for Olive Branch Lodge, in Leroy, N. Y.; Mr. Harzfeld has brought out a Lafayette and a Washington with Masonic reverses; one of Socrates Lodge, New York, has appeared; Mr. I. F. Wood has issued a very interesting one of Holland Lodge, New York, and has one of Solomon Lodge in preparation by G. H. Lovett. All but the last of these are described in Mr. Marvin's list, pp. 5 *et seq.* of this number. Among other new Medals that have lately been offered to collectors, are those of Mr. Harzfeld's series—the Lincoln-Emancipation Medalet; the Washington Arms, dies by Key, and a very handsome Medal; one of Gov. McClellan; and one of Luther with three different reverses, for Sunday School prizes.

THE Mint engravers have just finished, on very short notice, a beautiful Medal for the Valley Forge Celebration. *Obverse*, Head of Washington. "George Washington, Commander in Chief." *Reverse*, "Valley Forge Centennial" and within a wreath, "In commemoration of the departure of the Continental Army June 19. 1778." Silver and copper. Size 24.

As Mr. Holland is absent from the city, we are obliged to defer the conclusion of his List of Centennial Medals to the October number. Several other interesting articles, and letters from correspondents which we have in type are also deferred to the next issue, to make room for the "Proceedings of Societies."

THE quips at the new Dollar continue: one joker says the eagle exhibits too much *soariness*; while according to another, the Goddess of Liberty has a regular Soldene mouth.

* *Journal*, IX. p. 66.

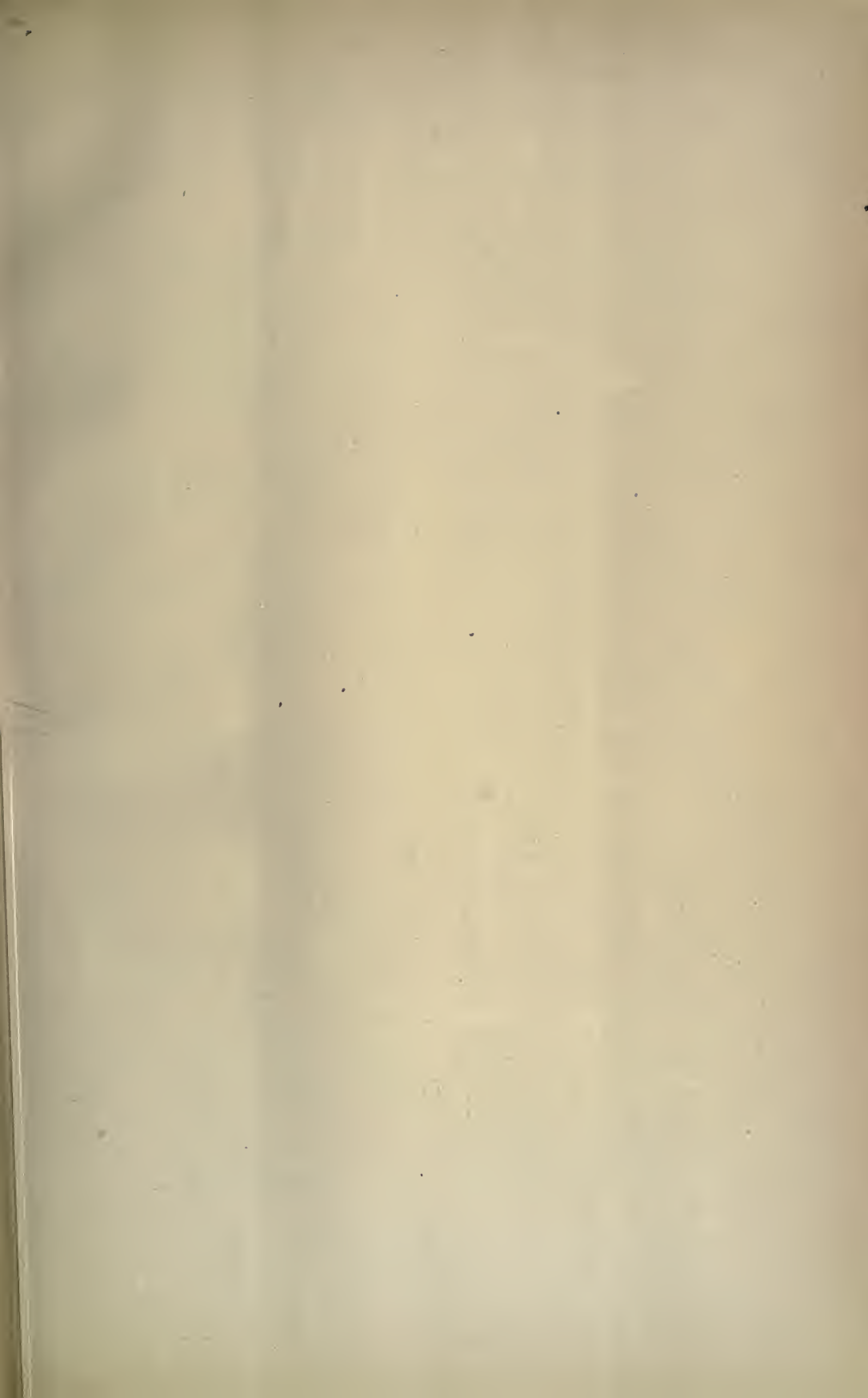
† *Ibid.*, pp. 29 and 31.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

§ See *American Journal of Numismatics* of November, 1867, where there is an article on "Revolutionary Peace Medals," by Wm. S. Appleton, in which eight more medals are described of the same character as the three named above, which are certainly entitled to be classed with them, and still another is described by a correspondent in July, 1869, p. 19, Vol. IV.

|| We quote description: "Gen. Washington in uniform and bareheaded, standing, facing the left, has just given the calumet of peace to an Indian chief, who is smoking it. The Indian, standing, facing the right, has a large medal suspended from around his neck; on the left, a pine tree; at its foot, a tomahawk; in the background, a farmer ploughing. Exergue, George Washington President, 1792. Reverse, The arms and crest of the United States of America. Arms: Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules, a chief, azure. The escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle, displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with this motto, E Pluribus Unum (*One out of many*). Crest, Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field." Silver, oval. Size 634 long by 5 inches wide. Rudely made, and supposed to be *unique*.

¶ See *Journal*, VI. pp. 49 *et seq.* for engraving and full account of this Medal. Also IX. p. 5.



INTERCEPTED PLATES



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FOR BACKS OF CONFEDERATE BILLS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1878.

No. 2.

EARLY WRITERS ON NUMISMATICS.

[Continued from Page 15.]

WE now reach one of the most important writers on Numismatics, Charles Patin, a physician, born at Paris, 1632, died at Padua, which he made his home, and where he was Professor of Medicine, in October, 1693. Of his works I have two, each in two editions. In 1665 he published a very useful little work, *Introduction a la Connoissance des Medailles*, of which I have the second edition by Elzevier of Amsterdam, 1667, and a Latin version, Amsterdam, 1683, as *Introductio ad Historiam Numismatum*. My copy of the former is "Ex dono Auctoris," and to the latter are added a chapter of writers on Numismatics, and another, of the principal collectors; bound with it is a short dissertation, *De Numismatis & Nummis Antiquis*, by Joseph Maria Suarez, Bishop of Vaison. The work of Patin is an admirable little handbook. The other of his which I have is a large folio, *Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata ex ære mediæ et minimæ formæ*, Strassburg, 1671, and again, Amsterdam, 1697; it is a handsome and valuable work, with many excellent plates. The next book mentioned by Banduri, and also in my library, is that of Dr. James Spon of Lyons, viz. *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grece, et du Levant, Fait aux années 1675 & 1676. par Jacob Spon Docteur Medecin Aggregé a Lyon, & George Wheeler Gentilhomme Anglois*. 3 vols. Lyons, 1678. The work is a very interesting one, as the travellers were among the last who saw the Parthenon of Athens before its destruction, and a view of it is in the second volume. In the third volume is a chapter on ancient coins, with plates. In 1692 was published *Le Cabinet de la Bibliothèque de Sainte Genevieve*, by the Rev. Canon Claude du Molinet, in which are several plates of coins along with other antiquities. I have another work of Du Molinet, which is strangely omitted by Banduri, the *Historia Summorum Pontificum a Martino V. ad Innocentium XI. per eorum numismata*, Paris, 1679. It is a handsome volume, with many Papal Medals of the period described. Banduri places here, under Giovanni Pietro Bellori, the second edition of the work of Francis Angeloni, already mentioned. It appeared at Rome, 1685, and was greatly enlarged and improved by Bellori, and a copy is in my possession. Our next author is a Cardinal, Henry

Noris of Verona, who in 1689 published at Florence a long work on the coins of Syria, of which I have the second edition, Leipzig, 1696. James de Wilde, a Dutchman, printed at Amsterdam, 1692, a catalogue of his own collection, with the title, *Selecta Numismata Antiqua; ex Musæo Jacobi de Wilde. Amstelodami, Sumptibus Authoris. CIOICLXXXII*, of which I have a copy. It is a pleasure to see, for the beauty both of the text and the plates. In the same year was published at Rome a catalogue of the collection belonging to Christina, Queen of Sweden, which I do not own, but I have one of the date 1742 at the Hague. It is a grand folio with many plates, and text in French and Latin.

We welcome next two volumes by Englishmen. The first is, *The Antiquities of Palmyra*, by Abraham Seller, London, 1696, which I do not own, but which is interesting as containing an early discussion of the mysterious letters UCRIMDR on the coins of Vabalathus. The other is the *Numismata. A Discourse of Medals, Antient and Modern, &c.* by John Evelyn, S. R. S., London, 1697, which of course I have. It deals principally with modern coins and medals, of which in fact are all the plates. Of an earlier date is the volume, which (following Banduri) I next name, the *Specimen universæ rei nummariæ antiquæ*, by Andrew Morelli, a Swiss, the first edition, which I have, being of Paris, 1683, the second of Leipzig, 1695. Otto Sperling, a Dane, wrote works, of which it is enough to mention the one I own, *Dissertatio de Nummis non cunis Tam veterum Quam recentiorum*, Amsterdam, 1700. I shall notice now several volumes of a slightly earlier date which I have, all of them being omitted by Banduri. The first is the *Histoire Metallique de la Republique de Hollande Par M^r Bizot*, Paris, 1687, 1 vol. folio, and again, Amsterdam, 1688-90, 3 vols. octavo, an important work, with many plates of coins and medals from 1566. The next is still more important and useful, the *Traite Historique des Monnoies de France depuis le commencement de la Monarchie jusques a present. Par M^r le Blanc*, Paris, 1690. This is the foundation of the knowledge of French coins, and I am at a loss to say how this work and the last could have escaped the observation of Banduri. The third is rather more an essay on coinage, the *Traité des Monoyes, de leurs circonstances & dépendances. By Jean Boizard*, Paris, 1692. Another is *The Greek and Roman History Illustrated by Coins & Medals, &c.* By Obediah Walker, London, 1692. Another is the *Histoire du Roy Louis le Grand Par les Medailles, &c.* By Claude François Menestrier, Paris, 1691. Still another is the *Historiæ Rei Nummariæ Veteris Scriptores Aliquot Insigniores*, two volumes of essays by various authors, collected by Adam Rechenberg, Leyden, 1695. The second volume contains the work of William Bude, mentioned in the first note. The last is a volume on Martin Luther and the Reformation, by Christian Juncker, Frankfort and Leipzig, 1699, filled with plates of medals relating to the subject.

Of Jean Foy Vaillant a biographical notice has already appeared in the *Journal*, XII, 38. Banduri gives his works great praise, and his name stands deservedly high as a writer on numismatics. During his life he published certainly seven important separate works, of which I have six. First in date is the *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum from Julius to Postumus*, Paris, 1674 and 1692, and Amsterdam, 1694, which last I have. The second is the *Seleucidarum Imperium, sive Historia Regum Syriæ ad fidem Numismatum*

accommodata, Paris, 1681, which I have, and which Banduri especially admires for study and arrangement. The third is on the brass Imperial coins for Colonies and Municipalities, Paris, 1688, which I have of 1695. This work Banduri calls "*dignissimum etiam Vaillantii fama.*" The fourth is a description of the large-brass coins in the collection of Francis de Camps, Paris, 1694. The fifth is on the Imperial coins with Greek inscriptions, Paris, 1698, and Amsterdam, 1700, which latter I have; Banduri's praise of it is very moderate. The sixth is the *Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum, Ad fidem Numismatum accommodata*, Amsterdam, 1701, which I have. The seventh and last is the *Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati*, Amsterdam, 1703, two volumes of over five hundred pages each, which I have, and for which Banduri uses strong words of praise. His chiefest objection, and mine also, is that the plates, 152 in number, are all placed together at the end, instead of where they belong in the text. A curious commentary on Vaillant's "*perpetuis interpretationibus*" is found in the fact that twice at least in this century has the whole matter of Roman Family Coins been rewritten, by Riccio at Naples, 1836 and 1843, and by Cohen at Paris, 1857. I have also a posthumous work of Vaillant, published too late to be mentioned by Banduri. It consists of two parts: 1. *Arsacidarum Imperium, sive Regum Parthorum Historia. Ad fidem Numismatum accommodata.* 2. *Achæmenidarum Imperium, sive Regum Ponti, Bosphori, et Bithyniæ Historia. Ad fidem Numismatum accommodata*, Paris, 1725. I feel entirely incompetent to judge it, but to have written it at all implies faithful and acute study, probably greater than was demanded by any of Vaillant's other volumes.

The next book is an elaborate essay by Eucharius Gottlieb Rink, with the title, *De Veteris Numismatis Potentia et Qualitate Lucubratio, &c.*, Leipzig & Frankfort, 1701. I can best place here two works omitted by Banduri. The first is the *Medailles sur les Principaux Evenements du Regne de Louis le Grand*, Paris, 1702, a beautiful volume from the royal press. The second is *A Critical Essay on the Modern Medals, with Some Reflections on the Taste and Judgment of the Ancients*. London, 1704, an interesting little study, published anonymously, but in my copy is written, "In the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library this Essay is ascribed to Dr. Coningham." Next after Rink, Banduri places Ezekiel Spanheim, to whom twenty-seven pages are devoted, much the longest notice in the book. Spanheim was nobly born at Orleans in 1629, and died at London in 1710, being then Baron Spanheim, Ambassador from the King of Prussia to England. His principal work is the *Dissertationes de Præstantia et Usu Numismatum Antiquorum*, first published at Rome, 1664, then at Amsterdam, 1671, and again in two volumes, the first London, 1706, the second not till 1717, Amsterdam, which I have. Banduri gives an elaborate review of it, praising it very highly. It includes almost everything within the range of ancient numismatics, and shows deep and prolonged study and accurate judgment. Of the third edition, I can also say that it is beautifully executed both in text and plates. Spanheim's other works are principally short letters or essays. Next comes a very prolific author, Laurence Beger of Heidelberg, two of whose works I have. The first is the *Observationes et Conjecturæ in Numismata Quædam Antiqua, &c.*, "*Coloniæ Brandenburgicæ*," 1691. It is dedicated to Spanheim, whose two letters form about half the

volume. The second is on the Roman Emperors from Julius to Justinian, "*Coloniæ Brandenburgicæ*," 1700. It describes the collection of Charles, Duke of Croy and Arschot, once before mentioned. Soon follows in Banduri Nicholas Chevalier, for a work which I do not own, but I have a small volume by the same, viz. *Dissertation sur la Medaille et Boîte que le Venerable Magistrat de la Ville d'Amsterdam a fait frapper au sujet de la Paix de Ryswik*, Amsterdam, 1700. It is very short, and needs no further mention. In 1709 Christopher Woltereck collected and published at Hamburg in one volume, entitled *Electa Rei Numariae*, &c., thirty-five separate and short essays by various authors, several being anonymous.

We now reach the author who receives in Banduri's volume the second longest notice, Rev. John Hardouin, to whom thirteen pages are given. I have several of his works. First is the *Nummi Antiqui Populorum et Urbium Illustrati*, Paris, 1684. It is a guide to ancient coins according to the inscriptions arranged alphabetically, a very useful work. Next is the *Antirrheticus de Nummis Antiquis Coloniarum et Municipiorum*, ad Joan. Foy Vaillant, Med., Paris, 1689, which is a critical review, with many corrections, of Vaillant's third work before mentioned. The third is on the coins of the Herods, Paris, 1693. A volume of Hardouin's works, entitled *Opera Selecta*, was printed at Amsterdam, 1709, which I have not, but I own another volume of his writings, the *Opera Varia*, Amsterdam and the Hague, 1733, of course too late to be found in Banduri. The portions on numismatics relate to the coins of the times of Theodosius and Justinian, and to the early coins of Kings of France. Our next book and author is the useful handbook, *La Science des Medailles*, by Rev. Louis Jobert. It was first published at Paris in 1692, and the next year at Amsterdam; at Paris again in two volumes, 1715, and at Amsterdam, 1717, and a third edition much enlarged, also in two volumes, Paris, 1739. English versions appeared at London, 1697 and 1715; a Latin version at Leipzig, 1695; a German version at Leipzig, 1718; a Dutch version at Leyden, 1728, and an Italian at Venice the same year. I have the French edition of 1739, and both the English. The list of editions shows the esteem in which it was held, but of course it is not now of the same importance. Rev. Etienne Souciet is next mentioned by Banduri for an essay on a coin of Julius Cæsar, which I have not, but of the author I own a later work on the coins of Pythodorus, Queen of Pontus, and the coins of the kings of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Paris, 1737. Last comes Charles Cæsar Baudelot for various short works, of which I have the *Histoire de Ptolemee Auletes*, Paris, 1698, with several plates of coins.

I have now only to notice some books omitted by Banduri, though published a few years before the date of his *Bibliotheca*. First is a volume containing two German works printed at Nuremburg, 1692, *Alter und Neuer Munz-Schlüssel* by Leonhard Wilibald Hoffmann, and *Neuer Munz-Tractat* by C. L. Lucio. They are partly guide-books to the money in circulation, but the former contains quite an account of ancient coinage, and many plates of coins of much earlier date than that of the book; the number represented is enormous. Next are three works on Northern coins, the *Specimen Antiquæ Rei Monetariæ Danorum*, &c., by Thomas Broder Bircherod, Copenhagen, 1701, the *Runæ in Nummis Vetustis*, &c., by Nicholas Keder, Leipzig, 1704, and another by Keder on coins of certain early kings of Sweden and Denmark,

Leipzig, 1706. The first of these is the most important, and I have found it of considerable use, though now superseded by a much larger work. Next is the *Saxonia Numismatica* of Wilhelm Ernest Tentzel, Dresden, 1705, a grand work in two volumes, one on the Ernestine line, one on the Albertine, each of more than 700 pages octavo, with a profusion of excellent plates. The next by Ludolph Smids, Amsterdam, 1712, contains plates of medals of the thirty-six Counts of Holland, from Theodoric I. to Philip II. of Spain; I dare not say that all the medals really exist. The next is the *Monete del Regno di Napoli*, from Roger to the Emperor Charles VI., by Cesare Antonio Vergara, Rome, 1716. It is a useful work with many fine plates, but a much larger and fuller one ought to be written on the same subject. The last is in Dutch, A. Bogaert's *Roomsche Monarchy*, Amsterdam, 1718, the first edition being of 1697, with plates of single coins of each emperor from Julius to Charles VI. I shall mention one work, which appeared just too late to be found in Banduri, the *Thesaurus Britannicus*, &c., of Nicholas Francis Haym, published at London in English and Italian, 1719-20. I have a Latin translation, Vienna, 1763-5. The two volumes contain plates of the choicest ancient coins in England with owner's names, but I doubt if the work had or should have much authority.

I have here given a sort of *resume* of the numismatic authors and books for the first two centuries. It shows much more the extent and richness of my own library, than I at first intended; and does not include nearly all the writers of the period, for Banduri names over a hundred others. Many of them, however, were only the editors of earlier works, or composed chiefly short essays or letters. There are very few whose volumes would add much to the value of my library.

W. S. APPLETON.

PLATINUM COINS.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

The *Journal of Chemistry* says:—"AN attempt was made in Russia to employ platinum in the coinage, but the fluctuations in the price of the metal in adjacent countries rendered it impossible to continue its use, though its great weight and other qualities rendered it apparently suitable to the purpose. Platinum is found in the Ural Mountains, in California, Oregon, and South America."

One of the Russian platinum coins is thus described: Obverse, The double-headed Russian eagle, sable, beaked and membered gules, each head crowned or, and the whole surmounted by a crown or, holding in the right claw a sceptre, and in the left, a globe surmounted by a cross. On the breast, the arms of Moscow; field gules, on which a figure of St. George on horseback argent, killing the dragon sable. This shield is surrounded by the Order of St. Andrew, which is composed of alternate eagles, stars and rings of gold, to which is suspended a golden double-headed eagle, on the breast of which lies the cross of St. Andrew. On the wings of the Russian eagle are six escutcheons. The upper one on the right wing is for *Cazan*; a field azure charged with a dragon sable, crowned or. That below is for *Astracan*; azure, a crown or; below a sword argent, the hilt or, placed fesswise. The lowest shield is for *Siberia*; gules, two wolves affrontee argent, holding two arrows

argent, crossed and reversed, and between the ends a crown or. The upper shield on the left wing is for *Poland*; an eagle displayed argent, crowned and membered or. The two below * * * unknown. *Query*:—What are the other two shields? Reverse, Legend, in Russian, signifying, Nine zolotrukk 68 doly. Pure Ural platinum, between two concentric circles surrounding an inscription in five lines, meaning, 12 silver roubles, 1830. Its weight is 1 oz. 6 dwt. 14 grs. Size 24. R. S.


EARLY COINAGE FOR CANADA.

A CORRESPONDENT (R. S.) sends us the following extract from Parkman's "Old Regime in Canada," p. 229, which indicates what may have been, and probably was, the origin of the *Gloriam Regni*; and the results of that attempt, as also the effort to turn moose skins, &c., into "*fiat money*," are full of wise suggestions to the Greenback politicians:—

"THE colonial finances were not prosperous. In the absence of coin, beaver skins long served as currency. In 1669, the council declared wheat a legal tender, at four francs the *minot*, or three French bushels; and, five years later, all creditors were ordered to receive moose skins in payment at the market rate. Coin would not remain in the colony. If the company or the king sent any thither, it went back in the returning ships. The government devised a remedy. A coinage was ordered for Canada one-fourth less in value than that of France. Thus the Canadian livre or franc was worth in reality fifteen sous instead of twenty. This shallow expedient produced only a nominal rise of prices, and coin fled the colony as before."

PAPER MONEY.

IN these days of the formation of Greenback parties—"Fiat money"—and Kearneyism, a glance into our own history may not be uninteresting to lovers of honest money. A writer in the *Boston Evening Post*, 8th January, 1750, under the signature "Cicero," advocates that not only the general good of the Massachusetts province, but its very salvation, depends on an increase of its inhabitants. At the close of the article he says: "Let us expel every Species of Luxury and Extravagance,—the Parents of Poverty and Ruin,—and banish the great cause of both—PAPER MONEY—from the World; and in their room let us introduce Honesty, Industry and Frugality, whose Acquaintance has been so long slighted: And we shall once more be a happy, flourishing People; and our Province maintain the Character it has almost lost, of being the Capital of *North America*." The "flush times" of paper money being near their end, the publisher, a month later, followed up his attack by this appeal to his readers:—

 The Customers for this Paper are desired to consider, that the Time allowed for taking or passing the Bills of any of the neighbouring Governments is near expiring:—and whether it will be easier for 'em to discharge their Debts NOW, while they may do it in *Bumaree*, than to wait till the *Dollars* come out, which will be on the First Day of *April* next. For it may be supposed (without any Breach of Charity) that many Persons are in debt for the Paper, who will find it as hard to come at the *Dollars*, as the
Publisher.

Boston Ev. Post. Feb. 5th 1750.

Next Monday will be published,
And sold by T. Fleet, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill,

A Mournful Lamentation for the sad and deplorable Death of Mr. OLD TENOR, a Native of *New England*, who after long Confinement by a deep and mortal Wound, which he received above twelve Months before, expired on the 31st Day of *March*, 1750. *He lived beloved, and died lamented.* (Price Three Half Pence.)

*Boston Ev. Post. March 26, 1750.**

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

[Concluded from Vol. XII, p. 71.]

[I may remark here that where I have described pieces in this and the foregoing parts of my list as rare, I only speak from the information of dealers, or the numbers offered for sale, and many more may exist than I am aware of; or the dies may exist and may be used again. The description, therefore, is not absolutely certain in this respect. Moreover, I only mention the metals I have seen.—H. W. H.]

CXXIII. *Ob.* In the gold field is 1776-CENTENNIAL-1876 surrounded by thirty-seven platina stars. Around it is AMERICA EUROPE ASIA AFRICA in relief, with engraved emblems of Agriculture, Science, Art and Commerce between. *Rev.* A wreath of laurel and oak clasped by an American shield in colored enamel; and within it PRESENTED TO F. S. PEASE BY EXHIBITORS OF MACHINERY MDCCCLXXVI. Outside is INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA. and engraved *Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.* At top a globe, flags, and eagle in gold. Size 86. This medal, made by Starr and Marcus of New York City, was presented to the inventor of the lubricating oils used at the exhibition.

CXXIV. *Ob.* Naked bust of Washington to L. GEORGE WASHINGTON. F. B. SMITH & HARTMANN, N. Y. Same as the Washington with the rev. of the Mt. Vernon Tomb, Appleton CCIV, muled also with a "Born" &c., rev. *Rev.* Wreath of oak and holly crossed and tied. THIS MEDAL IS STRUCK TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON, AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS WHO ATTEND OUR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, AT PHILADELPHIA, P^A U. S., 1776. 1876. in twelve lines. F. B. SMITH, & HORST N. Y. White metal. Size 40. Only a few struck, it is said.

CXXV. The St. Alban Commandery, (Philadelphia,) Masonic shield-shaped Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CII.

CXXVI. The Philadelphia Commandery Masonic bell-shaped Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CIII.

CXXVII. The Hugh de Payens Commandery, (Jersey City,) Masonic cruciform Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CV.

CXXVIII. *Ob.* Soley's bust of Washington, same as No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS—IN THE ONE HUNDRETH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1876.; the first ten words being round the edge in two curves, and the rest below. In the centre is a six-pointed star with twenty-five stars within and thirteen stars around it. Size 24. This medal was not struck in the Centennial grounds, as intended. It is in silver, bronze, copper, brass, and white metal, with a guarantee that only thirty are struck in each metal.

CXXIX. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as rev. of No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VII, p. 91, for this "Mournful Lamentation" in full.

CXXX. *Ob.* Free and United States, same as No. XXXIX. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

CXXXI. *Ob.* Fountain, C. T. A. U. of A. Same as No. XL. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

CXXXII. *Ob.* American Colonies, same as No. XLII. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

CXXXIII. Free and United States, same as No. CXXX, except a slight difference in the reverse, which has Soley's name in exergue, and rays round the star. There are said to be only four, two in white metal and two in copper gilt, the reverse having then been altered.

CXXXIV. *Ob.* Washington, same as No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* American Colonies, same as No. XLII. Copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

CXXXV. *Ob.* Main Building, same as No. XVI. *Rev.* Horticultural Hall, same as No. XXI. Bronze, brass, and white metal. Size 26.

CXXXVI. *Ob.* Main Building, same as last. *Rev.* Art Gallery, same as No. XIX. Bronze and white metal. Size 26.

CXXXVII. *Ob.* Horticultural Hall, same as No. XXI. *Rev.* Art Gallery, same as last. Bronze and brass. Size 26.

CXXXVIII. *Ob.* DANIEL L. WARNER AND BETSEY WILDER MARRIED FEBRUARY 12TH 1826, in six curved lines. Branches of oak and laurel crossed and tied. Clapsed hands in the centre, with thirty-six rays. *Rev.* Three rings interlinked, inscribed, ELIZABETH BORN MAR. 5TH 1828 THOMAS BORN JAN^Y 28TH 1831 HENRY BORN MAY 21ST 1836 (the word BORN being within the ring.) TO COMMEMORATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY, FEBRUARY 12TH 1876 IN THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 21. None were sold, and the dies are destroyed.

CXXXIX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. Above in a semi-circle twelve stars, (probably meant to be pierced at the place of the thirteenth, which is marked by a dot,) 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WASHINGTON 1776 1876 *Rev.* Laurel branches crossed. 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, MAY, 1876 Silver. Size 20.

CXL. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Masonic emblems, same as rev. of N. Y. Masonic Temple Medal. (Marvin, No. CCLXVIII.) Silver. Size 21. Very rare, as but six in silver, twenty in copper, and twenty in brass were struck when the obverse die broke.

CXLI. *Ob.* Head of Lafayette to R. GENERAL LAFAYETTE. *Rev.* DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH LIBERTY. BORN 1757 DIED 1834 STATUE IN NEW YORK UNVEILED SEPT. 6. 1876 CENTENNIAL and six stars. Silver. Size 20.

CXLII. *Ob.* of the McPherson Medal of 1864. *Rev.* SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE WASHINGTON CITY 1876. White metal. Size 13.

CXLIII. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. surrounded by thirteen stars 1776. Around, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEART OF HIS COUNTRYMEN *Rev.* A stack of grain and agricultural implements 1876 in a wreath tied. The Medal is of some soft metal gilt; and hangs by two eagle heads from a silken U. S. flag attached to a pin marked CENTENNIAL and on the back MORSE & CO 5 COURTLANDT ST N Y Size 19. The execution is very poor.

CXLIV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. like the head on the Children of America Centennial * IN GOD WE TRUST * 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876. *Rev.*

Two palm branches crossed. 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERSEY CITY SUNDAY SCHOOLS May 22 1876 Silver, copper and white metal. Size 18. This is the type adopted; the two following are the rejected patterns.

CXLV. *Ob.* Similar head of Washington. THE PATTERN OF PATRIOTISM INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, three only, and copper and white metal twelve each. Size 18.

CXLVI. *Ob.* Similar head of Washington and two palm branches crossed. WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, three only, copper and white metal, twelve each. Size 18.

CXLVII. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* A United States shield with six United States flags and liberty cap and rays and two stars. THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF AMERICA 1876. Copper. Size 18.

CXLVIII. Head of Martha Washington to L. in a wreath of palm crossed. THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 18.

CXLIX. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Two palm branches and a tablet or label inscribed MARTHA WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEDAL. Brass. Size 18. The rev. was also struck in a composition, colored blue and red, with no obverse.

CL. *Ob.* Head of Washington three-quarters face. GEORGE WASHINGTON * 1776 * *Rev.* Memorial Hall, above EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA and below CENTENNIAL 1876 Brass. Size 17. Pierced, rather poor, and very rare, as only three have been seen here. Probably of German origin.

CLI. Same, except that there are six stars on the obv. Size 21. Only half a dozen have been discovered.

CLII. *Ob.* Independence bell, 1776 *Rev.* IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENNIAL. Lead, with loop. Size 16. *Very* poor.

CLIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall. MEMORIAL MEDAL 1776 *Rev.* STRUCK WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876. Brass. Size 15.

CLIV. *Ob.* Head of Liberty to L. surrounded by thirteen stars, resembling an old fashioned cent. *Rev.* A spread eagle. 1876 CENTENNIAL. Brass. Size 15. Pierced, and very weak. The rev. of this was also struck with a blank obv.

CLV. *Ob.* Independence bell borne by an eagle; rays. CENTENNIAL 1776 1876 and thirteen stars. *Rev.* The well known Union League rev. of flag and LONG MAY IT WAVE, which has been muled several times. Bronze. Size 15. This obv. was also muled with Harbach's card.

CLVI. *Ob.* IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL 1876 INDEPENDENCE HALL AS IN 1776 and view of the hall. *Rev.* The bell, marked 1753; and around it PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND * 1776 - 1876 * Bronze. Size 14.

CLVII. *Ob.* LIBERTY BELL 1776 and the bell. *Rev.* PUBLIC BUILDINGS PHILA and a view of a building. White metal. Size 14. The obv. of this was muled with the cards of Hand, of Picard, and of Fries, Malseed & Hawkins, and probably others.

CLVIII. *Ob.* Same as last, but struck on a large planchet shaped in a twelve-pointed star, punched. *Rev.* BEGIN OUR 100TH YEAR JULY 5 1875. White metal. Size 19.

CLIX. Almost exactly like CLVIII, but smaller. The bell on the obv. is smaller, and on the rev. the buildings are smaller, and the words in exergue are in two straight lines. Very rare indeed. Size 13.

CLX. *Ob.* O. U. A. M. In the field, the square, dividers, and arm with hammer; and on a scroll above HONESTY, INDUSTRY, SOBRIETY. *Rev.* Laurel wreath crossed and tied. 31ST ANNIVERSARY JULY 8TH 1876 Copper. Size 13. Medal of the Order of United American Mechanics, and very nicely executed. The same *obv.* was struck with Smith's hotel card, and has been muled before.*

CLXI. Almost exactly like No. LXII. Key's small bell and Independence Hall, but a size larger. On *obv.* below the bell is 1776 1876 and on the *rev.* the name is above the hall and the date 1776 below. White metal. Size 12.

CLXII. *Ob.* The Lord's Prayer incused with a border of flowers. *Rev.* STRUCK IN THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILA ON THE FIRST STEAM COINING PRESS USED BY THE U. S. MINT. incused with a similar border of flowers. Silver. Size 12.

CLXIII. *Ob.* Masonic. *Rev.* Same as last. (Marvin, No. CCLXXVI.) Milled. Silver and brass. Size 12. Only fifty struck.

CLXIV. *Ob.* The small bell *obv.* before described. *Rev.* CHILDRENS CENTENNIAL PARTY AT LYCEUM HALL POTTSVILLE PA. FEB. 22. 1876 Silver, copper and white metal. Size 12.

CLXV. *Ob.* The large bell *obv.* before described. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 12.

CLXVI. *Ob.* The large bell. *Rev.* GENERAL GRANT 1872 with head to L., which has been muled before. Copper. Size 12.

CLXVII. *Ob.* The large bell. *Rev.* THE CHILDRENS BALL STOCKTON HOTEL CAPE MAY N. J. 1876. Silver. Size 12.

CLXVIII. *Ob.* The large head of Washington to R., which has been muled with the bells as before described in this list. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver and white metal. Size 12. Only a dozen struck.

CLXIX. Same as last, except the date of the *rev.* which is 1877. Copper and brass. Size 12.

CLXX. *Ob.* Small bell, 1776 1876 *Rev.* I in a wreath. A CENTURY OF LIBERTY Brass. Size 8.

Besides these, there are certain others which I only know from imperfect description, viz:—

CLXXI. 4th of July celebration of 1876 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Liberty, with American flag and shield. White metal, loop. Size 18. Very scarce.

CLXXII. Delphos Union Sunday School. White metal. Size 20. Rare.

CLXXIII. Liberty Lodge I. O. O. F. White metal pierced. Size 34.

CLXXIV. Green Point Presbyterian Sunday School. White metal and brass. Size 16.

CLXXV. German Singing Association "UNION" at Philadelphia. *Ob.* Liberty bell. Copper, brass, white metal. Size 16.

CLXXVI. Same, with American flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE. Copper, brass, white metal. Size 16.

CLXXVII. Centennial legion. Copper. Size 20.

CLXXVIII. *Ob.* Continental soldier. CONTINENTAL 1776-1876. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA. This and the following twenty-three mules are all in copper, brass, and white metal. Size 15.

* From the device of the square and compasses on the obverse, this is frequently but erroneously catalogued in Coin Sales as a *Masonic*.—ED.

- CLXXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CLXXX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CLXXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings at Philadelphia.
 CLXXXII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* INDEPENDENCE HALL THE BIRTH PLACE
 OF LIBERTY. JULY 4. 1776.
 CLXXXIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Coat of Arms of Maryland, and this
 obv. was also muled with certain store cards.
 CLXXXIV. *Ob.* Liberty Bell 1776. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA.
 CLXXXV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CLXXXVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CLXXXVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings at Philadelphia.
 CLXXXVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Independence Hall.
 CLXXXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
 CXC. *Ob.* Independence Hall. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA.
 CXCI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CXCII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CXCIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
 CXCV. *Ob.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CXCVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
 CXCVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
 CXCVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
 CXCIX. *Ob.* Carpenter's Hall. *Rev.* The Capitol.
 CC. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
 CCI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.

The following badges deserve description :—

- CCII. Bunker Hill stamped out of brass, with pin. Size 28 x 20.
 CCIII. INDEPENDENCE HALL AS IN 1776 with a view of the hall ; black,
 on a silver ground, with a border. Round, with a pin. Size 25. Of French
 make. Rare.
 CCIV. A hollow silvery canteen marked 1776, G A R in a monogram,
 1876 hanging by a silk cord from a shield and wreath. Size 20.
 CCV. G. WASHINGTON 1776 1876 and a good head of Washington,
 almost front face. Round, gilt. Size 18. Also of French make and rare.
 CCVI. A hatchet, inscribed on one side, I CANNOT TELL A LIE 1776
 and on the other, 1876 I DID IT WITH THIS HATCHET. A silvery alloy. Size 22.
 Beside the shop card mules above named, Bolen's *Libertas Americana*,
 size 16, was muled with several cards, and so was a copy of it, size 14, and I
 presume there are many others. The Florence Manufacturing Co. Medal, six
 varieties, and the Valentine Varnish Medal, both size 24, are specially note-
 worthy.

H. W. HOLLAND.

A MARTIN LUTHER MEDAL.

A BALTIMORE druggist named Sheets, has in his possession a small silver medal,
 supposed to have been struck in 1530, in honor of Martin Luther's labors. It is of
 silver, and about the size of a nickel, and bears no date. On one side is a design
 representing the hand of the Lord holding the seven candles, and the people reading by
 their light the Bible ; on the reverse is a representation of the covenant of Elijah with
 the Lord, and the new covenant of the Reformation. Around the edge of the medal

there is a German inscription. Mr. Sheets exhibited the token to Prof. P. C. Beer, who has made a critical examination of it. Medals of this design were struck in 1530, 1630, and 1730. Dr. Beer is of the opinion that it was coined at the first date, as the German word meaning "early" occurred in one of the inscriptions, and it is not in the inscriptions on the later medals. Mr. Sheets came into possession of the medal in a rather curious manner. Several weeks ago a colored girl came to his store and asked him if it was not a piece of money. She said she had offered it at a grocery as a penny, but it was refused. The medal was covered with rust, but Mr. Sheets, thinking from the design that it was a Masonic badge, purchased it for a trifling sum. The girl stated that it had been found in the earth on the lot at the corner of Shroeder Street and Edmondson Avenue, where a dwelling stood several years since. A German family lived in the house, and it is thought it may have been brought by them to America. The medal has attracted wide attention from prominent Lutherans in Baltimore, and is generally accepted by them as being the relic above suggested.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

IN the *Journal* for July, 1877, (Vol. XII, No. 1,) we gave an engraving of some designs intended for Confederate Notes, which were captured in a blockade runner, and rescued from the melting-pot by Mr. Charles Chaplin. These excited considerable interest, and we have the pleasure of placing before our subscribers two more of these designs, one for \$20 and one for \$50, which are kindly loaned the *Journal* by Mr. Chaplin. We suppose them to have been intended for backs. Like those before printed, they were chemically engraved in London, by S. Straker & Sons.

SATIRICAL MEDALS.

THE wise financiers of the present day, who believe that all that is necessary to make *money* out of paper, leather, or whatever else fancy suggests, is to affix the government stamp, and thus, as it were, create it out of nothing,—find allies in two classes of society:—on the one hand among those who depend on an inflation of the circulating medium for such an enlargement of the volume of currency as may confer some substantial benefit upon their own pockets; and on the other among the "sand-lot gatherings" of these "citizens of equality" who despise "lecherous bond-holders," whatever that may mean, and imagine that money itself, representing something which they do not possess, and have little or no hope of ever acquiring, is a fit subject of ridicule. D'Israeli, in his *Curiosities of Literature*,* mentions a regulation, passed during the old Roman Saturnalian revels, in favor of the latter class, which "forbade the circulation of money; if any one offered the coin of the State, it was condemned as an act of madness." Baudelot de Dairval, a French antiquary, finds in some curious and wretchedly executed medals a circulating medium which served the purpose of money during the licentious feasts of that reign of misrule. They were of lead or copper, cast, satirical and grotesque, bearing such odd devices as a sow, an emperor in his car with a monkey behind him, "an old woman's head, *Acca Laurentia*,—the nurse of Romulus, or an old courtesan of the same name, who bequeathed the fruits of her labors to the Roman people." S. C. on these pieces he would interpret not by *Senatus consulto*, but Saturnalianum consulto; the reverse held a legend, inscribed in the midst of four *tali*, or bones, "*Qui ludit arram det, quod satis est.*" (Let him who plays give a pledge, which will be sufficient.) Ficoroni has written a work on these lead coins or tickets, referring to which Pinkerton says, "Such curious remains have almost escaped the notice of medalists, and have not yet been arranged in one class, or named."

* "Expression of suppressed opinion," in Vol. IV. of "*Curiosities, &c.*" p. 30, Veazie's edition, from which much of this article is condensed.

Satiric medals were almost unknown to the ancients, if we except those just named, and a few which bear miserable puns on the unlucky names of some consuls. While medals illustrate history, they are not yet less susceptible of the bad passions than a pamphlet or an epigram, and calumnies and fictions are more durable on metal than on a fugitive page. Medals of this class were the precursors of political satires in caricatures. They began to be struck in large numbers in the freedom of the Reformation. There is a medal of Luther in a monk's habit, with the satirical reverse of Catharine de Bora, the nun whom he married, which probably came from the graver of some "pape-lin." But the reformers were equally active. We have a medal of Pope John VIII., who is described as an effeminate voluptuary, with 'Pope Joan' over his portrait, and another of Innocent X. dressed as a woman holding a spindle, with a reverse bearing a likeness of his famous mistress, Donna Olympia, dressed as Pope, wearing the tiara, and holding the keys! In the civil wars of France the Duke of Savoy had taken by surprise Saluces, whereupon he struck a medal on which is a centaur, with bow and arrow, and the legend *Opportune*. But when Henry the Fourth had reconquered the town he published another, on which Hercules is killing the centaur, with the word *Opportunius*, (more opportunely,) which was suggested by his great minister Sully. A satirical medal of the Dutch Ambassador at the court of France is said to have occasioned the Dutch war of 1672. Louis XIV. of France was often compared to the sun at meridian, and the Dutch minister, whose Christian name was Joshua, had a medal struck of Joshua stopping the sun in its course, intimating that this miracle was operated by his little republic. The medal is engraved in Van Loon's "*Histoire Medallique du Pays Bas*," and in Marchand's "*Dictionnaire Historique*," the latter of whom endeavors to prove against twenty authors that the Dutch ambassador was not its father. It was prophetic, for though two years after its appearance the Republic paid dearly for it, yet thirty years later this very burgomaster concluded a glorious peace, when France and Spain were compelled to receive the mediation of the Dutch Joshua with the French Sun. The phlegmatic Dutch indulged freely in this republican humor. Their taste was usually gross. In the reign of Elizabeth, Leicester, having retired in disgust from the government of their provinces, struck a medal with his bust, having on the reverse a dog and sheep. "*Non gregem, sed ingratos invitus desero*." (I leave unwillingly not the flock, but ungrateful wretches.) On this the angry juvenile States struck another, on which was an ape and young ones, and on the reverse Leicester near a fire—"Fugiens fumum, incidit in ignem." (Flying from the smoke, he falls into the fire; or, as our proverb has it, "Out of the frying-pan," &c.)

Another medal, with an excellent portrait of Cromwell, was struck by the Dutch, which represented him on his knees; his head, crowned with laurels, is laid on the lap of the commonwealth, while he loosely exhibits himself to the French and Spanish Ambassadors with gross indecency. The Frenchman, covered with *fleurs de lis*, is pushing aside the great Don, and disputes with him the precedence—*Retire-toy; l'honneur appartient au roy mon maitre, Louis le Grand*. Van Loon denounces, and very properly, the same medal, so grossly flattering to the English, as most detestable and indelicate. But, says D'Israeli, "Why does the Dutchman quarrel with his own cheese? The honor of the medal we claim, but the invention belongs to his country." This is only one of many satirical medals which the Dutch issued, and among the results of their impertinent conduct was a war declared against them by Charles II. in 1672—when a very malicious medal was made the pretext. The States General offered to break the die, by purchasing it of the workman for one thousand ducats, but Charles, it is said, cared more for fighting than he did for "the *mala bestia* of this exergue."

After the famous victories of Marlboro' a medal was struck having upon it the head of the French monarch and the queen of England, with the legend *Ludovicus Magnus, Anna Major*. D'Israeli mentions one struck by Queen Elizabeth, in honor of the victory over the Armada, with a Latin legend, boasting over the fact that "a virgin had conquered the King of the Hesperides." Philip scattered the medals through England, with the same impression, but added the words "*Negatur. Est meretrix vulgi*," thus denying her title, virgin queen, and applying a most offensive epithet to his conqueror.

She suppressed these, but turned his sarcasm on himself, by publishing another medal with a further addition to the legend, so that it read

"Hesperidum regem devicit virgo; negatur,
Est meretrix vulgi; res eo deterior."

Our readers will doubtless recall the medal bearing the date 1742, in regard to the war of the Austrian succession. On one side is the Empress Maria Theresa, "*in puris naturalibus*," while the Elector of Bavaria is running away with her clothes, and saying, "I have won." On the reverse the victorious Empress draws on the Elector's breeches, exclaiming, "You have lost." An earlier one was struck to commemorate the alliance in 1688 of Louis XIV. of France, Solymán III. of Turkey, Mezzomorto of Turkey and James II. of England, the reverse of which has an allegorical figure of the devil, with the legend above, "The fifth in the league," and below, a crescent on the lilies of France. The wars waged by England with Napoleon also produced many satirical medals, and in the exciting times in English politics, near the close of the last century, many of these pieces appeared, satirizing the ministry, or such political opinion as happened to differ from that held by the medalist. Batty, in his valuable work on the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, describes the following copper, penny size, struck at Warwick in 1797:—Three men, one a priest in a cart, drawn by an ass, under a gallows, on which is the devil; on one side one of the men harangues a mob, armed with bludgeons, axes, &c., who are labelled *Wrong-Heads*; on the other side are a large number, unarmed, *Right-Heads*, and at the top, the words *Great-Heads*. In exergue, Meeting at Warwick, May 31. 1797. The reverse has the couplet

As if from Temple Bar some head was cut
And on rebelling trunk the face was put.

Another, half-penny size, aimed at Pitt, represented a man hanging on a gallows, over which is an eye between P and T; a liberty pole, anchor, &c., with papal emblems on the ground, and the legend 'Liberty, not Slavery.'

Thomas Spence, imprisoned for high treason for some months, in consequence of his radical notions in regard to taxation, issued several sarcastic medals, one on Dr. Priestley, for which our readers are referred to Batty, p. 167, No. 1261, as a description would be out of place here; another represented a pig trampling on emblems of the Church and Royalty; on a ribbon from its mouth, *Pigs meat*, &c.; at top a liberty cap. The reverse coupled his own name with Tom Paine's. Spence also issued other medals of a similar character to these, which might better be denominated scurrilous than sarcastic. The French Revolution evoked many of these pieces; one curious one, of half-penny size, aimed to contrast English peace with French Liberty; the obverse had a sheaf of wheat with a sickle between two doves, and 'Peace & Plenty'; the reverse, a Frenchman seated before a fireless grate, gnawing a bone beside a dish of frogs; a sword, bayonet and pistol hang on the wall, and the legend is 'French Liberty.'

But to even allude to medals of equal or greater interest, would involve the preparation of a list longer than any yet published in the *Journal*. The few which we have described are enough to show the richness of the field, without any reference to those issued by American satirists, the number of which is by no means small; and we leave the collection of facts to abler and better informed numismatists.

Boston, Aug. 1878.

CULEX.

A BROCK COPPER.

IN 1815, a debt of \$500, besides interest and costs, was cancelled at Kingston, Canada, with one bogus copper. A merchant had put a debtor in jail and resolved to keep him there for years, but had to pay him \$1 a week for his living expenses. Small change was scarce, and the "Brock coppers" of spurious metal, with which Americans had flooded the provinces, had been declared valueless and a public nuisance by the merchants of the city in a published card, one of the signers of which was the creditor. In making up his weekly payment to the prisoner, the creditor included one "Brock copper" with 4s. 11½d. good money. The prisoner was in consequence discharged because the merchant had failed to comply with the conditions of the law.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII. p. 97.]

CCCVI. Obverse, A keystone, lettered, similar to CCCV, above which MARK and below, LODGE. in two lines curving to conform to the edge. Reverse, EXCELSIOR N° 216 in two lines, the upper curving, and a floral ornament below. Struck like a coin. Copper. Size 15 nearly. This, like the preceding number, is a "Mark penny," and probably struck in Philadelphia.

CCCVII. Obverse, Inscription, SOLOMON'S-LODGE N° 1 PO'KEEPSIE N. Y. FOUNDED APRIL 18, 1771. in five lines, the first two semicircular, the others straight and occupying the upper part of the field: below this, a ribbon scroll, the ends bent back in a triangular form, and joined at the bottom: on the horizontal part of the scroll, JAS. LIVINGSTON, ESQ; on the right side FIRST and on the left, MASTER: below the scroll at the bottom, curving upwards in a semicircle, WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 2. I. F. W. DES. G. H. L. FEC. A circular line surrounds the field and inscription, outside of which is the legend, "★ KING SOLOMON SENT AND FETCHED ★ A WIDOW'S SON ★ FILLED WITH WISDOM AND UNDERSTANDING" Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing a naked bust to left of Washington, the head of the compasses separating the third and fourth words of the legend "BRO. GEO. WASHINGTON COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF" which extends nearly round the Medal. Below the square in two lines curving upwards, the second completing the circle of the legend, VISITED THE LODGE DEC. 27, 1782. Silver, fifteen only, brass and copper, fifty only, white metal, one hundred. Size 22 nearly. The dies, which have been cancelled, were cut by Mr. Lovett of New York, and the Medals were struck in that city, July, 1878, for Mr. I. F. Wood. A few have been bronzed.

CCCVIII. Obverse, A triangle, on which are twelve candlesticks, behind a cross of Calvary entwined with a serpent. On the short bar of the cross, INRI; on the left of the cross, inside the triangle, two crossed daggers, behind which a skull, and on the right an open book. A circle surrounds the triangle, the points of the latter extending over it. Legend, outside the circle, above, DETROIT COMMANDERY and below, DETROIT MICH: inside the circle on the left of the triangle, OF KNIGHTS and on the right TEMPLAR; at the bottom NO. on the left, and 1 on the right of the foot of the cross. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 28. Attached by a loop and rings to a clasp engraved with member's name.

CCCIX. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, with the lower arm extended and passing through a diadem: a floral ornament on the end of each arm. A small cross patee, bearing 15 is fastened to the intersection of the arms, above which is a semi-circular tablet with APOLLO COMMANDERY, and below, another with TROY N. Y. both surrounded by rays: on the long arm, below the diadem, the square and compasses. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 28; width, 19.

CCCX. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, the upright arms slightly longer than the transverse. Over the upper arm is a scroll, the ends of which are turned back and appear behind the side arms; above it is a helmet. On the scroll COLUMBIAN; on the left arm COMMANDERY; on the right arm KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. A cross of Calvary, of the same length, on which is a *vesica piscis* with a small figure of Columbia, standing, is attached to the cross patee; the top separates N° from I. on the upper arm, and the foot, N. from Y. on the

lower arm, below which is a floral ornament. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 32 ; breadth, 15. This is a member's jewel, composed of two distinct medals, struck separately and then fastened together.

CCCXI. Cruciform. Obverse, A Maltese cross, the lower arm extended, and the points filled with a floral ornament : upon the centre the Paschal lamb with banner bearing a cross and surrounded by rays, above which is a semi-circle with HOLY SEPULCHRE and below, COMMANDERY ; on the left arm K ; on the right T ; on the lower arm 8 in an oval. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 26 ; width, 19. A member's jewel of the Commandery named.

CCCXII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, the spaces between the arms nearly filled with rays. On the upper arm a cock ; on the left arm a skull and cross-bones ; on the right a small cross and crown, and on the lower arm N^o 13. Upon the centre of the cross is placed a small cross patee gules, (? sable) on which is a rose, and over it in a semicircular tablet, LANCASTER and below it COMMANDERY. A small shield with cross of Calvary incused hangs from the lower arm. The Medal is attached by a ring to a bar on which is a shield with the letters L C in a cypher. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 20.

CCCXIII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, the border, raised, surrounding a roughened field. On the centre of the cross the nine-pointed star of the Order, containing a cross of Calvary in red enamel in the centre, surrounded by twelve dots, and a circle on which the legend IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. On the arms of the cross, at top, MANHATTAN ; at the bottom COMMANDERY ; on the left NO. 31 K. T. and on the right NEW YORK all curving. Reverse, Plain. Brass, gilt. Size 20 across the arms. A loop attached at the top for a ribbon.

CCCXIV. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee similar to above ; on the intersection of the arms a monogram of the letters I. H. S. surrounded with a glory of rays forming a star of nine points, which fills the space between the arms. A scroll with MORTON in incused letters on the upper arm, the ends of which fall below the side arms and have on the right N^o 4 and on the left K. T. also incused. On the lower arm a Norman shield with incused cross patee, and the letters I N R I Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 28 ; breadth, 17.

CCCXV. Cruciform. A Maltese cross, on the centre of which is a banner, suspended to a staff surmounted by a patriarchal cross. On the left arm of the cross is NORTH ; on the right WESTERN in straight lines ; on the upper arm, COMMANDERY NO 25 in two lines, the first curving : on the lower MEADVILLE PENN.^A in two lines, the first curving upward, the staff of the banner passing between the letters. On the banner is a radiant crown pierced by a cross and surrounded by the legend in four lines, on ribbons, all curving ; above, BE THOU FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH ; on the left, AND I WILL ; below, GIVE THEE A CROWN, and on the right, OF LIFE. On the lower part of the banner, K. T. Reverse, Plain, or engraved with name. Suspended by rings at the upper corners to a ribbon and clasp. Type metal (?) gilt. Size at the widest point, 36.

CCCXVI. Cruciform. Obverse, On a cross bottonny, a tablet in the form of an ellipse, 16 by 12, having a centre gilt, in which is a combat between two mounted knights. Legend, above, + PALESTINE COMMANDERY N^o 18 +

and below, NEW YORK Between the arms of the cross are rays conforming to the tablet. Reverse. Plain. Bronze and silver plated. Length, 32; width, 24.

CCCXVII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross with legend and devices similar to CCCXVI, but the terminations of the arms vary. The rays, and tablet which is not gilt, are smaller, and the small crosses in the legend are patee, not humetee. There is an incused ornament on each arm. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Length, 28; width, 20.*

CCCXVIII. Obverse, The nine-pointed star of the Order of the Temple, containing a circle on which is a hermit in front of a rocky cave, on the left of which is a tree; on the right is a knight in armor, to whom the hermit hands a loaf of bread; near the mouth of the cave is an oval shield, bearing a cross. Reverse, Plain. Brass, cast(?). Size of circle, 23: of star, between opposite points, 34. The star is attached to a jewel in the form of an equilateral triangle, the centre cut out to leave a cross and crown, and on the sides are the words, HERMIT COMMANDERY N° 24 LEBANON P^A. This is a member's jewel of the Commandery named.

CCCXIX. Obverse, Three pillars, connected by a chain which passes twice around each, crossing itself between them: on the top of the left pillar is an owl; on the centre, a lion couchant, facing, and on the right a peacock with expanded plumage, symbolizing wisdom, strength and beauty: in the foreground are the compasses partly open, their points resting on the square, and the head upon a closed book, on the cover of which is BIBLE: at the top the All-seeing eye in a radiant triangle, one point over the centre pillar. Reverse, An equilateral triangle, in which 5847 I. J. D. W. L. Z. G. FEIER 50J. JUBILAUMS D. TRINITY □ N° 12 in five lines. [Im Jahre des Wahren Lichtes 5847, zum Gross Feier (des) 50 Jahrgigen Jubilaums der Trinity Loge, No. 12. *i. e.* In the year of true light, 5847, Grand festival of the 50th anniversary of the Trinity Lodge, No. 12.] A loop and ring at the top. Silver. Size 24. This Medal was struck in honor of the semi-centennial of Trinity Lodge, No. 12, of New York, (working in the German language,) for its members, and is very scarce.

CCCXX. Obverse, The signet of the "Order of the Eastern Star," which is a five-pointed star, two of its points near the top, two at the sides, and one at the bottom of the Medal. On the upper right hand point a sword and veil; on the next below it a sheaf of wheat; on that at the bottom a crown, through which passes a sceptre; on the next point to the left a broken column entwined with a wreath; and on the last point a cup and two right hands joined. These are emblems respectively of "Ada" (Jephtha's daughter,) Ruth, Esther, Martha, (referring to her brother Lazarus,) and "Electa," the "Elect lady" of St. John's Epistle. The angles of the star touch the sides of a pentagon on its centre, which has the letters F A T A L at the point of meeting, and which are said to signify "Fairest among ten thousand and altogether lovely." They have besides other meanings referring to traits in the characters alluded to by the devices. The pentagon is divided into five triangles, in which are severally an open Bible, a bunch of lilies, a sun, a lamb, and a lion,

* The above cruciform badges are members' jewels of different Commanderies: their claim to be numbered among Masonic *Medals* rests upon the fact that they were struck from dies. I have had some doubt whether they should properly be described here, from their shape, but as

others of a similar form and character have already been mentioned in this and other lists, and as they are all, with a single exception, *struck* from dies, I have decided, after consulting with other collectors, to include them.

emblems appropriated to the same characters as those on the points; they also are emblems of the Saviour, and the star is further said to allude to the "Star in the East." Legend, at the top, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size 16. The planchet has a loop at the top, for a ring.*

CCCXXI. Obverse, A shield per saltire: dexter, azure, a sword, its blade enveloped in a veil; chief, gules, a chalice above two right hands joined; sinister, argent, an Eastern crown, pierced with a sceptre; base, vert, a broken column entwined with a wreath. On an escutcheon of pretence, or, a garb. The color of the charges is proper or not indicated. Crest, A dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping ears of wheat, fesswise. Motto, on a ribbon argent, VIRTUS OMNIA NOBILITAT. [Virtue ennobles all things.] On the left of the shield E. and on the right S. (for Eastern Star.) Reverse, A globe marked with lines of latitude and longitude; on it is a blank tablet to be inscribed with a name, over which is an olive wreath tied with a ribbon at bottom. Legend, FINE ART EXPOSITION. GALESBURG, ILL. At bottom, 1873. Silver and tin. Size 19. The heraldry of this Medal is execrable. W. T. R. MARVIN.

NOTE.—In the description of CCXII, (Vol. xii. page 63,) insert, in obverse, Legend, VIRTUTIS SOCIIS FRATERNIO MORE LIGATIS PROSPERA CONTINGIT CLAUDERE LUSTRA DECEM DIE 19. OCT. 5807 [It was permitted to the brethren of the Lodge of Virtue, bound in fraternal manner, to complete ten prosperous lustrums (fifty years) on the 19th October, 5807.]—In CCXVII H. F. on obverse, signify Hart fecit. Hart was the die sinker of many of the medals of the Netherlands; see CXC et seq. Of CCLXXVIII six were struck in silver, and twenty each in brass and copper. CCLXXV and CCLXXXI can now be obtained in copper, brass and tin. CCLXXXIV and CCLXXXV are found in silver, copper, bronze, brass and tin, and CCLXXXVI and CCLXXXVII also in copper and brass. CCXCI is found in various metals with plain edge. In the description of CCCII the position of the supporters is transposed. The eagle is on the dexter, and the lion, alluding to the arms of Orange, on the sinister side. The color of the field is intended for argent.

THE USE AND NATURE OF ROMAN MEDALLIONS.

BY HERBERT A. GRUEBER, ESQ.

At the meeting in May last, of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, Mr. Gaston L. Feuarent, now one of their resident members, but for many years connected with the British Museum, read the following paper, showing that his theories, advanced in a recent number of the *Journal*, are endorsed by Mr. Grueber, whose valuable work on "the Roman Medallions in the British Museum," has established his reputation as one of the best authorities on that subject. At our request he has kindly supplied us with a copy for the *Journal*.

A FEW weeks ago, while visiting the grand Medal Room in the British Museum in London, I submitted to my friend, Mr. Herbert A. Grueber, the few remarks on Roman Medallions, which were included in a paper which I had the honor of communicating to you in January last.† The object of my remarks, permit me to remind you, was to oppose the opinion of M. Cohen, "that the emission of Roman Medallions was due to artists," by inferring that "Medallions had an official origin, and that they were struck by order of the Emperor." To have the question satisfactorily determined, I could not

* For further explanations of the significance of the emblems on this Medal, the reader is referred to the "Manual of the Eastern Star," where an engraving of the signet will be found, and also one enlarged, of the obverse of the next number [CCCXXI]. See Macoy's "Manual of the Order of the Eastern Star, &c.," p. 67. These Medals are jewels of an Order claiming to be "among the brightest jewels which spangle the records of Masonry," (!) and allied to it as the Continental Lodges of

"Adoptive" Masonry in the last century, or what is now called "Maçonnerie Blanche," in France. It is probably unnecessary to state that this "Order" is of very recent origin, and has been discountenanced or prohibited by many Masonic authorities; but in some jurisdictions, especially at the West, it is practiced on sufferance, and its Medals are therefore included in this list.

† See *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XII. No. 4.

have consulted a better and more learned adviser than Mr. Grueber, a gentleman who has made Roman numismatics a special study, and who has already completed the catalogue of Roman Medallions of the British Museum.*

He has very kindly favored me with his views on the subject, as follows : "A very superficial examination of the whole series of Roman Medallions, will soon convince any one that the opinion of M. Cohen is, to say the least, without much foundation. The series of Roman Medallions may roughly be arranged into four classes, viz : Military, Religious, Personal and General.

"The first or Military class, consists of those Medallions which record the campaigns and victories of the Roman army ; these were in all probability struck under the immediate direction of the Emperor, and distributed by him to the soldiers who may have taken part in the events thus commemorated. In other words, they served the same purpose as war medals of the present time. We know from ancient monuments, that these Medallions were also used for the adornment of the standards, *i. e.* the signs of the various regiments, and it may have been that the glories of each regiment were recorded in that manner, answering to the custom of the present day of placing on the colors of each regiment, the names of those battles in which it had taken part and thereby acquired renown. The Medallions themselves also furnish us with the proofs of this custom, some existing in the British Museum, and in other large collections, which are provided with thick massive borders, pierced with holes, showing the manner in which they were secured to the standards.

"The class of Religious Medallions consists of those which have on the reverse representations of divinities, these in character of types approaching very closely to the silver and copper coins. This class is so large, that it is not necessary for us to select any example.

"By the class of Personal Medallions, we mean those which refer more especially to the Emperor himself, either recording some event in his life or representing him in the character of a favorite divinity. As illustrative of this class, we would draw the attention of our readers especially to the following Medallions, that of Hadrian with reverse type, *CONCORDIA* : † — The Emperor and Aelius Caesar holding right hands before the figure of Concordia ; another of Aelius Caesar of the same type, ‡ and in all probability struck at the same time ; another of Marcus Aurelius, representing him chasing the wild boar, § a sport which appears to have found much favor with this Emperor, and another of the same Emperor, with the reverse type of a female figure, feeding a serpent entwined about a figure of Salus ; || this Medallion being supposed to have been struck after the recovery of the Emperor from a serious illness. Other examples may be instanced ; they occur throughout the whole series. The representations of the Emperors in the character of divinities are frequently found, but more especially on those of Commodus, who delighted to be impersonated in the character of Hercules. ¶ Hercules with the features of the Emperor as resting from his labors, leaning on his club, or contemplating his victory over the Nemean lion and the Erymanthian boar, or marking out the boundaries of the city of Rome, of which city Commodus styled himself the second founder, are types well known to all acquainted with this class of objects. We might mention still one other

* "Roman Medallions in the British Museum," by Herbert A. Grueber. London. 1874.

† Rom. Med. Pl. III. ‡ Pl. VII. § Pl. XVIII. || Pl. XX. ¶ Pl. XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI.

instance, where this Emperor represents himself as Janus, combining his head with that of Hercules.*

"Under the heading of General Medallions, we would place any type of Medallion which could not well be allotted to the other three classes, as, for instance, the staying of the plague which visited Rome B. C. 293, and which is represented on a Medallion of Antoninus Pius,† where Aesculapius in the form of a serpent is seen in a boat arriving in the Tiber and escaping therefrom to an island. This Medallion is one of a series which Antoninus Pius struck to commemorate the ancient traditions of Rome. Another Medallion of this Emperor with Ceres received by Neptune, and a ship in the distance,‡ records a large importation of corn from Greece and the consequent considerable reduction in the price of all cereals. These types, like those of the class of Military, are very numerous, so that we shall notice only one more very remarkable instance; that of the rebuilding and enlarging of the Coliseum or Flavian Amphitheatre by Gordianus III (Pius). This work of restoration was commenced by Elagabalus, continued by Severus Alexander, and completed by Gordianus III. The Medallion on which this event is recorded, gives a bird's-eye view of the interior of the building, where a combat is taking place between a bull and an elephant with rider.§ The specimen in the British Museum is in such splendid preservation, that the rows of spectators can be counted, and the Praefect of the games, who is seated in their midst, is plainly distinguishable. The most minute representation of the building is also given, even to the masts by which the velarium was worked.

"This very slight sketch of the nature of Roman Medallions, must at once convince any one that they could not have been the private undertaking of ambitious artists, but that like medals of the present time, they were issued under authority, and undoubtedly from the mints of the empire. For although, as a general rule, the workmanship and style of the Medallions is far superior to that of the general coinage, yet, here and there, the work of the same artist can be traced to both series. The relation of the Medallions to the coinage in the time of the Romans is the same as in Italy during the fourteenth century, when we find such medalists as Cellini, Francia, and many others also engaged in working dies for coins."

These are the valuable remarks given to me by Mr. Grueber, and which I received as a great favor. I was eager to bring them before you, thinking that after hearing this learned and obvious argument on the "Use and Nature of Roman Medallions," you would feel desirous of conferring on this Society the allowable pride of being first to publish a clear and I believe an irrefutable decision of a question so interesting, and one that has caused so much debate.

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

108 W. 39th St., New York City.

THE Vermont Numismatic Society will shortly issue a Medal commemorative of the Centennial celebration of the Battle of Bennington. Persons wishing to obtain copies, will make application at once to Dr. C. P. Thayer, Burlington, Vt. The obverse will bear the bust of Gen. Stark from an approved likeness. Reverse, The Arms of States participating in the battle: Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, with suitable inscriptions. The Medal will be struck in silver at three dollars; bronze, one dollar; white metal, fifty cents. The set of three in case, four dollars. Size 25.

* Pl. XXII.

† Pl. VIII.

‡ Pl. XIV.

§ Pl. XLII.

COIN SALES.

WE have an unusual number of Coin Sales to chronicle, and give prices of some of the most desirable pieces only:—

SALE by Leavitt, New York City, June 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1878. — Tetradrachm, Athens, v. f. \$4.00; do. Macedon, \$2.75; do. \$3.25; Jewish Shekel, *counterfeit*, \$4.25; Dollar, 1794, "rubbed and nicked," \$19.75; do. 1795, g. \$2.13; 1796, g. \$2.50; 1797, g. \$2.25; do. 1801, g. \$3.25; do. 1802, g. \$3.00; Proof, 1839, \$14.00; 1854, g. \$4.00; Chalmer's Annapolis Shilling, \$3.70; 1799, Cent, *counterfeit*, \$2.50; Nickel Cent, 1856, *counterfeit*, \$1.00; Crown, Knights of Malta, 1757, \$4.00; Five Francs, Gaule Subalpine, *Lavy*, \$12.50; Klappmutzen Thaler, 1486–1525, \$3.50; Sigismund, Crown, 1486, \$5.50; Maximilian, Crown, 1568, \$3.50; Rudolph II., Triple Crown, 1604, \$7.50; Maximilian, Crown, 1625, \$6.75; Clement X., 1675, \$2.50; Christian Louis, Crown, 1649, \$2.00; Leopold, Crown, 1698, \$5.75; Charles VII., Crown, \$2.00; Christina, Crown, 1640, \$3.10; Swedish Siege piece, three Crowns, \$4.10; Charles XI., Crown, \$2.00; Masonic Medal,* Heilbronn, size 23, \$1.60; Lincoln Medal, rev. broken column, w. m. \$1.25. *Dollars*.—1796, \$2.25; 1797, six stars facing, \$3.25; 1798, small eagle, \$3.80; 1801, \$2.10; do. \$2.50; 1836, f. \$6.25; 1845, f. \$2.00; 1848, f. \$2.75; 1853, \$2.60; 1855, \$3.75; 1856, \$3.50; 1857, \$3.25; 1858, proof, \$45.00. *Half-Dollars*.—1794, g. \$6.25; 1802, \$5.00; 1815, \$3.60; 1827, f. \$2.40; 1828, f. \$4.20; 1857, very fine, \$2.50; 1859, proof set, \$6.10; do. 1860, \$4.10; do. 1863, \$4.25. *Dime*.—1835, v. f. \$2.00. *Cents*.—1793, chain, g. \$7.00; do. f. \$7.00; do. f. \$6.63; 1799, g. \$14.00; 1804, f. \$8.25; do. \$5.00; 1809, \$2.80; 1811, g. \$3.20. The Catalogue, 963 lots, included a large collection of Continental Paper Money, Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c., and was prepared by T. R. Strobridge.

Sale by Bangs & Co., New York City, June 27th and 28th, 1878. Catalogue by Edward Cogan.—Washington Benevolent Society Medal, silver, size 28, fine, \$4.00; Perkins Medal, "All men are made equal," w. m. f. size 32, \$5.25; Washington Medal, by Westwood, "With Courage and Fidelity," c. size 26, \$4.00; Mudie's pattern Crown, George III., \$3.13; Lincoln Medal, Sanitary Fair, Chicago, 1865, c. f. size 36, \$4.13; Pintard Medal, c. size 40, \$2.70; Trumbull Medal, Art Union, 1849, c. size 41, \$2.30; Tetradrachm, Lysimachus, f. size 9, \$5.50; Didrachm, Thurium, \$3.13; silver Daric, \$2.70; Washington Medal, skull and cross bones, f. gold, \$20.00; Proof Half-Cent, 1852, \$6.00; Nickel Cent, 1856, \$3.00; Eccleston Medal, bronze, f. \$5.25; Masonic Centennial Medal, by Wurden, Brussels, bronze, size 24, \$1.60; Kane Masonic Medal, b. size 32, \$2.15; Cogan's "Mt. Holly Paper Co." head of Washington, w. m. size 14, \$3.00; Washington Medal, skull and cross bones, silver, pierced, rare, \$4.65; Penn's Treaty Medal, silver, size 20, \$2.50; Gen. Harrison, Thames Medal, silver, size 20, \$1.63; Vargas Dollar, 1812, \$2.25; Maximilian Cent, 1864, \$2.50. The catalogue contained 904 lots, with many books.

Sale by Bangs & Co., 6th–9th May, 1878. Catalogued by Edward Cogan. Collection of John Swan Randall. *Dollars*.—1794, *altered date*, 5.50; 1795, g. 4.00; do. f. 2.40; do. 2.50; do. fillet head, f. 4.00; 1796, 2.10; do. small date, 2.65; 1797, g. 4.50; do. f. 5.25; 1798, small eagle, 15 stars, g. 8.00; do. do. 13 stars, g. 7.00; 1799, five stars facing, g. 3.13; 1801, "but fair," 2.40; 1802 over 1801, 2.50; do. 2.00; 1804, *altered date* from 1801, "a dangerous fraud," 13.50; 1840, 2.50; 1842, 2.10; 1844, 2.38; 1847, 2.00; 1848, 3.25; 1854, f. 6.50; 1856, v. g. 3.50; 1857, 2.65. *Half-Dollars*.—1794, fair, 3.50; do. 3.10; 1802, g. 7.00; 1806, g. 2.00; 1807, head of 1808, g. 4.00; 1808, fair, 1.05; 1810, 1.25; 1812, v. f. 2.50; 1815, g. 3.38. *Silver Crowns*.—Ferdinand, 1555, 2.20; Crown of Saxony, 1624, 2.25; do. 2.10; do. 1628, 4.50; do. 1631, 3.75; do. "Seventh Bell," 1643, 5.00; George Louis, 1709, 2.87; do. 2.80; English Crown of George I., 1718, 2.00; do. George II., 1747, 2.25; Medal Crown of Frankfurt, 1776, 8.00. *Proof Sets*.—1859, 16.25; '60, 5.00; '61, 6.75; '62, 5.00; '63, 5.50; '64, 6.00; '65, 6.50; '66, 5.25; '67, 4.25; '68, 4.50; '69, 4.25; '70, 4.25; '71, 4.00; '72, 4.50; '73, first issue, 6.10; do. Trade Dollar, 5.00; '74, 5.25; '75, 5.25; '76, 5.00; '77, 5.00. *Cents*.—1799, "Excellent impression," 25.00; 1804, fair, 7.25; 1810, g. 2.25; 1814, v. f. 2.40; 1825, f. 2.62; 1826, f. 2.00. This collection contained 2,458 lots, embracing a large number of Foreign Coins and Medals, American Medals, Store Cards, &c., &c.

Sale by Leavitt & Co., New York City, March 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1878. Collection of E. J. Snow. Catalogue by W. H. Strobridge. Cob Dollar, 1752, 1.30; do. 1.50; half do., 1.00; set of do. (5) 4.00; Dollar of Ferdinand VI., 1760, 2.75; Plate Dollar, 1809, 3.00; Vargas do. 1.87; Morelos do. 3.13; Iturbide do. 3.00; Bolivia do. 1829, 2.00; Bolivia do. Gen. Melgarejo, 3.00; do. 1868, 2.13; do. Central America, 1825, 3.00; do. Charles II., Spain, 1804, proof, 3.38. *French Crowns*.—Louis XIII. 4.00; Louis XIV. 3.00; do. 2.15; do. 2.25; Louis XV. 2.00; do. 1.50; Louis XVI. 1.60; do. 1.50; Napoleon, 5 francs, 1.30; Louis XVIII. do. 1.25; Louis Napoleon, 1852, 1.50. Crown of John Huss, size 26, 3.00; of Duke of Saxony, 1543, 2.80; Dollar of James VI. 1571, 5.00; Crown of Duke of Bruns. and Luneburg, 4.00; do. 3.75; do. Maximilian, of Austria, 1603, 2.75; do. Christian II. 2.00; do. Erizzio, Doge of Venice, 3.13; Ernest, Count of Mansfield, 2.40; Hugo and John, 1621, 2.38; John George, 1623, 2.25; Urban VIII. 1623, 3.87; John Eustachius, 1625, 2.50; Farnese, Doge of Venice, 1626, 2.85; Hertzog, 1641, 3.00; Charles V. 1659, 2.20; Adolphus, 1675, 2.95; Augustus and Ulric, 1691, 3.50; Hohenlohe, Julius, 1697, 6.00; Ulrich, 1704, 4.00; Prince of Waldeck, 1810, 3.00; Pius IX. 1855, 3.00; Sigismund, 1486, 5.20; Maximilian, 1590, 7.50; Rudolph, 1610, 5.50; Ferdinand III. 1641, 4.50; Leopold, 1626, 7.25; Bethlen, 1621, 7.00; Rakoei II. 1658, 5.50; Duke Frederick, 1679, size 30, 15.00. *English Crowns*.—Edward VI. 1547, 6.50; Elizabeth, 1559, 9.00; Charles I. 1625, 4.00; Commonwealth, 1649, 8.50; Oliver Cromwell, 1658, 15.00. *Half-Crowns*.—Oliver Cromwell, 16.00; William and Mary,

* This was so catalogued; it really was not Masonic, but a school or literary prize medal.

1689, 6.00; William, 1695, 10.50; Anne, 1702, 4.00; George I. 1714, 2.40; George II. 3.20; George IV. 1826, 2.25. Medal of Chili, 1799, size 37, 17.50; do. Peter I. size 30, 20.00; Augsburg Confession, size 28, 5.50; Abercrombie, 1801, size 31, 18.50; Henry IV. France, size 31, 56.00. This collection contained a large number of Silver Medals and Foreign Crowns of much rarity.

Sale of a Collection of Ancient Coins belonging to L. Saalfelder, with a small collection of American and Foreign Coins, by Messrs. Leavitt, New York, July 30th and 31st, 1878. Catalogued by Scott & Co. *Silver Denarii*.—Julius Caesar, 2.50; do. 2.60; do. 2.70; do. 1.00; do. 1.80; Quinarius, do. 2.10; Marc Antony, 3.50; do. 1.20; Octavius Augustus, 1.00; Tiberius, 1.10; Agrippa II. 4.60; Nero, 1.25; do. *Aureus*, gold, 10.00; Galba, 1.60; Otho, 2.20; Vitellius, 1.30; Vespasian, 1.60; Plotina, 1.30; Hadrian, 1.20; Antoninus, 1.00; Faustina, 1.00; do. 1.00; M. Aurelius, 1.00; Albinus, 1.80. Some 500 lots of Roman coins were sold at seemingly low prices. Among the Greek Coins were the following:—Ptolemy II. 1.05; Ptolemy III. Tetradrachm, 5.00; Cleopatra, b. 1.70; Alexander, Tetradrachm, 5.25; Demetrius II. Drachm, 1.50; Sapor II. Persian, s. 2.60; do. 2.00; Argos, Drachm. 2.75; Athens, Tetradrachm, 4.25; do. 4.50; Corinth, Didrachm, 2.60; Messana, Tetradrachm, 2.50; Mesapontum, Didrachm, 3.25; Tarentum, Tetrachm, 2.75; Theos, do. 2.50; do. 1.50; Thurium, do. 1.60–1.65. The sale comprised 812 lots.

Sale of Silver and Copper Coins, Bangs & Co., New York, September 6, 1878. Catalogued by Edward Frossard. *Revolutionary Peace Medals*.—Favstissimo Foedere Jvncitæ. Silver, v. f. size 29, 6.50; another, 2.75; De Vereenigde Staaten Van Noord America, silver, f. size 28, 7.00; Libertas Americana. 4 Jul. 1776. bronze, v. f. 5.25. (See *Four. of Numis.* Vol. II. pp. 63, 64, for full description of the above medals.) Vigo Medalet, bust of Queen Anne, copper, poor, size 17, .55; (*Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 44.) Roman Aes, bronze, size 36, 4.00; Semis, do. size 32, 3.25; Triens, do. size 30, 1.50; do. size 26, 1.25; Triens, size 24, f. 5.50; Quadrans, size 26, 1.38; U.S. Proof set, 1867, 4.75; do. 1876, 4.50. *Dollars*.—1795, 2.75; 1799, 2.30. *Dime*.—1796, uncir. 7.00. *Nickel Cents*.—1856, 3.50; do. 2.40. *Cents*.—1793, fair, 4.25; do. 3.00; 1794, 2.50; do. f. 2.75; do. do. 3.75; do. 2.75; 1795, v. f. 5.90; 1796, f. 4.00; 1798, f. 3.35; 1809, v. g. 2.00; 1811, g. 1.10. *Half-Cents*.—1793, fair, 3.50; do. 2.00. *Pine Tree Shillings*.—g. 5.25; do. 4.25. "Gloriam Regni," Louis XIV. silver, f. 13.50 (see *Journal*, Vol. XI. p. 49.) Medalet of Louis XV. for the French Colonies in America, copper, size 18, 9.00; Louis XV. "Louisiana Cent," 1767, 1.90; Virginia Halfpenny, 1773, f. 4.50; Chalmer's Annapolis Shilling, fair, 2.30; Fugio Cent, f. 2.00; "Georgius Triumpho," copper, f. 2.50. A variety of foreign coins brought fair prices.

At the sale of coins of the Jarry Collection at Paris recently, among those for which the highest prices were paid was a royal crown of Philip VI. 460f; a crown with Queen Anne of Brittany seated on a throne, 570f; a piedfort of Henri IV. with sun, 1607, 625f; a regalis of St. Louis, very rare, 940f; Massilia, with bust of Siebert II. a crown and globe, 950f; Massilia, bust of Childeric III. diadem on the right, cross on a globe, 1320f; coin of Childeric II. cross on globe, 1320f. The sale produced a total sum of 224,297f. or nearly \$45,000.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting of this Society was held May 21, 1878, President Anthon in the Chair. The minutes of the Annual Meeting were read, and the Executive Committee recommended the adoption of the amendments of the By-Laws offered at the previous meeting, and the election of Henri de Morgan of New York for Resident Membership. Their Report was adopted.

Letters were read from various Honorary and Corresponding Members; among them from W. E. Woodward, W. T. R. Marvin, and A. Rheume, accompanying donations, and several others. The Secretary announced the death of Honorary Member James Ross Snowden; and also of Ernest Caylus, the latter of whom had been a liberal contributor to the Society's Cabinets. On motion of Mr. D. Parish, Jr., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That it is with great regret that we learn of the death of our Honorary Member, JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, and that we join with our fellow citizens in the recognition of his eminent services."

"Resolved, That this Society has heard with extreme regret of the death of our friend ERNEST CAYLUS, whose memory is entitled to our warmest regards for the many tokens of kindness he has shown us."

A paper was then read "On the use and nature of Roman Medallions,"* by Herbert A. Grueber, Esq., communicated to this Society by Resident Member Gaston L. Feu-ardent, showing that the series of Roman Medallions may roughly be arranged into four classes, viz: military, religious, personal, and general; and that they were issued under

* This will be found on page 42 of this number.

the authority and undoubtedly from the mints of the empire. This valuable paper the Society feel a justifiable pride in being the first to publish, as it proves in such a clear and irrefutable manner the origin and purposes for which this rare class of medals were designed. On motion, two hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Feuardent for the paper.

Donations were reported by the Curator from Mr. W. P. Brown, of a tin store card, "Schnapps Money good for one drink;" also from same donor, one specimen of Leather Money, currency in Alaska during the Russian occupation, issued by the Russian American Company, value, 10 copeks paper = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a rouble paper = 2 cents in American copper. From R. W. McLachlan, a fine white metal medal of Calvary Congregational Church of Montreal. On account of the absence of the Librarian, no donations were reported. The following exhibitions were made:—By Prof. Anthon, fourteen War Medals, among which was the Oliver Cromwell Dunbar Medal of 1651 in silver and copper. By D. Parish, Jr., eleven English War Medals in silver, all in fine condition, and several being exceedingly rare. By James Oliver, forty-five War Medals in various metals; this collection is remarkably fine and complete; most of them had the original clasps and ribbons attached.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

MEDAL OF WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

THE following from page 42 of the "History of the College of William and Mary from its Foundation, 1660 to 1874," may be of interest. "The colonial governors, for the most part, took an active interest in the welfare of the College. * * * Lord Botetourt gave a sum of money, the interest of which was sufficient to purchase annually two gold medals—one to be given to the best classical scholar, the other to the best scholar in philosophy. The medal was annually awarded until the Revolution. The first competitors for the Episcopate of Virginia, the Rev. James Madison and the Rev. Samuel Shield, both received this medal; the former in 1772, the latter in 1773. This medal was also conferred on Mr. Nathaniel Burwell in 1772; Mr. David Stewart, of King George, in 1773; on Mr. Joseph Eggleston, of Amelia, 1774; and the same year, on Mr. Walker Maury, of Williamsburg; and in 1775, on Mr. John White, of King William, and Mr. Thomas Evans, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia."

There is no other mention or description of the medal given in the book. Does any reader of the *Journal* know more about it?

ISAAC F. WOOD.

New York, July 15, 1878.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

TEMPLE OF HONOR MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

IN Cogan's sale for September 16–20, is a medal, No. 2483, catalogued as a "Masonic Medal, struck under the Commune by French Masons. White metal. Size 23." By the kindness of a friend, I obtained a rubbing, and am able to say there is *nothing whatever* Masonic about it, neither is it a French medal. It is the signet of a "Select Templar," the highest degree in an American secret society, the "Templars of Honor and Temperance," instituted about 1845. It has been so often catalogued as Masonic, that, for the benefit of dealers and others, I will describe it. Obverse, An equilateral triangle, on the left of which an arrow on the string of a bow; on the right a bow, with the arrow beside it, and below, a space in which a name is usually engraved. The centre of the triangle often contains an engraved device similar to those on the "marks" of Mark Master Masons. On a circle surrounding the triangle, *V T S R T D C T A* (perhaps signifying Visit the Sick, Relieve the Distressed, Comfort the Afflicted.) Reverse, A triangle, on the sides of which are *L F U* (perhaps for Love, Fidelity and Union;) within the triangle a nine-pointed star formed by three triangles interlaced; on the points of the star the letters *T J M* (one letter on each triangle) signifying Truth, Justice, Mercy; in the centre of the star, a serpent devouring his tail surrounds an altar on the front of which is *S*—perhaps for the degree, (Select Templar,) and on the top of the altar an antique lamp. Legend, outside, in the cypher of the

Order. There are several dies, two at least of size 23, slightly differing, and one very much smaller, but with the same device. It is found in silver, gold, (rarely,) and white metal. It is sold to members at about \$2.50, and is worth intrinsically perhaps 75 cents. If any of your readers wish for further information about the society, they can probably obtain it at its headquarters, 58 Reade Street, New York. An engraving of the reverse, with an additional circle and legend outside of it, may be found in their printed proceedings. The dies are constantly in use.

M.

EARLY GREEK COINAGE.

IN reply to a query sent the editors, we have obtained the following from Mr. Feuardent :—

As to the question of W. T. C., viz : Whether there is any truth in the assertion made in Plutarch, "that Theseus was the inventor of coins, and that he had the image of an ox planted upon them." In that proposition Plutarch was mistaken, and again, he was misled when he says that Solon "re-melted the ancient Athenian coinage in order to establish a new system." Eckhel, Beule, Leake and others all agree in saying that there is no foundation in Plutarch's assertions on this subject. Plutarch must have been mistaken by the fact that the early Athenians had no coinage of their own, and were using gold staters of Cyzicus for their gold currency ; and as to the silver, the coinage of the then powerful people of Aegina was borrowed by Athens. Later, in the time of Solon, they established an Athenian silver coinage on a different system from the one of Aegina, and which was called the "Attic system." The earliest coins we know of are those of Aegina, and none are certainly prior to the seventh century B. C. ; again, a coinage of the time of Theseus is, to say the least, improbable. The only allusions to Theseus that I remember on the Athenian coins, are those on the copper coins of a relatively recent origin, which represent Theseus fighting against the Minotaur or the Marathonian bull. Both these types were most probably inspired from the pictures representing those scenes which, according to Pausanias, adorned the citadel of Athens.

G. L. FEUARDENT.

108 W. 39th St., New York City.

MEDAL OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

A FEW days since, I obtained a gold medal of Gustavus Adolphus, weighing 4 dwt. 4 grains, of oval shape, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches : Obverse, laureate head of Gustavus. Legend, Gustav. Adolph. Suecor. Gotho. Vandalo. Rex Mag. Reverse, a vessel with one mast and furled sails ; in the distance two galleys dismantled, on the left a rocky shore, on the right the sun rising out of the waves, above a ribbon with a motto partially erased, "NON . . . ORAT MDC. . . ." I suppose that it may be a medal struck to commemorate the first brilliant war of Gustavus Adolphus against the Danes, by which he gained for Sweden control of the Baltic ; but hope that some of your readers may be able to afford me definite information, and willing kindly to do so.

H. A. M.

27 Dudley Street, Boston Highlands.

EDITORIAL.

WE are informed that of the "Wyoming Centennial Medal," seven were struck in gold for presentation to President Hayes and others, and that the dies are destroyed.

THE number of parts of pure silver in a thousand in the dollars in circulation is as follows : The Trade dollar, 875 ; the Mexican dollar, 870 ; the new legal tender, 8.68 ; the Spanish milled dollar, 865.

THE Library of the late Joseph J. Mickley,* of Philadelphia ; his collections of Coins and Autographs, are to be sold by M. Thomas & Sons, 139 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. The Library will be sold on the 29th, 30th and 31st of October ; the Autographs on the 1st of November, and the Coins, Numismatic Works, &c., &c., on the 5th and 6th of November.

THE following gentlemen continue the officers of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Montreal :—*President*, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau ; *First Vice-President*, Henry Mott ; *Second Vice-President*, Gerald E. Hart ; *Treasurer*, G. A. Holmes ; *Curator*, William McLennan ; *Secretary*, L. M. Lewis ; *Editing Committee*, Henry Mott, William McLennan, John Horn.

A NUMISMATIC SOCIETY was organized at Pittsburg, Penn., June 14, 1878, and the following officers were elected :—*President*, S. H. Morgan ; *Vice-President*, F. J. Kirk ; *Treasurer*, E. F. Maynard ; *Secretary*, Geo. W. Rode.

* See *Journal*, Vol. XII, p. 103.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1879.

No. 3.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

A GENTLEMAN whose tastes were more poetical than classical, was asked the meaning of *E Pluribus Unum*, on our coins. The eagle was under his eye, and he took only a moment's reflection to answer, with outstretched arms, in the once familiar rhyme of the old New England Primer, "The Eagle's flight—Is out of sight!" The motto is not an exact quotation; its reference to the close of the 102d line in Virgil's *Moretum*, "*color est e pluribus unus*," assigned in an early volume of the Historical Magazine, has, I think, been generally accepted as probable. It certainly expresses neatly the idea of our political union, and nationality. Calling to mind a number of such, whether on coins or shields, I cannot remember one better conceived.

Here let it be said, it takes some skill to devise a good motto, specially in Latin. It must be good Latin—good sense—and in good keeping; dense, elliptical, and significant; without a verb, if possible; and easy to translate. The one in hand answers to all these terms.

It must be owned the ellipsis could be variously supplied. "One out of many," may mean many things:—I had many dollars, this is the only one left.—There are many republics, this is the one for me. But a motto, couched in three or four words, always appeals to the good sense of the reader; and a man of sense feels complimented by being allowed to fill it out for himself.

The history of the use, disuse, and resumption of this motto, on our coins, is briefly as follows:

It first appeared, in large letters, upon a pattern piece of private issue, in copper; and is ascribed to Colonel Reed, of Uxbridge, in Massachusetts. This was dated 1786, six years before the National Mint Act. It was the famous *Immunis Columbia* piece, now quite rare. It is said to have been struck at Newburg, New York, where there was a private mint. In the next year there appeared a very curious gold coin, of the weight and value of a Spanish doubloon of those days, say sixteen dollars; it bore the title, *Nova Eboraca*, and the legend now under consideration, *Unum E Pluribus*. It has also the name of *Brasher* in small letters, and is credited to a goldsmith in New York, of that name. It is an interesting fact that this piece is probably of higher price than any other American. There are but *four* now known, and some collectors have appraised it at the round price of one thousand dol-

lars. One of these four is in the Mint Collection, having been placed there by Adam Eckfeldt, then Coiner of the Mint, at the value of the gold only. I may remark incidentally, that other pieces contributed by him about the same time, (forty years ago,) have since grown immensely in value. In 1791, a copper coin bearing this motto, was struck for Kentucky, on the occasion of its introduction as a State, into the Union. This is said to have been coined in England.

The National Mint Act of 1792, prescribed the legends and emblems to be placed on the coins, but did not mention the motto in question. It was rather taking a liberty to put it on. It was not on the first gold coinage, in 1795; but we find it there in the next year.* Silver began to be coined regularly in 1794; the motto was first placed on the dollar in 1798.

It was continuously used until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter-dollar of new device. This was done on the ground that it crowded the disk. However, it was not until the great Jackson coinage of gold in 1834, that it was removed from that metal, to mark more completely the variation. It was finally withdrawn from silver, at the change of standards in 1837. After forty-one years, in the midst of which the *unum* was in some danger of becoming *duo*, the venerable motto re-appears on our silver dollar.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 1, 1878.*

W. E. DU BOIS.

THE COINAGE OF CYPRUS.

CYPRUS, under English rule, will doubtless prove more interesting than ever. The discoveries of Di Cesnola have already awakened a desire for further researches, and these will now be prosecuted under very favorable auspices. Mr. R. Hamilton Lang, for several years in Syria, and afterward the British Vice Consul in Larnaca, Cyprus, has recently published a valuable contribution to the history of the island, from which we take the following:—

THE coinage of Cyprus is of the very highest numismatic interest. The treasure of coins which I uncovered at the temple of Idalium has not yet received all the attention which it deserves, for these coins undoubtedly form the farthest back links in an almost complete chain of Cyprian coinage. In a paper read to the Numismatic Society of London in 1871, I remarked that the treasure "represents a large Cypriote currency, probably of seven, certainly of six, different kingdoms of the island, extending in an unbroken series from the time of the punchmark for reverse, till such a proficiency in the art had been attained as is demonstrated by a well executed and ornamental reverse." And again, "In the former (one part of the treasure) we have six different types of coins whose Cypriote origin is attested by legends in Cypriote characters, and a seventh, which, although bearing no legend, seems also to be Cypriote. It contains three different types of coins with Phoenician legends, and seven specimens of the early Athenian tetradrachm. In all, I have been able to distinguish forty-eight varieties of coins varying, with four exceptions, from size six to eight of Mionnet." In the latter, (second part of the treasure,) "only one Cypriote type of coin is found, while of the three Phoenician coins contained in the former, two are found in the latter. . . . It is also interesting to remark the relative proportions of the different coins. They indicate a duodecimal computation, which is confirmatory of a statement

* There is a half-eagle with obv. of 1795, and rev. with the motto, as adopted in 1797,? a mule? a pattern. W. S. A.

in Smith's Dictionary upon 'Pondera,' where it is said, 'The division of the day into twelve hours, which Herodotus expressly ascribes to the Babylonians, is not only a striking example of this, (the duodecimal computation,) but a fact peculiarly important in connection with the idea that the measurement of time by water led to the Babylonian system of weights, which the writer before had said, passed from Assyria to Phœnicia;' we may now safely add that the same system passed from Phœnicia to Cyprus." It will be a curious coincidence if the Cypriotes are again, after 2300 years, to become accustomed to a duodecimal currency of twelve pence to a shilling.

After the silver currency, represented by this treasure, a gold currency was introduced into the island, and we have a beautiful coinage of both gold and silver during the Evagorean dynasty. In the treasure of coins of Philip and Alexander the Great, I think one gold coin belongs to Cyprus. Certainly we have a large silver coinage, and a few beautiful gold coins belonging to the Ptolemaian era; and of the Roman era the varieties are extensive. There are thus all the elements in existence for a complete study of coinage in Cyprus from the earliest times. It is only when thus treated as a whole that we shall attain to an accurate comprehension of the epochs to which the earlier types belong. It will, I think, be found that Cyprus was as early a proficient in the art of coining as Greece proper, or any kingdom of the West, nay, being closer to Tyre, the great commercial emporium of those days, it would be in no way extraordinary if she were a little ahead of them. Has there not been a tendency on the part of numismatists to forget the part which Phœnicia played in the introduction of a monetary medium? Her fall as a great nation occurring so shortly after the introduction of coins of a fixed value, may easily have led to her influence being lost sight of by ancient writers on coinage.

TURKISH CURRENCY.

THE Rev. Edwin E. Bliss speaks thus of the perplexities due to the recent unsettled state of Turkish currency:—

We have the most astounding style of money values that the world ever heard of, I think. The Turkish lira, our largest gold piece in ordinary use, (equal to \$4.40 gold,) has five different values. It is equal to 100 piasters gold, 105 silver, 169 copper, 177 cairné, (or paper,) and in market value goes at about 235 piasters. The smaller gold pieces are in proportion, viz., the half and quarter lira. Then come the silver pieces of twenty, ten, five, two and one piasters, each having a separate value in silver, copper, cairné, and market use. There is also another kind called "metallique," made up of a mixture of silver and copper, which runs at nearly the same rate as the silver, though a little less. Then comes the copper, one, half, and quarter piaster, but these are very nearly the same as the paper, and in small sums are reckoned as the same, the difference being manifest only in large sums. But the strangest of all is the cairné, or paper money, which in market value is worth more than its face. A 100 piaster cairné bill is worth, in market value, 130 piasters, and this runs through the whole range. The 50 piaster cairné bill is equal to 65 piasters, and the one piaster cairné, the smallest, to one and a quarter piasters.

It is annoying that this continues without much, if any, variation. Occasionally the lira is quoted at 176 or 178 *cairn *, but it rarely varies much from 177.

But there is another element to mix the matter still more inextricably, which is, that the same rates do not maintain in different parts of the city. For example, take the five-piaster silver piece. If I wish to buy fruit or anything in the Stamboul market, it is worth ten or eleven piasters. If I give it as toll on the bridge or for a ticket on the steamer, it is worth eight piasters. If I go into a shop in Pera, it is five and a half or six piasters, as the case may be. At the bank it is five piasters. Other pieces are in proportion. The result is, that we have to keep with us money of every denomination, so as to be able to use each to its best advantage.

THE LIBERTY CAP ON AMERICAN COINS.

THERE is but little in American coinage, to be sure, that will compare favorably with the wise and instructive symbols seen upon the money of the olden time. Our eagle, stars, arrows, olive-twigs and women, are pitched on to the coins at random, and cannot be "read" by any rules of heraldry or numismatics. Yet, in reply to the query what is this "stick with a nightcap on it," which the French lady holds on our trade dollar, I answer it is the *rudis* and *pileus*, the "rod of touch," and the "cap of announcement" connected with the ancient forms of freeing a slave. When a Roman slave was manumitted by his master, his head was shaved in the temple of Feronia, (an ancient rural Italian divinity,) and he received a cap or hat as a badge of liberty. This made the term *ad pileum* equivalent to *ad libertatem*. The master then presented him with a white robe and ring, and he assumed a praenomen of his own, his final name continuing to be the same as that of his former master.

In the family coins of the Gentes Cassia, Cornelia, Sulla, Junia, Plaetoria, and Porcia, we see the *pileus* or liberty cap—a very common emblem of liberty among the Romans, as being that object with which the person was endowed who received liberty. In the celebrated EID MAR coin of Brutus,* the murderer of Caesar, the emblems upon the reverse are two daggers (*pugiones*) or poinards and a liberty cap, (*pileus*.) The same combination is seen in the coins of the Gens Plaetoria and Sestia; accompanied in some coins by the legend LIBERTAS P. R. RESTIT *i. e.* *Libertas Populi Romani Restituta*, "the liberty of the Roman people restored." The most common form in which we see the liberty-cap depicted upon Roman coins is that of the (female) figure of Liberty standing erect, drawn often with amazing gracefulness and vigor of expression, and in no respect resembling the meretricious damsel made in the Philadelphia Mint to represent American liberty.

The figure of Liberty standing erect and holding the liberty cap in her right hand, is one of the most common devices on Roman coins. I find it upon the money of the Gentes Cassia, Cornelia, (Dolabella,) Crepusia, Mamilia, and Porcia. Also on the imperial coins of Claudius, Galba, Vitellius, Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, Marciana, Hadrian, Antonine, Commodus, Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Elagabalus, &c., and down to Decentius. In a coin of Dacia,

* See page 1 of the present Volume.

struck by Philip, (A. D. 248,) it is the emblem of liberty, because that monarch had declared Dacia a free nation.

The liberty cap within a laurel wreath is a pretty form of Roman numismatics. The liberty cap with a pair of wings is the well known head gear of the god Mercury. The explanation is that Mercury was the deity of traveling merchants, (pedlars,) whose words of traffic are swift and yet prudently concealed. The liberty cap in the form of a canister, or wicker-basket, is seen on the laureate head of a female in coins of Aegospont. In a conical shape, it covers the veiled head of a female in coins of Caesarea in Cilicia. A laureated liberty cap is found on some coins on the head of Vulcan. The celebrated *Phrygian cap*, whose name appears so often in the story of the French Revolution, may be recognized as bent back at the lower end. This I suppose is what our Mint engravers have in mind when they sit down to draw designs for American money. They might better study the beautiful coins on the shelves in the show-rooms of the Mint,—those representing Atys, and Iulus, son of Aeneas, for instance, if they would give us more artistic forms, while perpetuating the truths of history.

So much then for the *pileus* or liberty cap on our American silver. Now for the *rod*, on the end of which *Madame Meretrix* holds it up. This is the *vindicta*, the wand or rod, with which the Roman praetor touched a slave in making him free. A master, desiring to manumit his chattel, took him before the governor, turned him round in a circle, (called the *vertigo*,) gave him a rap on the cheek (the rap was termed the *alapa*) with the rod, (*vindicta*) and let him go wherever he pleased. Hence the Latin term, *e manu emittebat*, and our English word *manumit*. Civil rights were then bestowed upon him, and he was termed a freedman. This *vindicta*, or "rod of liberty," is most frequently styled in numismatics, *rudis*, whence our English word *rod*. The word *virga* is also used in place of *rudis*, as "the stick by which slaves were lightly touched in manumission, in token of the removal of servitude and restoration of liberty." In the various coins named above, where the figure of Liberty holds the liberty cap in her right hand, she has sometimes the rod of liberty in her left, (though as often a spear or javelin,) but I do not recollect one instance of an ancient coin in which the cap is held up on the rod as in the American trade dollar.

If any of your readers desire to examine this subject further, by the light of ancient coins, I offer a list of instances that may be useful. In coins of Thessaly, see two liberty caps in the centre. Those of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) are peculiarly shaped,* pointed, and have usually a star (emblem of their divinity as the sons of Jupiter) over each. The stars suggest the ancient story that these deities aided sailors and drove away tempests, thus revealing the constellations by which their vessels were steered. We see these two caps of the Dioscuri in a variety of relations, viz: over a running horse in coins of the Marcia Gens; over the prow of a ship of Phoca Aeolidis and Tripolis of Phoenicia; below a ship in coins of Leucadia, Acarnania; under the feet of Jupiter in coins of Antioch in Syria; at the side of a trident with a dolphin in coins of Beyrout; with an eagle flying over the bends of the river Meander in coins of Apamea, Phrygia; with an eagle sitting on a thunderbolt in coins of Mamertium; with a caduceus in coins of Taba, Syria;

* It has been suggested that these caps represent the half of the egg-shell, from which the myth stated they sprang.

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If any of your readers desire to examine this subject further, by the light of ancient coins, I offer a list of instances that may be useful. In coins of Thessaly, see two liberty caps in the centre. Those of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) are peculiarly shaped,* pointed, and have usually a star (emblem of their divinity as the sons of Jupiter) over each. The stars suggest the ancient story that these deities aided sailors and drove away tempests, thus revealing the constellations by which their vessels were steered. We see these two caps of the Dioscuri in a variety of relations, viz: over a running horse in coins of the Marcia Gens; over the prow of a ship of Phoca Aeolidis and Tripolis of Phoenicia; below a ship in coins of Leucadia, Acarnania; under the feet of Jupiter in coins of Antioch in Syria; at the side of a trident with a dolphin in coins of Beyrout; with an eagle flying over the bends of the river Meander in coins of Apamaea, Phrygia; with an eagle sitting on a thunderbolt in coins of Mamertium; with a caduceus in coins of Taba, Syria;

* It has been suggested that these caps represent the half of the egg-shell, from which the myth stated they sprang.

with a cornucopia in coins of Adramyttium, Mysia ; with the diota in coins of Lacedaemon ; with an erect torch in coins of Hephaestia, Lemnos ; with a sitting lion in coins of Metroum, Bithynia ; with a cadus (jar) in coins of Chios ; with a winged thunderbolt in coins of Seleucia Pieria : these and many others.

It must be borne in mind, however, that ordinarily the Romans went bareheaded, and did not wear caps either in religious worship, the Saturnalia, journeys, or war. The examples of cap-wearing are those of the aged, the sick and slaves newly emancipated. In brief, the liberty cap is chiefly symbolical, as found in numismatical and other monuments of the times.

La Grange, Ky.

ROBERT MORRIS.

THE CHRISTIAN BESANT.

WHEN the Crusaders had succeeded in gaining a permanent foothold in Syria, when Jerusalem was a Christian kingdom, and Tripoli, Antioch and Tyre, principalities governed by Western knights, with a curiously mixed population of French, English, Italians, Arabs, Greeks, and Syrians, then arose the need of a special Mint for the use of the intruders ; and then, too, it became necessary to devise a coinage which should commend itself not merely to the ruling races, but also to their Mohammedan subjects and those turbulent Emirs, who to protect themselves against their Seljuk Suzerain of Persia, had established friendly relations with their old enemies the Franks. The easiest solution of the difficulty was to imitate the coinage of the neighboring Fatimite Khalifs of Egypt, which was then current throughout Syria. That the Franks of Tyre adopted this plan is recorded by the Arab historians, and in the museum of Europe are many curious gold pieces bearing rough imitations of the Arabic inscriptions of the originals. These the Mohammedan writers called Tyrian (Suri) dinars, and the Christian chroniclers name the coin besant *sarracenatus*, in distinction from the besant *sarracenus*, which is the original Fatimite coin. At Tyre, Tripoli, Acre and Antioch, the Crusader princes issued from the old Arab Mints, which were now worked by the skill and enterprise of Venetian merchants, these sarracenate besants in imitation of their Moslem neighbors, and the currency was readily accepted by the native races. These adventurous coiners knew not the perilous position they had made for themselves. In the innocence of their hearts they had probably never thought of the impiety of issuing coins inscribed with the formulas of Islam, however indecipherable ; but they were soon to learn the error of their ways.

The Holy See at length understood that the Christians who had been risking their lives for the true faith were now striking coins, not only bearing the "*blasphemum nomen Machomethi*," but proclaiming him apostle of God ; and Innocent IV. immediately ordered a formal sentence of excommunication to be pronounced on all who should continue this impious practice. The Crusaders had now not merely to satisfy their mixed population, but a pope as well. It was at this time, as it would appear, that the best and most fanatical of monarchs—St. Louis—came to the rescue with the suggestion that the formulas of Christianity should be substituted on the coins for those of Islam ; and the Mint of Acre carried out the idea. About 1250 appeared

pieces wearing exactly the look of the contemporary Arab dinars and dirhems, but proving, on investigation, to present entirely different inscriptions, besides something exhibiting a cross in the centre. In the place of Mohammed's eulogy, they record the Trinity and the Atonement; and the date from "the incarnation of our Lord the Messiah," instead of from the flight of the blessed prophet from Mecca. The new coinage was a success. In spite of its open avowal of Christian doctrines, it passed current among the Moslems, while it relieved the burdened consciences of the Crusaders, and soothed the scruples of the pope. By the favorable exertions of St. Louis and Innocent, the reformed sarracenate besant enjoyed a great commercial reputation, and long continued to be a generally accepted medium of exchange in Syria.

SATIRICAL MEDALS.

In an old book by Peter Seguin, of Paris, printed in 1665, and entitled *Selecta Numismata Antiqua ex Museo Petri Segvini, S. Germani Avtissiodorensis Paris, Decani, &c.*, p. 13, is an engraving of one of the pieces alluded to in the last number of the *Journal*, with legend *Qui ludit, &c.*, as follows: Obv. Youthful female bust to observer's right, her hair tied in a knot on the back of her head: on the left c and on the right s. Reverse, Inscription QVI LVDIT | ARRAN | DET QVOD | SATIS EST in four lines. Two *tali*—the bones used in playing—between the first two, and two more between the last two lines. Size 14, American scale. These *tali* were used sometimes, it is believed, as children now use stones, in the game of jackstones, and sometimes perhaps as shells are used, in playing "props."

Seguin considers the youthful head on this piece, which was bronze, (aereo nummo) to resemble one which "Fulvius Ursinus has shown in the Plaetorian family, under the name of *Sors*," and the letters C. S. he thinks, mean *Casum* and *Sortem*, and not, as some have suggested, *Senatus Consultum*. He quotes Cicero, *De Divinitate*, to show that these words are used by him as equivalent in meaning to *Fortuna*: that is, they signify very much the same as *luck* and *chance* in English; and in the passage cited there is a distinct reference to play with these bones. He seems to think Arra is the name of the game, and that the players in beginning it, were obliged to show a fixed sum of money which they were not allowed to take till the game was concluded, and that the piece itself was probably used very much as counters or "chips" now are.

M.

WHAT BECOMES OF ALL THE PATTERN COINS.

THE law provides that specimens of all "patterns" struck at the Mint,—*i. e.* coins struck from dies different from those in use, as patterns for proposed new issues—should be presented to the various numismatic societies; but the Mint officials have always refused to execute it. The patterns, for example, of this year, were all distributed amongst members of Congress and friends of Mint officials, and were refused to societies, although seasonable application was made in at least one instance. This whole business of Mint patterns has been very singularly managed, and, to some extent, is so still. It has been estimated that in 1859 and 1860 fifty thousand dollars' worth of patterns were

struck and disposed of at the Mint, without any benefit to the Government at whose expense they were coined. Copies were not even put into the Government collection of its own coins, which is inferior, (except in Washingtons) to the most ordinary collections, while the officials, in whose charge it is, take no pains to fill its numerous gaps. During Mr. Lincoln's administration these abuses stopped, but of late years they have begun again. For example, numerous pattern dollars, struck between 1869 and 1874, have since then turned up and passed into the hands of collectors, none of which appear in the Government collection or were distributed in a lawful manner to numismatic societies, while favored individuals collected at a trifling expense sets which sold at large sums. Over \$100 apiece have been paid for some of these mysterious pieces. We notice in a late catalogue a medal described as a rarity which will no doubt bring a good price. The dies for it were made within two years at the Government Mint, by the Mint workmen, with the Mint machine, but none of the medals are in the Government collection, (or were a short time ago,) and none have appeared in the Mint sale-list or for distribution to numismatic societies. All this seems to show that laws for the distribution of Government favors are one thing, and their enforcement quite another.—*New York Nation*.

SALT CAKES AS CURRENT COINS.

THE step from precious metals to salt may seem, at first sight, a long one, but in parts of Yun-nan, salt cakes are as much current coins as are copper cash in the rest of the empire. Marco Polo tells us that in his day "Their (the natives') small change again was made up in this way. They have salt which they boil and set in a mold, (flat below and round above,) and every piece from the mold weighs about half a pound. Now, eighty molds of this salt are worth one saggio of fine gold, which is a weight so-called. So this salt serves them for small change." This statement, though vaguely put, is as accurately true now as it was then, with the exception that the molds of the present day weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds instead of half a pound.

The salt, in the first place, is drawn from the brine wells, and condensed in pans of the shape described by Marco Polo. Each cake is stamped with the government seal, and then either finds its way to the consumer, or for a time passes into circulation among the hill tribes and the Chinese in their neighborhood. Most of the wells are in the southern portion of the province, and it is only quite lately that silver has begun to take the place of salt in mercantile transactions in cities situated in the neighborhood of Poo-urhtoo and Scumaou.

The hill tribes attach great value to salt, and the chief aim of their constant raids on Chinese villages is to steal it. The Chinese in their turn use it as an instrument with which to plunder the hill tribes, who willingly exchange the commodities at their command, such as gold, musk and skins, at ruinous rates for the coveted necessity. It is almost needless to say that being thus valuable, salt does not escape the notice of the mandarins, apart from the imperial tax upon it; but, as it is comparatively cheap, the official difficulties it has to struggle against in its production are not so great as those which surround the various processes connected with gold, silver and copper.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XIII. p. 42.]

CCCXXII. Cruciform. Obverse, A floriated cross, the lower bar longer than the others; behind the intersection of the arms is a cross patee, and in front a banner, per fess, sable and argent (in enamel); on the staff is a patriarchal cross; a circle surrounds the cross patee, passing over the upright bar, and under the transverse bar; on the upper half is CENTRAL CITY and on the lower half, SYRACUSE N. Y.; on the upper arm of the cross, above the circle, a crown; on the left arm of the cross, KNIGHTS and on the right, TEMPLAR; on the lower arm, a small shield, on which 25. Reverse, Plain. Gold plated, and bronze. Length, 30; width, 22. This is a member's jewel of the Commandery named.*

CCCXXIII. Cruciform. Obverse, A cross patee, with the lower bar extended. On the intersection of the arms is a triangle with the letters I H S and surrounded by rays, extending nearly to the ends of the shorter arms; above the triangle is a scroll, having the word PENINSULAR; its ends are bent down behind the side arms, which have the word COMMANDERY, half the letters on each; on the lower bar a small shield with a cross patee incused, on which I N R I one letter on each arm, and below it N^o 8 K. T. in two lines. Reverse, Plain. Length, 30; width, 22. Gilt and bronze. This is a member's jewel of the Commandery named, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is worn attached to an ornamental bar.

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CCCXXV. Obverse, The square and compasses, interlaced with which is the letter G. Reverse, The Lord's Prayer (the shorter form) incused in fifteen lines, the first curving. Edge milled. Gold, silver and bronze. Size 9. This Medalet is also struck on a cruciform planchet, and both the round and cruciform shapes are found with reverse plain, or engraved with various devices, Masonic emblems, &c. It was struck in the Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia, 1878. The reverse, it is said, contains the Lord's Prayer in the smallest space ever known to have been struck in metal.

CCCXXVI. Obverse, Bust of Washington to right. Reverse, A key-stone, on the face of which are a square and compasses, within which is the radiant All-seeing eye; on the right is a gavel, on the left a trowel, and at the bottom a slipper. Edge milled. Size 6. Gold, silver, aluminium, brass, bronze and copper. These tiny Medalets were struck in Philadelphia, 1878, for Mr. S. K. Harzfeld.

Merzdorf describes four other Medals under America, as follows:—one of New York, 1829, an engraved Medal, presented by the Supreme

* This Medal, after striking, is usually filled with colored enamel around the letters. This and Nos. CCCIX, and CCCXXIV, are printed in colors, in the Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of New York for 1877.

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Council to the Grand Orient of France : two of the "Loge L'Union Française, No. 17," also of New York, the first of which was a testimonial to Bro. Jean Pierre Marcellin Henry ; * the other of the same Lodge, was presented to Chs. Ferd. Bauer for his services to the Lodge.† Pythagoras Lodge of Brooklyn, has an electrotype of this Medal, and Merzdorf also had one. As these three are all engraved Medals, I do not include them in my list. The fourth is not Masonic.‡

CCCXXVII. Obverse, Two pillars, surmounted by globes ; between them the Bible, square and compasses on three steps, at the foot of which is a twenty-four inch gauge and a gavel ; on the left of the pillars a plumb, and on the right a level. Over the Bible, the sun, its face half concealed, with its rays filling the field : over the sun is the moon, and above that the All-seeing eye. At the top a love-knot, forming a loop, by which the Medal is worn suspended. A wreath of lily work on the sides, and a scroll for a name to be engraved at the bottom. The sun and rays and the square and compasses are gilt. Reverse, Plain. In the form of an ellipse. Silver. Size 40 by 30. This is a member's jewel of some Lodge ; I have not been able to determine whether American or English, but probably the latter.

CCCXXVIII. Obverse, On a mosaic pavement, a Freemason with apron, and sash to which is attached a triangular level, holding in his right hand a scroll on which is an architect's design, stands between two Ionic pillars ; over that on the right is the radiant sun, over the other the moon and six stars : above him the radiant All-seeing eye. Legend, on a border slightly raised above the field, LODGE ST CLAIR EDINBURGH N° 349 • INSTITUTED 1847. • At the top a floriated ornament and loop, by which it is attached to a bar and scarlet ribbon. Reverse, Plain, or engraved with member's name. This is a member's jewel of a Scottish Lodge named in honor of one of the early Scottish Grand Masters. Gilt. Size 24.‡

CCCXXIX. Obverse, A pillar, on the right of which stands a winged female : in her left hand a trumpet and an architect's plan on which is the outline of a building ; with her right she writes upon the column, over which is a radiant triangle : in the distance on the left, is a building, nearly completed, surrounded by a staging. In exergue, MDCCLXXX. Reverse, The legend, GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS IN ENGLAND • surrounding the inscription TO | [blank|| for name] | IN GRATEFUL | TESTIMONY | OF A LIBERAL | SUBSCRIPTION | TOWARDS | COMPLEATING | THEIR HALL. in nine lines. White metal. Size 30.

* Presented to Bro. Henry for noble and courageous conduct, while captain of the brig *Georgette*, in saving the ship *Alexander*, dismasted at sea, towing her upwards of two thousand miles, to Rochelle, France, their place of common destination. This Medal was voted June 25, 1841, and subsequently presented to him. It was of gold. —*American Freemason*, July 15, 1856.

† Obverse, A star, containing a triangle on which is the letter G. Legend, UNION FRANÇAISE OR.. DE NEW YORK. Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, AU T.. C.. F.. Chs. Ferd. Bauer En recompense de ses bons services envers la R.. L□. et comme temoignage d' amitie et de recoinnance de la part de ses FF.. 2me J.. 3me M.. M.. l'an de la V.. Lum.. 5843. [To our very dear Bro. C. F. Bauer, in return for his valued services in behalf of the Worshipful Lodge, and as a pledge of friendship and appreciation on the part of his brethren, the 2d day of the 3d Masonic month (May) in the year of true light, 5843.]

‡ It is a Medal having obv. Two clasped hands, under the legend, GRAND ALFRED IMPROVED, below

which is the inscription in seven lines, FOUNDED BY BROTHER SANSUM AUGUST 5TH 1818 47 LODGES 20,000 MEMBERS ORDER OF OLD FRIENDS. Rev. A cross between two crossed keys on one side and two crossed swords on the other, under which a crown, square, &c.

§ My descriptions of this and the preceding are from Medals in Mr. George H. Farrier's collection, Brooklyn, N. Y.

|| The Medal in the collection of Pythagoras Lodge, Brooklyn, N. Y., has the name of *Hugh Dixon, Esq.* engraved upon it. One catalogued in a New York coin sale some years ago, had that of *Stephen Lushington, Esq.* Preston's *Illustrations of Masonry*, p. 236, gives an account of laying the foundation stone of this Temple, May 1, 1775 ; it was dedicated May 23, 1776. In the same volume (p. 255) it is said that a medal was prepared in consequence of a vote of the Grand Lodge, in June, 1779, to present an honorary medal to each subscriber (the number being limited to one hundred, and the amount to twenty-five pounds each). The bearer of such Medal,

CCCXXX. Obverse, The square and compasses surrounded by a circle of dots, outside of which is the legend HERCULANO AFRE. ♣. Reverse, Bust of Liberty to left, wearing a coronet of feathers; on the band of the coronet, LIBERTAD. Copper. Size 13.*

CCCXXXI. Obverse, A five-pointed star, on the centre of which is a circular tablet, with v.: L.: 5634 in two lines. The field is surrounded by a circle outside of which the legend above, ESTRELLA DE OCCIDENTE N° 15 OR.: C.: A.: and below • QUEZALTENANGO • [Star of the West, No. 15, Orient of Central America,† &c.] Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Tin, silver-plated. Size 22 nearly.

CCCXXXII. Obverse, Bust to right of the Viscount of Rio Branco: near it on the right the square and compasses, adorned with olive branches, and having in the centre a star; on the left a trowel, gavel, plumb, and rule, grouped together, and entwined with olive branches: below the arm ERNESTO F. Legend, above, O. GR.: OR.: DO BRASIL AO VAL.: DO LAVRADIO [Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley(?) of Lavradio] and below, AO SEU GR.: M.: VISCONDE DO RIO BRANCO [To their Grand Master, the Viscount of Rio Branco.] Reverse, On the right, a female figure, seated, holding in her left hand which drops by her side a cornucopia, and in her right, extended, a scroll, on which is 1871; negro and Indian families surround her: in the back ground on the left is a volcano. Legend, above, * PRESIDENTE DO CONSELHO DE MINISTROS O VISCONDE DO RIO BRANCO * [The Viscount of Rio Branco, President of the Council of Ministers] and below, LEI N° 2040 DE 28 DE SETEMBRO DE 1871 [Law No. 2040 passed 28th of September, 1871.] At the bottom, small, GARNEIRO. F. Silver. Size 45. This Medal was struck by the Masons of the Grand Orient of Brazil on the occasion of the abolition of slavery in that country, and presented to their Grand Master, the Viscount of Rio Branco, who was President of the Imperial Council at the time. The obverse die was cut by Ernesto, and the reverse by Garneiro.‡

CCCXXXIII. Obverse, A radiant triangle, in which are two clasped hands below a cubic stone, the rays filling the field: behind the triangle is a caduceus, the cap, wings and serpents' heads appearing above the apex, and a part of the rod, and the serpents' tails below. Legend, BENEF. on left of triangle, OR.: DE on right, and MADRID below, the lower part of the caduceus dividing it between A and D. [Beneficencia, (the name of the Lodge,) Orient of Madrid.] Reverse, A square, its angle pointing upwards, below which is a horn of plenty, on which are the extended compasses: on the left are six stars, and on the right, seven. A loop at the top.§ Silver. Size 22.

CCCXXXIV. Obverse, In a wreath of laurel, a laureated bust of Napoleon, to right, under which AN. 5811. Legend, MEMB.: DE LA R.: □ DE NAPOLEON LE GRAND A L'OR.: DE MADRID.: [Member of the Worshipful (*Respectable*) Lodge of Napoleon the Great, &c.] a beaded border surrounds the field. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement is an altar surmounted by two burning hearts; on the front of the altar is an oblong panel: above, are two

if a Master Mason, had the privilege of being present and voting in the future meetings of the Grand Lodge. I suppose this is the Medal referred to.

* The dies were cut and the Medals struck in New York, as I am informed, for a Lodge in Cuba, but I have not been able to ascertain with certainty this location.

† Quezaltenango is a city of Central America, a little

over a hundred miles from Guatemala. The dies were cut and the Medal struck in New York.

‡ I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, for the description of this interesting Medal.

§ This Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 37, fig. 5, from which it appears to have been struck at Madrid, 1809.

clasped hands extending from clouds : on the left of the altar are the square and compasses, and on the right a gavel and rule, crossed : above the hands is a five-pointed star, with the letter G, on the right of which the radiant sun, and on the left the crescent moon surrounded by rays and five stars. Legend, L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE. [Union makes strength.] Silver. Size 26. This is a member's Medal of the Lodge named.*

CCCXXXV. Obverse, Mercury to the left, holding the caduceus in his left hand, and scales in his right. Legend, above, R.: P.: ☐ MERCURE ET THEMIS and below, * O.: R.: DE PARIS * [*Respectable Parfaite*, i. e. Worshipful Perfect Lodge of Mercury and Themis, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, A temple with five steps and an altar ; over the altar are the extended compasses. In exergue, a small rosette. Legend, * RECOMPENSE AU ZELE * Silver and bronze.† Size 17.

CCCXXXVI. Obverse, A temple surrounded by rays, its front supported by four pillars : in the pediment a radiant five-pointed star. Between the centre pillars a radiant delta ; between those on the left, J, and those on the right, B. Below, very small, FEUVRIER F. Legend, above, AMIS DE L'ORDRE O.: DE PARIS. In exergue, 5823 Reverse, A closed wreath of acacia and olive, tied at the bottom by a ribbon, enclosing the letters L D A in a script monogram.‡ Bronze, octagonal. Size 19.

CCCXXXVII. Obverse, A temple, approached by three steps, supported by four columns, and having its door closed ; on the pediment is a radiant triangle. Legend, above, ☐ CRÉE 5816 [Lodge§ erected 1816.] In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, The square and compasses, in which is the letter G upon a radiant five-pointed star, the rays nearly filling the field ; above the star are two right hands joined : below are two olive branches crossed. Legend, above, UNION, TOLÉRANCE, HUMANITÉ, and below, MÉDAILLE CRÉE L'AN 5837 [Medal struck 1837.] Bronze. Size 18.

CCCXXXVIII. Obverse, Within the square and compasses, (the joint of the latter is a radiant sun,) is a gavel suspended over two right hands joined : behind the square are sprigs of acacia. Legend, above, AMITIÉ and below, BIENFAISANCE [Friendship, benevolence.] Reverse, Inscription MÉDAILLE D'ASSIDUITÉ 5785 in three lines, surrounded by a circle outside of which the legend L.: CH.: DE S^T ANTOINE DU PARFAITE CONTENTEMENT * [Chapitral Lodge of St. Antoine, &c.]|| This is a nine-sided jeton, struck in brass and tin. Size 18 from side to opposite angle.

CCCXXXIX. Obverse, A wreath of oak and palm branches, in which is the inscription, 1^{ER} AOUT 1822 (Aug. 1. 1822.) Legend, above, L.: D'EMETH RIT ECOSSAIS ANC.: ET ACCEPTE [Lodge of Emeth,¹⁹⁸ (working under) the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite] and below, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, The

* This is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 52, figure 10. Merzdorf in his description, p. 120, inserts the words, A L'OR after ☐ as well as after GRAND, which is an error. In his Index he attributes this Medal to the same Lodge (Beneficencia) as the preceding.

† In the Pythagoras Collection. This was unknown to Merzdorf. I have not ascertained its date.

‡ This Medal, which is not mentioned by Merzdorf, I describe from the Pythagoras Collection. The name of the Lodge may have a double meaning—Friends of Order, or Friends of the (Masonic) Order. The Lodge, while on the roll of the Grand Orient for 1876, is dormant.

§ This Medal, which has no name of a Lodge upon

it, is in the Pythagoras Collection, and assigned to the "Loge des Philonomes" of Paris. Merzdorf, (No. 97, p. 75.) says that a small jeton of the Lodge named, which he says was founded in 1815, is mentioned without any description, in "Le Globe, Archives des Initiations, &c., Paris, 1839-42," for the year 1841, p. 390. The Medal itself he had not seen. This is probably the one alluded to.

|| See I.V. Mr. Poillon has a cast in tin.

¶ Emeth is a Hebrew word used in the A. and A. rite, as worked in France, and signifies Truth. The date of foundation is given by Merzdorf as the 12th July, which he seems to fix by citation from their records.

square and compasses, in which is a triangle bearing the tetragrammaton, surrounded by rays, forming a nine-pointed star. Legend, NOUS SERONS ECLAIRES PUISQUE NOUS VOULONS L'ETRE [We shall be enlightened, because we wish to be.] Silver. Size 17 nearly. This is mentioned by Merzdorf, but not described.

CCCXL. Obverse, On the right is a beehive surrounded by swarming bees, near which at the left are the open compasses, and on the right the square. Legend, L'. DE L'UNION O'. DE PARIS [Lodge of Union, &c.] In exergue, in two lines, UNION TRAVAIL ÉGALITÉ | 5769. [Union, labor, equality.]* Reverse, A sheaf of wheat behind a vase filled with hearts. In exergue, 5823. Silver. Size 17 nearly.

CCCXLI. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail is a cross patee gules, surmounted by a smaller cross, bottonny argent, the latter very narrow, and the terminations small. Legend, □ DES DISCIPLES EC. DU HEROS DE L'HUMANITE [Scottish Lodge of Disciples, &c.] Below, filling out the circle, (O'. DE PARIS 5824) Reverse, Two Corinthian pillars on a platform, that on the left with B, the other with J on its shaft, between which are the square and compasses adorned with laurel. At the top of the compasses an open book, on which is a sword, its handle to right, and lying on the book and sword is a hand: above is a radiant star, on which is the letter G. Below the platform are two right hands joined, small. Legend, LA BIENFAISANCE LES UNIT TOUTS. [Benevolence unites them all.] Silver.† Size 19.

CCCXLII. Obverse, A twisted cable-tow, showing bunches at intervals, surrounds the inscription in two lines ORBEM TENET [It holds the world.] Legend, POINT PARFAIT O'. DE PARIS, and at the bottom 5760. [Lodge of the Perfect Point,‡ Paris.] Reverse, A ring formed by a serpent devouring its tail, enclosing a radiant triangle with the tetragrammaton, over thick clouds. Legend, LVX ★ EX ★ TENEBRIS ★ [Light out of darkness.] Silver. Size 14.

CCCXLIII. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail is a cross, on which is a rose; on the upper bar a scroll, with I N R I; on each side of the long bar, a sword, the point towards the lower angle of the cross. Legend, Above, UNION ★ ZELE ★ RÉGULARITÉ and below, ★ O'. DE PARIS ★ Reverse, An altar, burning, having a level on the front; an easel, pallet, &c., beside it on the left; a guitar, trumpet, books, &c., on the right; and the gavel, square and compasses at its foot in front. Legend, LOGE CHAPITRALE DES ARTS ET DE L'AMITIÉ ★ [Chapitral Lodge§ of Arts and Friendship.] In exergue, 5819 ★ COQUARDON ★ CH'. K'. S'. Bronze, gilt. Size 23.

CCCXLIV. A triangle, its apex a right angle, surrounded by rays, and containing the extended compasses with the points touching the ends of a square, between which the word AMIS. Reverse, Liberty to the left seated

* I take the date to be that of the formation of the Lodge, and if so, the Medal alluded to by Merzdorf, under France, 28, is the same as this, which is 115 in his list, and I am confirmed in this opinion by the date in exergue of reverse. My description is from the Medal in the Pythagoras Collection.

† This Medal is mentioned but not described by Merzdorf, who knew it only from a reference which he had met with. It is in the Pythagoras Collection. The device of obverse is very similar to that of LIH.

‡ This Medal, which was unknown to Merzdorf, I

describe from a beautiful cast in the Pythagoras Collection. It was issued by the same Lodge which struck CLXIV in this list, the reverse of which was also used as the reverse of CCXXXVI; it seems probable, therefore, that this is a later medal of the Lodge "Point Parfait."

§ This Lodge worked the grades conferred in a Chapter of Rose Croix, as appears from the device on the obverse, as well as from the name *Chapitral*. The abbreviations in exergue of reverse I take to be for *Chevalier Kadosh*, or Knight of Kadosh.

on a cubic stone having its side adorned with a triangular level; in her right hand extended she holds an olive branch, in her left is a lance with the Phrygian cap on its point; she is leaning with her left arm on an altar or pillar, having the fasces on its front and a horn of plenty on the left. Legend, LIBERTÉ PAIX ÉGALITÉ. [Liberty, Peace, Equality.] In exergue, 5793. Size 17. This Medal, though having no place of mintage, was probably struck for a Lodge in Paris.*

CCCXLV. Obverse, In a circle two right hands joined. Legend, LOGE DU PARFAIT ACCORD * [Lodge of Perfect Accord.] Reverse, In a circle, a level crowned with a crescent. Legend, ORIENT DE VILLE FRANCHE RHONE. This Medal I know only from the description as given by Merzdorf. He says† that Zacharias had an impression of it in one of the base metals, but does not mention the size. His own collection also contains an impression.

CCCXLVI. Obverse, The front of the Masonic temple at Havre,—a three-story building, in the pediment of which is a triangle supported by an angel on either side. Legend, INAUGURATION DU TEMPLE UNIQUE DE LA MAÇON.:. HAVRAISE •• [Inauguration of the Temple, &c.] Reverse, A triangular level, surrounded by the legend above, □ AMÉNITÉ. 3 H.:. and below, 29 9^{BRE} 1862: in a curving line, concentric with the outer circle, on the left VÉN.:. DALLY. and on the right, v.:. ROUBEAU. which I take to be the names of the Masters, the first of L'Aménité and the second of the Three H's‡ when this was struck. Bronze. Size 22.

CCCXLVII. Obverse, A radiant triangle, bearing the Hebrew tetragrammaton. Legend, VERA VOLUPTAS IN LABORE [True pleasure in labor.] Reverse, Three hearts surrounded by acacia sprigs. Legend, ORIENT DE MELUN. 5825. This was an octagonal jeton, struck by the Lodge "des Coeurs Unis" of Melun.§

CCCXLVIII. Obverse, An altar; on its top a burning heart, and on its front, a level suspended by a ribbon: two branches of acacia crossed at bottom, enclose the altar. Legend, above, LOGE DE LA SINCERITE and at the bottom 5804. Reverse, The square and compasses, behind which is the radiant sun, surrounded by a circle of twelve small stars; at the bottom two sprays of myrtle, crossed. Legend, above, ORIENT DE RHEIMS. Silver.|| Size 17.

CCCXLIX. Obverse, Three hands extending from clouds, clasping each other. Legend, TRIPLE UNION. In exergue, 5812. Reverse, As reverse of CCCXLVIII. Silver. Size 15 nearly. Struck by the Loge Triple Union.¶

Merzdorf mentions a Medal of Rheims,—Obverse, SOCIÉTÉ BIENFAISANT and Reverse, CHARITÉ, concerning which he says: "The Lodge Triple Union, of Rheims, had given a sum of money to the administrative department of the Commissariat of the General Hospital in Rheims, for such children there as were in most need of help, and to aid in teaching them, in art and in handicraft. The Commissariat accepted the money, and caused the Medal mentioned above to be struck." Merzdorf gives the date as 1776; Thory, as 1779. Two other authorities named by Merzdorf, one of which was issued in December, 1777, say it was struck by the Lodge Sincérité; as the latter

* Engraved in *Tresor Num.*, Rev. plate 47, figure 9. The obverse very much resembles the obverse of LVI in this list.

† See Merzdorf, *France No. 147*, p. 87, and p. xxii.

‡ The abbreviation in the legend 3H refers to the Lodge of the Three H's, which are the initials of Harmony, Honor, Humanity, (see CXXII and CXXIII.) Two Medals of the Lodge "L'Amenité" have also been de-

scribed, (see LV and CCCXXXVIII.) The date 9^{BRE} is of course November.

§ This description I take from Merzdorf, p. 53, No. 17. I have not seen the Medal.

|| This Medal, which was unknown to Merzdorf, I describe from one in my own collection.

¶ This is engraved in *Tresor Numism.* Napoleon, plate 56, fig. 2.

Lodge appears to have first struck a Medal, I incline to think it the more probable originator, and Merzdorf's date, 1776, as correct.

CCCL. Obverse, In a triangle and surrounded by rays which fill the field, two clasped hands; behind them is a sheaf of wheat.* Reverse, Inscription in six lines, BESTÄNDIGKEIT | UND | EINTRACHT | IM. ORIENT | ZU | AACHEN [Constancy and Harmony, Orient of Aachen,] in six lines, surrounded by a border. Silver. Size 20. Rare. This is not strictly a Medal, but the obverse and reverse are shells, fastened together, and forming the centre of the members' jewel of the Lodge of Constancy and Harmony, which is a cross patee.† It is catalogued by Merzdorf, and is found in the Rostock and some other collections. Merzdorf says it was used only for a single year.

CCCLI. Obverse, Archimedes to right, seated on a cubic stone, holds a trestle board, on which he describes a circle with the compasses; at his feet on the right are two trestle boards on which are mathematical diagrams, alluding to properties of the circle, the spiral, cone, &c., and near them a square and protractor; near the edge LOOS in small letters; rays from the rising sun illuminate the field at the right: on the left is the fallen capital of a pillar. Legend, above, NOLI TURBARE CIRCULOS [Do not willingly disturb the circles.] In exergue, in three lines, LOGE ARCHIMEDES | ZU DEN DREY | REISSBRETERN. [The Lodge Archimedes of the Three Trestle Boards.] Reverse, The Lodge building, a long edifice of one story with high roof, three windows on each side of a central porch, which is supported by four Doric pillars; in the pediment is a minute representation of the obverse, Archimedes, &c. In the foreground on the right, Minerva leads towards the central door a youth who has a chart in his left hand. In exergue, in three lines, GEGRÜNDET | DEN 12 AUGUST | 1802 [Founded ‡ Aug. 12, 1802.] Silver and bronze gilt. Size 24. Very rare in perfect condition, as both dies cracked, that of the obverse apparently early, showing first over the E in Loge on obverse, and afterwards in several other places in exergue.

CCCLII. Obverse, A triangular square, surrounded by three seven-pointed stars, one at each angle, the sun between the two on the left, and the moon on the right: a mason's square erect on the lower bar of the triangular square, on the left of which the open compasses, one point on a perfect ashlar on the left, the other on a rough ashlar on the right, between which is a gavel. Legend above, AIMER ET SE TAIRE. [To love and to be silent.] Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, IOUR | DE NAISSANCE | DU SER. GR. MAITRE | ALEX-ANDRE | MARG. DE BRAND. | CELEBRE DES | FRANCS MAÇONS | A ANSPACH | CE. 24. FEVR | 1759 [Birthday of the Serene Grand Master Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg, celebrated by the Freemasons at Anspach, February 24, 1759.] Silver.§ Size 20. Rare.

* Called by Merzdorf the fasces, but the top spreads too much for that, I think.

† The sides of the arms are curved inwards, not straight. I have this, and the cross is of brass, formerly painted or enamelled black, with a silver trefoil and ring at the top.

‡ In March, 1804, this Lodge, founded at Altenburg, Germany, in 1802, declared itself free and independent, and Findel says, (p. 460,) has always remained so. Merzdorf gives the date of mintage as 1804.

§ This Medal was struck by the Lodge the Three Stars, of Anspach, in honor of the 23d birth-day of

their Grand Master, Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, of Brandenburg Anspach. (See Zacharias, Numotheca III. 3, for an engraving of the Medal and a full account of this nobleman.) The Lodge of the Three Stars afterwards prefixed the name Alexander to their title, in his honor. Two other medals were struck in honor of his marriage, September 20, following, by the Freemasons of Baireuth and Erlangen, which are described below, on which he is entitled Frederic, and in mentioning which he is called by Zach. (IV. 2,) Margrave of Brandenburg-Baireuth.

CCCLIII. Obverse, A Worshipful Master, clothed with apron and jewel, and wearing a chapeau, places a lady's glove upon a circular altar, which is entwined with a garland: on the right side are three steps. Legend, DIGNISSIMAE. [To a most worthy lady.] Reverse, The rays of the sun appear above a tablet, bearing the inscription in six lines, NVPTIIS | FRIDERICI | ET | SOPH · CAROL · | SOC · M · LIB · AD Θ F C · | BARVTHI. [The Society of Freemasons of the Sun at Baireuth caused this to be made (fieri curavit) in honor of the nuptials of Frederic and Sophia Caroline.]* The tablet rests on a triangle in which are 20 9 5759 in three lines, separated by faint lines, and signifying 20th of the 9th month, (September, in this case,) 1759, the day of the wedding. Silver and bronze. Scarce. Size 26.

CCCLIV. Obverse, Between two crowned pillars twined with garlands, is a pyramid, bearing the cypher of the newly married couple, Frederic and Sophia Caroline; various Masonic implements are also between the pillars. Legend, VNSRE WÜNSCHE [Our congratulations.] Reverse, Inscription in twelve lines, DAS | VERMÄHLVNGS | FEST | IHRES | DVRL. GROSSMEISTERS | FRIEDRICHS | MARGGR. ZV BRAND | FEYERN | DIE FREYMAVRER | IN ERLANGEN | IM M. SEPT. | AO: 1759. [The Freemasons in Erlangen, celebrating the marriage feast of their illustrious Grand Master, Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg, in the month of September, and year 1759.] Silver. This description I give from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size. It was struck by the Lodge "Lebanon of the Three Cedars."

Merzdorf describes an engraved Medal of Bautzen. Obverse, Arms of the Lodge of the Golden Wall, which are the same as delineated on its seal. Reverse, An inscription in six lines, MAGISTRO SUO | DILECTISSIMO | AD. PIST. ED. STARKIO | DE NEPOTE PRIMOGENITO | GRATULANTUR | LATOMI BUDISSINENSES. [The Masons of Buda (Bautzen) congratulate their most beloved Master, A. P. E. Starke on the birth of his first grandchild.] Edge inscription, Ex aureo suo muro omnem et circumspectantes et amantes felicitatem humanam. 1845. [From their Golden Wall both regarding and rejoicing in all human happiness. 1845.] This is simply an engraved Medal, presented by the Masons of Bautzen to their Master, on the occasion named. Only a single Medal appears to have been prepared. It has no claim therefore to be included in a list of Medals, *struck* from dies, like this.

CCCLV. Obverse, A bust to the left, on the arm of which in small letters G. LAURER. Legend, WILH. FRID. L. B. DE GLEICHEN RUSWORM. MAG. SUP. BARUTH. [William Frederic Louis, Baron of Gleichen-Rusworm, Supreme Master at Baireuth.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement a cubic stone, on which a sphinx is serving a female figure, seated, who holds a star in her left hand, and in her right a horn of plenty. Legend, SECVRA FRATRVM FELICITAS [The happiness of the brethren is secure.] We take this description from Merzdorf, who follows an engraving in a work entitled "Collection of Addresses, &c., in the Lodge of the Sun, at Baireuth, 1753," which represents this Medal as the size of a thaler. (about 28, American scale.) He however regards its existence as *very* doubtful.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

* The Grand Lodge of Bavaria, called *Zur Sonne*, (the same mentioned by a different title under CCCLII,) or the Sun, having its Grand East at Baireuth, struck this Medal in honor of the nuptials of Christian Frederic Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Baireuth, its Grand Master, with the Princess Sophia Caroline daughter of the Grand Duke Charles of Brunswick. This Medal is engraved by Zacharias, Numoth. IV. 2.

VISIT TO THE MEDAL ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE favor of admission to the great collection of coins and medals attached to the British Museum, was secured to me by addressing a letter to the head of the Medal Department, furnishing a city reference, and making a statement as to my personal interest in numismatic study. The reply was prompt, and contained such a cordial expression as I had not found in the other perfunctory epistles sent me from public institutions in and around London. I will add, that when I completed my examination, the letter admitting me was returned to my hand with a warm invitation to "come back as often as I pleased."

Every numismatist should know something of the history of the British Museum, fast rising in rank to be the greatest historical collection in the world. The Elgin Marbles, — the gatherings of Nineveh, and, more recently of Ephesus, — the Egyptian captures from the French at Alexandria, — the scientific spoils of ten thousand British geologists, botanists, &c., &c., in every part of the world, — the noble libraries embodied one after the other into the original collection of the Museum, — all these exhibited in a building which for dimensions, light and stateliness is eminently worthy of them, makes up an attraction to which the American travelers might well give the time usually devoted to sight-seeing in this great Babel of London. A friend of mine, whose stay in London was limited to six working days, gave four of them to the British Museum, and only regretted, in his retrospect, that he had not given five. But I did not set out to sound the praises of this best of British sights, which will remain, let us hope, when the monuments and statues, that crowd every eligible locality with the persons they represent, will be pulled down. My purpose is only to describe a visit to the Medal Room. This is entered through a corridor in which a large part of the Numismatic Library belonging to the Museum is shelved; for strange to say, there is scant space already for the accumulations of every kind that throng the British Museum, and measures are on foot to double its capacity. In this corridor is a collection, which, as I told the keepers, should be placed in the public rooms for the popular study. It is one of the most attractive objects in the whole Museum. I allude to the case of select Greek coins exhibited in electrotype. A guide to this collection, prepared by Mr. Head, the assistant keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, is sold by one of the porters at the nominal price of three-pence, but there is such a well prepared label (printed) placed under each specimen in the case, that the ordinary visitor will get all he wants from that.

So many of your readers are perplexed in arranging Greek coins judiciously, that they will like to know Mr. Head's plan. It is strictly geographical, and in the order of Eckhel's *Doctrina Nummorum Veterum*. This allows twenty-two divisions, viz: Spain, Gaul, Britain, Etruria and Magna Graecia, Sicily, Tauric Chersonesus, Thrace, Macedon, Thessaly, Illyricum, Epeiros, Hellas, Kreta, Euboea, Asia Minor, (Electrum,) Syria, Bactria, Selukis and Pieria, Phoenicia with Palestine, Egypt and Africa. It will be noticed that the spelling of these words in the Catalogue before me, is that which is authorized by the coins themselves. Of these electrotypes there are two hundred and nine. They are arranged in upright cases, behind plate glass.

Each specimen is of the very best of the sort that the Museum contains, and I could not help wishing that for the increase of numismatic knowledge in America, such duplicates could be made common. They cannot be costly, and for all purposes of study they are as good as the originals. Each specimen is given in duplicate, to show both the obverse and reverse sides. In the pamphlet a short account is given of each coin. I instance by copying that of No. 1.

SPAIN.

1. Gades. AR. *Ob.* Head of the Tyrian Herakles (Melkarth) to right, wearing lion's skin. *Rev.* A GADIR MBAL in Phoenician characters. Tunny-fish.

Gades, (Cadiz,) the great western emporium of the western world, was established by the Phoenicians long before the beginning of classical history. The type of this coin refers to the fisheries for which Gades was celebrated. (Athen. vii. p. 315; Pollux, vi. 49; Hesych. s. vi. *Gadeira*.)

I suggest to every reader of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, to send to some London friend and procure this little three-penny pamphlet. It contains more real information, practical to a beginner, than many works ten times as large.

Passing from the corridor directly into the Medal Room, I was met and welcomed by the young gentleman who has the charge of displaying its treasures to visitors. And here let me recommend the reader who is admitted to this "holy of holies" of coin-science to have his memorandum ready before entering, that he may know exactly what to ask for. There is not a coin or a medal visible in the room; everything is in trays, and these shut up in dark security; therefore there is no such thing as looking around. One may as well look around in a graveyard as here. The only exhibit of coins is where one of the three gentlemen in charge is engaged in weighing the rarer specimens, using not merely grain-weight, but bits of paper which can represent nothing heavier than fourths or eighths of grains.

I called first for a series of Greek Imperial coins, struck at the Alexandrian Mint. Tray after tray was laid before me, proving how rich and complete is the collection in this department. Next I had a view of the early coins of Syracuse,—those splendid, inimitable evidences of the genius of the early Greek engravers. Here were the particular coins figured and described in Humphrey's "Coin Manual," and other books. Over these I could have lingered for hours. There was no restriction upon my taking these from the trays and handling them at my pleasure; and although I have no doubt that the gentlemanly exhibitor kept his eye on me, that I might neither abstract them nor substitute counterfeits for them, yet there was no appearance of suspicion. He answered my inquiries with equal patience and skill, and listened with interest to my account of my own adventures while collecting such coins in the Orient.

Having been a diligent reader of Madden's "Jewish Coinage," I made a careful survey of the large line of specimens figured and described by him in the preparation of that book. And here I was struck with the peculiarity in this establishment, that "nothing is ever sent out of the house." A coin once deposited in its place in the trays, no matter how imperfect the specimen, remains there permanently. Now, every private collector makes steady advances in the improvement of his specimens; that is, he is continually engaged in substituting better coins for inferior ones. I can point to particular

specimens that represent five institutions of this sort, and in that way the amateur goes on "from grace to grace." This is one of the delights (*delicias*) of numismatics. But in the British Museum no substitution (as I understand their rule) is permitted. The consequence is, there are many inferior and poor specimens. I noticed this particularly among the Hebrew coins just adverted to, and among the Ptolemies and others. But I must close; perhaps I will renew the theme, and describe my visit to the British Mint, where my welcome was unexpectedly cordial, and the great Coin Museum in Paris.

La Grange, Ky.

ROBERT MORRIS.

FRENCH-AMERICAN COLONIAL JETONS.

At the last meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, Pres. C. E. Anthon exhibited six of the jetons of Louis XV. relating to the French Colonies in America, and read a descriptive catalogue of those which have up to this time been noticed, which we print below:—

OF these very beautiful, ingenious, and historically interesting pieces, I am acquainted with eight, 1751–1758; and the materials for the present attempt to make a catalogue of all such have been, first, the six which are in my own collection; and secondly, the five described, of which four are pictured in the Catalogue of the Fonrobert Collection by Adolph Weyl, Part I, sold at Berlin, February 18, 1878, and the following days, Numbers 6–10. In my attempt, the specimens marked F were in the Fonrobert Collection, and those marked A are in my own; while among the latter those marked * are supposed to be as yet undescribed. These jetons all have in the exergue of the reverse, with slight variations in lettering and punctuation, COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. and the date. They relate therefore to the French Colonies of America.

No. 1. 1751. Laureled bust in armor, with broad ribbon; under the arm, D. V. (Duvivier.) Rev. SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT [They grow under every constellation.] An Indian, moving to the right, looks back towards a group of lilies. Copper, F. Silver, A.

No. 2. 1752. Bust, with long hair tied behind, and civic dress, with broad ribbon; beneath it, B. DUVIV. (Benjamin Duvivier.) Rev. UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO [He makes commerce for each world.] Mercury hovering over the ocean; on the shore, buildings, and the letters C. N. R. (?Norbert Roettier.) Silver, A. *

No. 3. 1753. Diademed head, beneath which, in monogram J C R (Jean Charles Roettier.) Rev. SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE [One is enough for both.] The sun in splendor, shining on the two hemispheres, the names on which are abbreviated, as AM. S for Amérique Septentrionale, (North America.) Silver, A. *

No. 4. 1754. Laureled bust in armor, beneath it, in script, J M. (Jean Mauger.) Rev. NON INFERIORA METALLIS [Things not inferior to metals.] To the left, three beavers working; to the right, plants, intended perhaps for Indian corn, at the foot of which C. N. R. Silver, F. Variety, with laureled head, beneath which, B. DUVIV. F. Silver, A.

No. 5. 1755. Bust of Fonrobert piece of 1754. Rev. NON VILIUS AUREO [Not more common than the golden.] An antique galley, from the top of whose mast hangs a fleece. Silver, A. Variety, with lion-skin round the neck, and hair tied behind; beneath it, in script, J. M. Copper, F.

No. 6. 1756. Laureled head; beneath it, R. FILIUS (Roettier the younger.) Rev. SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT [They change their seat, not their mind.] Two bee-hives, a swarm passing from one to the other. Silver, F.

No. 7. 1757. Bust in uniform, with ermine mantle, and hair tied behind. Rev. PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS [The remotest earth is preparing triumphs.] On a shell, floating on the sea, Mars, with a lily-shield and spear, and Neptune with the trident. Silver, F.

No. 8. 1758. Laureled bust, with long hair tied behind the neck; beneath it, B DUVIV. Rev. EADEM TRANS ÆQUORA VIRTUS [The same valor beyond the seas.] Over a sea, the hither side of which is wild and rocky, and the farther covered with buildings, are flying, towards the former side, eight large and eight small eagles. Silver, A *

These jetons are all of size 18 to 19, and the margins of all are serrated; the edges of all the silver ones are milled; and the edges of the copper ones are plain. It is hardly to be doubted that there exist other members of this very remarkable and important series. Having to the best of my ability laid a foundation for a structure more perfect in its details than the present, I may be perhaps allowed to express the opinion that there is nothing in the whole compass of American numismatics more attractive in its historical associations than is this set of jetons, while, to stimulate the search for them, and their like, it may be added that in no other field are new discoveries more likely to reward inquiry.

The descriptive part of a similar article was in manuscript before the arrival of Prof. Anthon's paper. My collection contains all eight medals, seven of which (all except No. 2) have been described in "Mes Loisirs—Amusemens Numismatiques," by Comte de Renesse-Breidbach, 1836. I do not think there are more, but entirely agree with Prof. Anthon's estimate of the interest of this nearly unknown series of medalets. Any suggestions as to the special occasion and meaning of any of them will be gladly received.

W. S. A.

"PARVA NE PEREANT."

THE motto of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, "Let not the little things perish," reminds us of a remark by *Lodge*, which, while intended more especially for the historian, applies equally to the numismatist. He says:—"Minute historical facts are to history as the nerves and sinews, the veins and arteries, are to an animated body: they may not separately exhibit much of use, elegant or just proportion, but taken collectively, they furnish strength, spirit, and existence itself: an historian who hath neglected to study them knows but the half of his profession, and, like a surgeon who is ignorant of anatomy, sinks into a mere manual operator."

THE International Congress on weights, measures, and coinage, in session at Paris, have adopted a motion in favor of the adoption of a universal standard of one-tenth alloy for gold coins. The votes were equally balanced whether the same standard is applicable to silver. The proposal for the freedom of the mints to coin gold or silver, according to demand, was rejected. It was decided that the right to melt or export coins should be unlimited. That no fixed ratio be established between gold and silver, and that silver should not be legal tender for debts of over one hundred pounds. The Congress unanimously resolved that the best mode of arriving at an international monetary unit would be to give legal currency to ten-franc pieces. The Congress was attended by some of the best authorities, and is considered likely to bear some practical results.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 4. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from George W. Rode, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, accompanying a donation of a medal of the Society; he also announced donations from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, of a medal and several papers. Mr. Marvin presented, on behalf of S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, five medals. Mr. Davenport presented a specimen of the medal of Shurtleff College, mentioned in report of March meeting. For all these the thanks of the Society were ordered. Mr. Marvin exhibited a very small Masonic medal of Washington. Mr. Crosby showed seven pieces belonging to Mr. Parmelee, among which were a Bermuda six-pence, a Pine-tree Shilling of the "cog-wheel" variety, a cut coin of Nouvelle Orleans, and a cent of 1793 with branch of three leaves and flower. The Secretary exhibited sixteen medals of Washington, all lately added to his series. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

November 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President exhibited a rubbing of the proposed "goloid" dollar, with large head not unlike that on the new silver dollar, and with reverse stating its character as having one part gold and twenty-four parts silver, as being nine-tenths fine, and as weighing 238 grains. The Society adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

December 6. A monthly meeting was held this day, Mr. Davenport, Vice-President, in the chair, in consequence of the late accident to the President. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, accompanying a donation of three mules of Washington medals lately struck for him. W. Elliot Woodward, of Boston, was elected a resident member. Messrs. Green and Crosby were appointed a committee to nominate officers at the annual meeting in January, 1879, and Mr. Davenport was appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts. Mr. Marvin showed three Masonic pieces, a member's jewel of Lodge Jonathan of the Pillar, and two medals of Hamburg, one very early and rare, numbers IX and CX of his list. The Secretary exhibited three Washington medals lately bought, being 449 of Mickley catalogue, and 852 and 883 of Holland catalogue, of none of which is a duplicate known to him. He also mentioned that Gen. Lefroy has lately communicated to the Numismatic Society of London, and printed in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, an account of the discovery of a Bermuda two-pence in the island. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held November 19, at the Society's rooms, at Mott Memorial Hall, President Anthon presiding. The Executive Committee made their report, and recommended the election of Messrs. Richard Hoe Lawrence, Charles H. Wright, and Louis F. Montanye, for Resident Members; W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, for Honorary Membership; Anselm Rhéaume of Quebec, for Permanent Corresponding Membership; and Dr. Edward Maris, of Philadelphia, Henry W. Holland, of Boston, and William Lee, M. D., of Washington, for Corresponding Membership for two years. Notice of the decease of Honorary Member W. S. Frederick Mayers, of China, and Corresponding Member R. W. Ogden, of New Orleans, have been received. The Librarian presented a partial report, covering donations of various catalogues, pamphlets, &c.

The Curator reports the following acquisitions:—The Empress of India Medal, bronze, by purchase; from Hon. R. C. Winthrop, President Board of Trustees Peabody Education Fund, an impression in bronze of the Peabody Medal; from Dr. Robert Morris, a St. Bartholomew Medal in bronze; from R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, three tin Medalets of the Musical Jubilee held in Montreal; from Mr. James Oliver, a French Satirical Medal, two Half-pennies, proof, and a Sixpence of George III., a Bawbee of

James I., &c.; from Mr. I. F. Wood, three dies; from "The Western Penn. Numismatic Society," a tin Medal to commemorate the exhibition of their coins at the Pittsburg Exhibition; from Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, electrotype copies of the two pieces described in his pamphlet on the Castellani Collection. For these the thanks of the Society were voted. The Executive Committee were requested to have the Society's Collection of Coins and Medals catalogued and printed.

The following paper from Mr. Thomas Cleneay, Corresponding Member of Cincinnati, was then read.

* * * It has not been my good fortune to have seen any large collection of Pre-historic Art objects, from either Scandinavia, Switzerland, France, or England, though I have seen a few specimens from each country above named. It is encouraging to collectors in the West to know that they have numerous co-laborers in the Eastern States, who are prosecuting their researches, and securing from loss the many exceedingly interesting specimens of Art Work of the aboriginal inhabitants found there. Implements fabricated by these primitive people are found in all the Western States in large numbers; many of them are of beautiful and symmetrical form, and highly finished. They employed in their manufacture a great variety of material,—native copper, various kinds of stone and flint, hematite iron ore, soap stone or steatite, lignite, bones, shells, and clay. Specimens are exhumed from the mounds, earth-works, and graves; they are found on the hills, in the valleys, and on the river banks; they are turned up by the plough, and in making excavations and grading, &c. The largest part of the relics secured by collectors to enrich their cabinets are found on the river banks, after the subsidence of the winter and spring freshets. The floods cause the banks (which are composed of alluvial soil) to slide and fall off; various relics are thus washed out of the light and yielding earth, and it often occurs that human (Indian) bones, shell heaps, burnt stones, burnt bones, shells, charcoal and ashes, mingled together, are exposed by the giving away of the crumbling banks. I make frequent explorations in different directions for Indian relics, as we have a broad territory, rich in these treasures, which has only been partially explored, and needs further investigation; so that, for fifty miles in the country, and along our river banks, I am known by the boys as the "Old Flint Man."

Archæological collectors and writers must certainly see the necessity of encouraging more field work, for it is safe to say, that many writers on this subject have never devoted a single day to the field, nor have they ever recovered a specimen or relic. They confine themselves to their libraries, and describe and write treatises on the uses of the various implements and objects that others have found and brought together, and with more display of learning than the actual explorer and finder would claim to possess. Dr. Abbot, of New Jersey, is an exception, for he is both a writer of distinction and a practical field worker. In his work, "Stone Age in New Jersey," he describes many of the specimens in his own large and rich collection of Indian relics, and gives some incident or history in connection with almost every piece,—under what circumstances it was found, whether on some village site, a corn field, camping ground, fishing station, work shop, or in a grave. Such information as the above is doubtless important for collectors to know, but can never be acquired by professional writers and collectors who have had no experience in the field. They may accurately describe the many strange forms, and name the mineral out of which each is made, but that is not all that is desirable to know. The little incidental particulars attending its discovery are of more importance than the bare form and material, although these are all essential for comparison, &c. The explorer, when he finds a relic, notes the exact locality, and anything that may be associated with it, such as human or animal bones, shells, burnt stones, ashes, pottery, flint chips, or other debris,—also the natural features of the country in the vicinity. Such observations and experience are obviously of the greatest importance to the proper study of the subject, and may greatly assist in forming correct conclusions in regard to the civilization, habits, customs, &c., of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country.

Several letters were read, among them one from Corresponding Member Henry W. Henfrey, stating he had in preparation a paper on Simon's rare and beautiful gold Medal on the death of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, worn at his State Funeral; from Hon. Member Charles Clay, of Manchester, informing us that the Manchester Numismatic Society had fallen for want of support; from Cor. Member G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, relating to the Melting House in Haiti in the year 1502, and the Necessity pieces of leather in the years 1580 to 1600. Selected specimens, amounting to several hundred, from the Society's Collection of Coins and Medals, were then exhibited. Prof. Anthon then read a paper on the French Colonial Jetons,* and made the following exhibit:—

Six French Colonial Jetons in silver: a copper trial-piece of Washington Half-dollar, 1792, described in Crosby's Early Coins, p. 357, obv. 4, rev. E, which has, like No. 365 in the recent Fonrobert sale, a specimen referred to by Mr. Crosby, alternate parallelograms and circles on the edge. This one is in very fine condition, hardly less than proof. Cost \$80. Silver Washington Half-dollar, 1792, undescribed, except in the Fonrobert Catalogue, No. 6103, where it is also

* See page 67 of this number.

pictured. Whether this be the identical piece I am unable to say, but it was purchased from Adolph Weyl, who conducted the Fonrobert sale. The translation of his remark on it is: "This only slightly circulated piece, in low relief, differs from all known Washington coins chiefly in that the side-locks in the hair are wanting; and from the only (?) known half-dollar, pictured Crosby, p. 359, No. 99, in the position and character of the lettering, while the eagle and shield are of broader design, and on the present specimen there appear two leaves and two arrows less."

On motion of Mr. Betts, a vote of thanks was passed to Prof. Anthon for his interesting exhibit and descriptions. Mr. Oliver exhibited several War Medals; among them were two India and one Crimea silver medal with clasps, one Dutch War Medal, a Prussian Cross of 1866, and an Italian Medal of Victor Immanuel with ribbon. Mr. Zabriskie's exhibit consisted of a silver impression of the Mint Medal relating to the attempted assassination of Wm. H. Seward, proof, size 48; also, a fine bronze Medal, known as the Gen. Naglee Medal; also, the unique white metal Jackson Medal sold in Holland's late sale. Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

October 4. A stated meeting of this Society was held this evening, President Eli K. Price in the chair. The usual routine of business was transacted, and many donations to the library and cabinets acknowledged. Among the latter were various medals presented by Mr. Harzfeld, the prominent numismatist: First, Medal of Washington. Obv. Head of Washington; rev. coat of arms and autograph of Washington, taken from a work once in his possession. Second, Medal of Martin Luther. Rev. Luther's seal. Third, Obv. Christmas tree, with inscription, Emmanuel; rev. "Merit." These were all very fine dies, cut by Key.

Dr. W. S. King, United States Navy, was elected an honorary member of the Society, and Mr. Luke W. Brodhead, a corresponding member. The deaths of Henry Armitt Brown, Charles T. Hagner, and William Cullen Bryant, members of the Society, were announced. A communication from the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, requesting the loan of the Society's collection of coins and medals to be placed in Memorial Hall, was read, and after debate was accepted under stipulations to be arranged by the Committee of the Society, viz: Chairman, Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., Charles Henry Hart, Esq., Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, and Mr. R. Coulton Davis, the Curator of Numismatics.

Isaac Myer, Esq., announced that at the November meeting he would read before the Society an essay. He exhibited a fine impression of the cylinder signet of Uruk, King of Chaldaea and Babylonia, and of Dungi, his son, a contemporary of Abraham; also of the royal signet of Darius of Persia, with translations of the inscribed cuneiform inscriptions; and impressions of the obverse and reverse of the Great Seal of England in the reign of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror; all from originals in the British Museum, which he had just received from England.

After some matters of private business the Society adjourned.

November 7. The stated meeting of this Society was held this evening at its hall, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. A large assemblage was present, and after the transaction of the usual routine business, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, &c., reported that one case in Memorial Hall had already been filled with various coins and medals belonging to the Society, but which the Committee had not as yet had time to arrange, and that other cases would be filled before long. A circular was ordered to be issued to the members of the Society, requesting deposits of their coins to add to the Society's exhibit. A valuable series of dollars and half-dollars, including the celebrated Bechtel gold dollar of North Carolina, was donated to the Society by Dr. William S. King. Mr. Hart exhibited a fine family coin of the gens Pompeia, struck in the first century, and purchased by him at the late Mickley sale, in a remarkable state of preservation. The obverse bears a helmeted head of Minerva, and the reverse Romulus and Remus suckled by the she-wolf. Mr. Hart stated that as Historiographer of the Society he had examined the records of the Society, and that the report that the late Mr. Mickley

was not the first President of the Society was incorrect. The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society (of Pittsburg, Pa.) presented a medal commemorative of its foundation in this year. Mr. Isaac Myer read an elaborate and interesting paper on the "Asiatic Origin of the Days of the Week." Several gentlemen were elected to membership, and the Society adjourned at a late hour.

December 5. A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held at its hall, President Hon. Eli K. Price in the chair. The usual business was transacted, and various donations to the library and cabinet received. A deposit for the cabinet of the Society was received from the American Philosophical Society, being their entire collection of coins and medals, which are to be placed with the Society's exhibit in Memorial Hall. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., reported that arrangements for the display of the Society's coins to Memorial Hall would soon be completed. It is intended to arrange the coins in chronological order, to show the vicissitudes of art in coinage from the earliest days to the present time.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected :—*President*, Eli K. Price ; *Vice-Presidents*, D. G. Brinton, W. S. Vaux, W. P. Chandler, and E. W. Lehman ; *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, Henry Phillips, Jr. ; *Recording Secretary*, J. Hays Carson ; *Curator of Numismatics*, R. Coulton Davis ; *Curator of Antiquities*, William Trautwine ; *Librarian*, Francis Jordan, Jr. ; *Historiographer*, Charles Henry Hart.

A very large number of beautiful and rare coins and medals were exhibited. Mr. Harzfeld showed a Grecian gold daric of undoubted genuineness, 2,400 years old, considered by Mionnet as of the very earliest coinage of the world ; a genuine Jewish shekel of Simon Maccabeus, being of extreme rarity ; silver coins of Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, 2,200 years old ; coins of Athens, Syracuse, Panormus, &c., of twenty centuries ago ; also a number of large old German crowns, unsurpassed in beauty and rarity, struck from the silver of the Hartz mountains by the Dukes of Brunswick : they are respectively three, five, six, eight, and ten-crown pieces ; among them a sextuple crown of George William, of 1660, believed to be unique ; a triple crown of Frederic of Brunswick, 1639, and a sextuple crown of Frederic Ulric, 1629, have never before been published. A quintuple crown of Duke Augustus commemorates his eighty-eighth birthday : on the reverse is the portrait of a queer-looking old man in a skull-cap.

Mr. Samuel Hudson Chapman exhibited sixteen antique gold coins in remarkably fine state of preservation, among which were one of Phoecea, about 500 years B. C. ; stater of Philip II. of Macedon ; hemistater of Agathocles of Sicily ; a stater of Panormus, of electron (being about $\frac{3}{4}$ gold to $\frac{1}{4}$ silver) ; a gold coin struck in the camp of Brutus, at Cosa in Thrace ; aurei of Claudius, Tiberius, Augustus, Nero, (extremely youthful heads,) Aurelius, Titus, (as fine as the day it left the die,) Severus, to commemorate his having imposed a king upon the Armenians, and Byzantine coins of Constantine V., IX., and X. Mr. Phillips exhibited a number of bronze and silver medals, among which was a silver medal of George II., on the reverse of which were an Indian and a Quaker with the calumet of peace. It was stated in the life of Anthony Benezet, that this medal was the first ever cut in America. Also a medal given to the Indians, *tempore* George I., rev. an Indian shooting with a bow ; two varieties of medals issued to commemorate the peace of 1814 ; medals of the Norway Millennial, Humphrey Davy, Oscar and Sophia of Sweden, John Napier, Louis XV., Linnæus, Erie Canal Opening, Napoleon commemorating the introduction of vaccination ; several rare medals of Washington, Franklin, entry of the allied forces into Paris in 1815 ; De Fleury, for the capture of Stony Point, Robert Fulton, William Penn, Charles XII. of Sweden, medals given to the Indians by the city of Montreal, &c. Nominations for membership were made, and at a late hour the Society adjourned.

J. HAYS CARSON, *Recording Secretary*.

GOLD and silver coins through which holes have been punched, or from which pieces, no matter how small, have been clipped, are not received by the United States for postage stamps, or in fact for anything. Large numbers of these coins are in circulation, and it is thought that the punching is done systematically for the sake of the metal which can be obtained.

COIN SALES.

WE again have a large number of Coin Sales to chronicle, and the collections disposed of are among the largest and most valuable for many years. The first we shall mention is a very extensive collection, lately the property of a well known New York collector, but whose name was not given in the Catalogue. It included not only many valuable coins and medals in gold, silver, and copper, but also a very fine assortment of numismatic books. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Cogan, contained 146 pages, and 2607 lots. The sale took place in the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, and extended over a week, beginning September 16, 1878. We quote some of the prices obtained:—

U. S. Cents.—1793, chain, tooled, 4.50; do. Ameri. 5.00; wreath, do. 5.00; another variety, 5.00; do. 5.25; do. not tooled, 5.25; 1797, uncir. 4.75. *Half-Cents.*—1793, poor, 1.25; 1802, fair, 2.00; 1811, 4.00. *Dollars.*—1799, very fine, uncir. 10.50; 1795, flowing hair, v. f. 5.00; do. fillet head, 5.00. *Half-Dollars.*—1807, head to right, 5.55; 1807, head to left, very fine, 4.25. *Quarters.*—1838, f. uncir. 2.75. *Dimes.*—1796, v. f. cracked die, 5.50; 1809, v. f. 12.00; 1811, v. f. 13.00. *Half-Dimes.*—1795, v. f. 3.75; 1802, extremely rare, and v. f. 130.00; 1837, pr. no stars, 2.00. *Proof Pieces.*—1834, Half-dollar, 9.00; Quarter, 1834, 4.50; Cent, 1834, 9.00; Half-cent, 4.50; set, 1858, 51.00. *Presidential and Political Medals, &c.*—John Adams, bronze, size 32, r. 4.00; U. S. Grant, do. size 40, 4.00; Grant & Wilson, leather, (see *Journal*, page 11 of this volume,) 2.75; Lincoln, (cast,) six and one-half inches diameter, 8.00; Lincoln, "Salvator Patriae," size 52, copper, very fine and r. 14.00; do. in tin, 5.50; six Lincoln medalets, (by Wyon,) only 12 sets struck, three of size 22, and three of size 12, same as preceding, except size, copper, silver, and tin. 35.25; "Martyr for liberty," silver, size 14, very rare, 5.00; Cyrus W. Field, bronze, Wisconsin, scarce, 7.00; Franklin, head to left, "Non irrita fulmina curat," copper, size 28, v. r. 7.10. *Patterns.*—Martha Washington Half-dime, v. g. 12.00; Dollar, Gobrecht on base of Liberty, 1836, 15.00; Half-dollar, 1839, head to r. 13 stars, v. r. 15.00; 1872, Proof Dollar, v. r. Liberty seated, in her left hand a sword: rev. eagle, scroll and shield, 13.25; 1872, Half-dollar, to match preceding, 10.00; Quarter, do. 4.25; another very rare pattern, Liberty, with crowned head, seated, holding cap and pole, &c., rev. "Commercial Dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine," (This is the piece the existence of which was denied by Mint officials for a while!) 55.00; Large planchet, on which "United States, Twenty Dollars," in centre eagle with a scroll in its mouth surrounded by rays, pattern rejected, and this guaranteed to be the only one ever struck: reverse plain, size 32, copper, 10.00. *Colonials.*—Pine-tree Shilling, Mickle's "Cog wheel variety," v. f. and r. 25.00; a counterfeit "Three Hammer" Cent, 1737, 5.00; Vermontis Republica, *sun at the left*, 1785, 10.00; New Yorke in America, v. r. and g. 12.00; Immunis Columbia, 1787: rev. E pluribus unum, 5.90; Franklin Cent, 1787: rev. United above and States below, instead of on either side of "We are one," exceedingly rare variety, 5.50; New Jersey, 1787, head to left, and plough to right, ("the head evidently having been skillfully turned in some unknown manner. This piece was the cause of a lengthened controversy," see *Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 46.) 4.00. *Washingtons.*—Benev. Society, silver, pr. 6.00; Washington C. C. A. U. S. 1783, v. r. 26.25; Funeral, skull and bones, pierced, 6.00; another, "He is in glory," urn, &c., pierced, 4.50; Bale & Smith, Atwood token, copper, 6.00; Eccleston Medal, 5.50; "He is in glory," &c., Perkins die, gold, one side of a shell, oval, proof condition, size 16 by 19, 21; "Liberty and Security" on edge, "An Asylum," &c., brass, v. r. 12.25; Chowder Club, fair, v. r. 6.00. *Centennials.*—Danish Washington, 8.50; Lovett's Battle set, 8 pieces, silver, pr. 14.00. *Silver Peace Medals.*—1762, "Europae Alman" &c., size 28, 15.00; Libertas Americana, 1776, rev. Hercules, 18.00; Holland, 1782, 9.25; Libera Soror, 19.00; Faustissimo, 8.75; Netherland declares America free, 6.00; Libertas Americana, 1783, rev. Communi Consensu, 19.75. *Silver Medals, &c.*—Amsterdam's defence, 1667, size 44, 13.00; Quadruple Ecu, Ferdinand of Sicily, 1791, v. r. 12.00; Queen Anne Inauguration, v. r. 12.50; Barcelona, Eclipse, diamond shaped, 6.00; South American, Bolivar, 1825, size 34, v. r. and f. 21.50; Henry Lee, size 28, v. r. 14.00; General Meade, bronze, size 52, 5.00; Louisburg taken, 1758, brass, 5.25; three different medals, struck to commemorate capture by the Dutch of Spanish treasure in Matanzas Bay, v. rare and fine, 26.50, 14.00 and 14.00; John Brown, French Republican, copper, v. r. 28.00; De Ruyter, size 50, 20.00; Van Tromp, 1653, copper, v. f. 10.00. *Foreign Crowns, &c.*—Double Crown of Luther, 1661, 7.50; James I., f. and scarce, 5.13; Commonwealth, 1653, 8.00; William IV., 1831, pr. v. r. 30.50; gold noble, Henry V., 9.00; Republique Francaise, "Satory," 8.75. *Roman Gold.*—Aureus, Tiberius, 10.50; do. 10.00; do. Claudius, 10.50; do. Vespasian, 10.75; do. Marcus Aurelius, 17.50; do. Nero, 14.00; Solidus, Arcadius, 6.00; do. Constantinus, 6.50 and 7.00. *Greek Gold.*—Stater of Alexander, 21.00; Daric, Darius, 15.50; Stater, Panormus, 11.25.

October 10, 1878, the MESSRS. LEAVITT, of New York, sold a small collection of 459 numbers, which was formerly the property of Mr. H. E. Jones, of Edinburgh. The Catalogue was prepared by Messrs. Scott & Co., and like most of their issue, was copiously illustrated with cuts of desirable pieces. We quote some of the prices as follows:—*Dollars.*—1795, flowing hair, v. f. \$5.00; do. fillet head, uncir. v. f. and r. 16.00; 1797, six stars facing, 4.00; do. seven stars, v. g. 3.90; 1798, small eagle, 13 stars, v. f. but plugged, 3.00; do. 15 stars, f. and v. r. 13.00. *Half-Dollars.*—1794, v. g. 6.00; 1801, g. 3.60. *Quarter-Dollars.*—1796, f. uncir. v. r. 27.50; another, 16.00; 1804, 2.60. *Dimes.*—1796, broken die, v. f. 7.50; 1797, pierced, f. 3.50; 1798, g. 4.00; 1800, f. and r. 8.00; 1804, 6.25. *Half-Dimes.*—1796, uncir. r. 7.85; 1805, fair, r. 3.00; 1846, 2.00. *Cents.*—1793, wreath cent, stars and bars on the edge, uncir. and v. f. 69.00; another, same date, 4.50; 1793, chain cent, v. g. 8.00; do. Liberty cap, 8.50; 1794, large planchet, 7.25; another variety, v. f. 14.00; another, 4 of date dropped, v. f. and r. 8.00; 1795, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. f. and r. 100.00; another, variety, v. f. 18.00; another, 12.50; do.

6.00; do. 4.00; do. variety, ex. f. 14.00; 1796, Liberty cap, 12.00; another variety, 17.00; another, 27.50; another, 7.00; 1798, large date, 9.00; small do. 8.50; 1803, fine, 14.00; 1804, 6.50; do. 6.38; do. 4.10; 1812, uncir. 6.25; 1856, nickel, 3.25; 1861, Confederate cent, proof, 9.00. *Half-Cents.*—1793, f. and v. r. 10.25; 1795, 12.00; 1796, rarest, broken die, 36.00.

CLEMENS COLLECTION.

MESSRS. BANGS & Co. sold in New York, October 22–5, the collection of the late James B. Clemens, of St. Louis. The Catalogue, prepared by Mr. Cogan, contained 101 pages, and 2,212 lots. Among the pieces was an unusually fine Half-cent of 1796, which brought \$32.00; a fine copper Medal of the Erie Canal, size 52, brought 11.00; other prices we give below:—*Dollars.*—1794, fair, and v. r. \$35.00; 1795, flowing hair, 5.50; 1797, seven stars, facing, f. 10.00; 1800, v. f. 4.75; 1851, proof condition, 45.00; 1852, do. 42.50; 1855, v. f. 7.25; 1856, do. 6.25. *Half-Dollars.*—1794, two at 7.50 each, and another at \$5.00; 1796, fair, 39.00; do. 40.00; 1797, 19.00; do. 20.00; 1838, N. O., proof, 15.00; 1852, do. fair, v. r. 5. *Quarters.*—1796, fair, 6.25; 1820, proof, 13.00; 1821, do. 13.00; 1825, proof, 5.00; 1843, uncir. 2.25. *Dimes.*—1796, cracked die, 12.00; 1797, v. f. 7.00; 1798, 4.20; 1800, 8.25; 1804, rubbed, 9.00; 1809, v. f. 10.00; 1822, v. g. 3.50; 1859, proof, 1.10. *Half-Dimes.*—1794, beautiful, uncir. 17.00; 1795, v. f. 7.50; 1797, sixteen stars, almost proof, 25.00; another, v. f. 10.00; 1801, 4.50; 1830, proof, 4.00. *Three-Cent piece.*—1855, proof, 5.00. *Cents.*—1793, Liberty cap, 6.25; 1799, counterfeit, 6.75; 1804, 3.00; 1806, 2.75; 1837, uncir. 2.50. *U. S. A. Bar Cent.* v. f. and sc. 2.25; another, 3.00. *Half-Cents.*—1831, proof, 11.50; 1836, do. 13.00; 1841, do. 7.50; 1842, do. 7.00; 1843, do. 6.50; 1844, do. 6.50; 1845, do. 8.25; 1846, do. 7.00; 1848, do. 10.50. *Eagles.*—1795, f. 16.60; 1801, f. and r. 11.00. *Half-Eagles.*—1795, 7.00; 1798, v. f. 8.00; 1800, v. f. 8.50. *Quarter-Eagle.*—1804, v. f. 4.70. *Mormon gold.*—Five dollar, 1850, v. f. and r. 9.00; 1860, Deseret, 7.00 and 7.25. *Proof Sets and Coins.*—1854, dollar, 17.25; half do. 15.50; 1856, set, including rare nickel cent, 35.00; 1858, 46.50. *Pattern Pieces.*—1792, Martha Washington Half-Dime, 9.50; 1836, Gobrecht, 11.50; another, 7.25; 1838, v. f. 36.00; another, cracked die, 4.00; 1839, v. f. 42.00. *Colonials.*—N. E. Shilling, obv. N. E., rev. XII, g. and v. r. 14.50; small pine tree type, 6.75; Rosa Americana half-penny, 1.50. *Washingtons.*—Wyon Medal, copper, 4.25; Washington before Boston, v. r. in silver, 7.25; Bolen's die, rev. Washington to Hamilton, v. r. in silver, 7.00. *Foreign Coins.*—Double Crown of Leopold of Austria, v. f. 5.50; Crown of Emmanuel de Rohan, 1790, v. f. 4.25; "Eight Brothers half Thaler," Saxony, 1609, 6.25; Crown of Elizabeth, 1558–1603, 6.25; do. Charles I., 5.13; do. of Cromwell, of 1658, v. r. 10.50; another, 6.25; Half-Crown, do. 6.75. *Medals.*—Genl. Meade, copper, size 51, v. r. 4.25; Pius IX, Vatican Council, size 26, copper, scarce, 2.25; Henry Clay, size 48, 4.50; Montreal, Beaver club, gold, engraved, v. r. 17.00; Ratisbon, 1627, v. r. 8.00; Katharine of Russia, 1777, silver, size 41, 8.50; curious Chinese, Zodiac, size 42, 2.60. *Masonics.*—Pittsburgh Com'y, (Marvin CCXCVII,) tin, scarce, 2.00; Halle, (Marvin XIV.) silver, extremely rare, 3.50; this, one of the rarest and earliest Masonics, often brings \$8.00 in bronze. No. 884, said to be Masonic, is not one, but the Temple of Honor Medal, described in a recent number of the *Journal*. No. 1432, said to be a Medal of the *Hodge Podge Club*, is a "Hasty Pudding" Club, (Harvard Society) Medal. We think these pieces would bring better prices if correctly described.

MICKLEY COLLECTION.

The Collection of the late Jos. J. Mickley was sold at auction in Philadelphia, by MESSRS. M. THOMAS & SONS, November 5 and 6, ult. The Catalogue, 56 pages, contained 1093 lots, was prepared by Mr. E. Mason, Jr., and while there was not a large number of pieces of any country or issue, yet the variety and number of *Mints* represented was unusually great. We give below some of the prices: Franklin, Iron Medal, size 52, perhaps unique, \$6.25; Washington cent, 1791, large eagle, f. and r. 6.00; Louisburg Medal, 1758, silver, size 28, 6.25; Montreal Token, 1760, silver, size 26, 7.50; Quebec Token, 1759, do. size 25, 7.50; George II, Quebec Medal, silver, size 25, v. f. and r. 6.50; Silver Medal on Revocation of Edict of Nantes, size 36, v. r. 14.00; Powell Marriage Medal, copper, 12.50. *U. S. Cents.* 1793, wreath, stars and bars on edge, unc. v. r. 57.50; 1793, chain, 16.00; 1794, uncir. 11.00; another, v. f. 15.00; do. small planchet, 10.50; 1799, remarkably fine of this v. r. cent, 50.00; 1809, uncir. 21.00; 1821, 11.50; 1829, 7.25; 1837, 6.75; 1844, 6.50. *Half-Cents.*—1794, 6.75; 1836, pr. 12.00; 1840, do. 9.00; 1841, do. 7.00; 1843, do. 8.00; 1844, do. 7.00; 1846, do. 8.00; 1847, do. 12.00; 1848, do. 10.00; 1849, do. 9.00. *Pattern Half-Dollars.*—1838, obv. Liberty seated, rev. flying eagle, pr. rare, 10.00; 1839, only one known, except one in Mint, 32.00. *Washingtons.*—French silver shell, size 42, 6.30; cent, 1791, large eagle, 5.00; do. small eagle, 7.00; Conradt's Medal, tin, size 23, v. r. 16.00. *Miscellaneous.*—Half-Dime, 1792, in copper, 9.00; Half-Dime, 1795, 8.50; Rosa Americana, crowned penny, uncir. 8.50; do. uncrowned, v. f. 9.50. Some dies formerly belonging to the Mint, were purchased at private sale, which we allude to elsewhere. The Foreign pieces brought low prices. A fine set of *Tresor Numismatique*, costing Mr. Mickley \$500, sold for \$125.00. It was in 20 volumes, folio, half morocco, gilt tops, and was probably the best bargain of the sale to the purchaser.

HOLLAND COLLECTION.

MR. W. E. WOODWARD held his nineteenth sale at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, beginning Monday, November 11, and occupying every afternoon through the week. It included the large collection formed by Mr. Henry W. Holland of Boston, the Chadbourn collection of Store Cards, and many autographs, numismatic works, &c., &c. The catalogue, 242 pages, was prepared by Mr. Woodward, and contained 4208 lots. We have room to name only prices for some of the most interesting

pieces. The most of the autographs were sold for prices that did not pay for the labor in cataloguing: one of Prince Albert, one of Thomas Jefferson, one of Barnum, and one of Horace Greeley, sold for 50 cents each; a letter of Agnes Frankland, (wife of Sir Henry,) sold for \$3.50, and a subscription paper, with autographs of Gen. Grant, Colfax, Blaine, Sumner, Wilson, and others, 24 in all, brought \$3.15: most of the remainder sold at one cent each!! Other prices obtained were as follows: *Dollar*.—1798, small eagle rev. 4 75. *Half-Dollar*.—1794, 4.12. *Dimes*.—1797, 3.00; 1798, 5.20. *Half-Cents*.—1794, v. g. 3.12; 1800, uncir. 2.12; 1802, 2.10; 1843, proof, v. r. 6.80. *Cents*, 1797, links, v. f. 4.50; 1799, poor, 4.60. *Confederate Cent.*—Proof, v. f. and r. 8.50. Of Sutlers' checks the highest price was 70 cents. Of Centennials, I. Holland's List in the *Journal*, sold for 3.40; III and XV, 3.25; LII, 7.75; LIV—LVI, 7.50; LXXVII, 4.25; LXXVIII, 6.10; the others went at low prices. Of the 600 *Store Cards* not more than a dozen brought a dollar or upwards; two of Francisco & Co., with Kossuth, &c., brought 5 and 5.55. *Colonials*.—N. E. Shilling, obv. N. E. rev. XII, v. f. and r. 13.25; oak tree shilling, 7.50; sixpence, 5.13; *Florida Regni*, 1670, 18.50; Lord Baltimore Shilling, f. and r. 13.50; sixpence, f. and r. 12.00; Florida piece, 1760, 50.00; U. S. A. Bar Cent, original, 5.75; New York Cent, 1787, rev. arms and Excelsior, 11.00; another, Immunis Columbia, 7.75; another, Nova Eborac, large bust, v. f. 8.50; Annapolis Shilling, 8.50; Baltimore Town piece, 8.00; Kentucky, Myddelton, silver, proof, ex. r. 10.25; French Colonial. Sub Omni Sidere, &c., 12.10. *Washingtons*.—Appleton's list, VI, 18.00; XIV, (Non vi, virtute, &c.,) 25.50; XVII, 7.00; XXI, 8.50; XXVIII, 30.00; another, 21.00; XXIX, 26.00; XXXI, 20.00; XLI, (Season Medal, bronze,) 13.00; XLII, (do. proof,) 23.00; [a set of these Season Medals, six in number, each of the three varieties in silver and copper, were sold by Mr. Woodward, March 20, 1864, for \$900.] XLVI, 20.00; LIV, 9.25; LXVI, 8.75; LXVII, (Fame Medal,) 19.50; LXXVIII, 6.10; CXVI, (Signing the Declaration, &c.,) 21.25; CCV, very rare, in silver, proof condition, 7.60; an oval funeral medal in tin, pierced, not mentioned by Appleton, v. r. perhaps unique, 100.00. *Presidential Medals*.—Monroe, smallest peace, silver, v. f. and r. 4.25; Jackson, tin, said to be unique, 5.75; Van Buren, temple of Liberty, tin, v. r. 6.50; Harrison, log cabin, inscription in seven lines, tin, v. r. 11.00; Nova Scotia pieces, W. L. White, Halifax, (Sandham list, 24,) 10.25; Ferry token, Halifax, not in Sandham, 14.00. *Canadian Medals*.—George II., (Sandham, 5,) 6.50; Quebec token, (do. 9,) 5.00; Montreal token, (do. 13,) 5.13; McGill College, (do. 23,) 6.50; Fort Erie, (do. 42,) 7.50; George III., (do. 59,) 11.00; another, different rev. (do. 62,) 19.50; Montreal, (do. 75,) 17.00; Upper Canada preserved, silver, (do. 77,) bought by Mr. Holland from the Clay Collection for 60.00, sold for 40.00; Kebece Liberata, (like Sandham 1, but size 32, his being 26,) 3.50; Beaver Club, engraved, gold, v. r. 22.50; Roman Catholic T. A. Soc. Halifax, 1841, tin, not mentioned by Sandham, 12.00; France relinquishes the sea, br. pr. r. 10.00; George III., Calonesus Capta, 1761, br. v. f. and r. 7.25. *Medals*.—San Francisco rescuers, silver, splendid proof, weight over seven ounces, 5.50; Robinson-Seward, do. weight over eight ounces, 20.00; Diplomatic, the Mint restrike, silver pr. 10.00; N. E. Soc. for Prom. Manuf. &c., silver proof, exc. r. 5.00; Pancoast, silver pr. size 49, weight 7 oz. 7.25; Tristram Coffin, br. v. f. and r. 9.50; Carroll of Carrollton, original, silver, splendid proof, 32.00; Latrobe, from the Cadets, West Point, 1825, 9.10; Pintard, br. pr. 13.00; French and American flags, &c., 1776–1848, tin, v. f. and r. 6.50; Carston, Charleston, S. C. Volunteer, (only 80 struck,) silver, v. f. 42.00; Naglee, br. pr. v. r. 13.00; Kittaning, 6.50; Libera Soror, silver, nearly proof, 24.00; Libertas Americana, ibid, 15.00; Doggersbank, ibid, 5.00; Germantown, br. pierced, v. r. 45.00; [One of these medals sold previously by Mr. Woodward for 75.00.] Florida, filibusters, 1817, 9.25; Vigo Bay, 1702, splendid silver pr. exc. r. size 26, 8.25. *Lincolns*.—French, br. pr. r. (Zabriskie, 2,) 10.00; (do. 3,) 10.10; (do. 57,) Washington & Lincoln, 3.50; (do. 145, sold in Cogan's, March, 1865, for 9.00,) 3.00. *Franklin*.—Fulminis tyrannidisque domitor, silver, spl. pr. 10.00. *Lafayette*.—Polish, 5.00; Dep. Sep. 1825, silver pr. v. r. 3.00; Veteran de la Liberte, "nearly or quite unique," brass, v. f. and r. 2.25. *Webster*.—Defender, &c., tin, 26, f. and r. 7.75. We group some of the *Masonics* here:—Washington, Marvin CCLXIV, brass, v. r. 20.00; do. CCLXX, silver pr. and v. r. 1.05; Franklin, do. LIX, br. 9.75; Canadian, do. XXVI, tin, 3.00. A copy of Crosby's Early Coins, uncut, in numbers, 6.38. By the standard of 1863 the prices were low, but for the times they were good, and show that in the general depression coins and medals have more nearly maintained their values than almost any other description of property.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WILL some one of your readers give us an account of the celebrated theft of coins from the royal collection in Paris in 1832? Smith, in his *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, article Justinianus I., refers to it, and other authors have done so. Who were the thieves, and what was the extent of the theft?

M.

THE FIVE FRANC A LA MECHE.—In the *Journal* for April, 1876, p. 77, a "Relic of the French Republic of 1851" is mentioned,—a five-franc piece, known as the piece *a la meche*, from a curious side curl hanging over the right cheek of Napoleon, Prince President, whose bust appeared on the obverse. When the pattern was shown him, he laid it aside for a few days, and then gave directions to have the die altered. It was, however, *too late* to suppress the entire issue, for twenty-three had "passed into circulation," very much, perhaps, as our collectors and Societies find it "too late" to obtain pattern pieces at the Mint. The coin mentioned above sold for 113 francs, and we notice a recent sale of another for 240 francs.

RUSSIAN PLATINUM COINS. — In the last number of the *Journal*, in the article on Platinum Coins, (p. 29,) is a query as to the shields on the Russian eagle's wings, &c., borne on the Rouble described. In "Heraldry in History, Poetry and Romance," (London, Chapman & Hall, 1858,) by Ellen J. Millington, the six shields on the wings of the Russian Eagle, are said to be "the Arms of six great Russian States, — Kiev, Novgorod, Astracan, Siberia, Kazan, and Vladimir." This answers the question of your correspondent R. S. as to what the *shields* are: but the writer named above does not blazon them. The arms of Moscow, as displayed on the Eagle's breast, the author named gives as "a S. George's Cross." An article in the January number of the *Coin Collector's Journal* mentions a piece called the *Imperial*, struck by the Empress Elizabeth in 1755; on it are "a crown above a marten, the arms of Siberia." The arms of Astracan, on the same piece, are given as "two arrows saltire, surrounded by a crown, with two lion supporters." By this it will be seen that the description of the arms of Siberia and Astracan differs from that given by your correspondent. In 1831, says the same magazine, "The form of the eagle was changed, and it shows on its uplifted wings the six shields of Kazan, Astracan, Siberia, *Poland, Tauris and Finland*," (half imperial.) I also find the same shields mentioned as being on a rouble struck in 1831, except that in naming them the two last are transposed. I think the eagle now bears *eight* shields on its wings.

W. T. R. M.

THE *Messenger du Midi* states that a small leaden bowl, filled with gold and silver coins, dating back to the time of Nero, Claudius and Vespasian, has just been found at Aurons, near Aix. Several are said to belong to a more ancient period of Roman history.

EDITORIAL.

THE statement that the dies, hubs, &c., of U. S. Coins, advertised for sale with the Mickley Collection, were seized by the United States authorities, has given rise to a great deal of comment. We have received from a gentleman in Philadelphia the following account of the affair.

A few days previous to the sale, the United States authorities claimed the above, viz: Some 20 obverse and reverse dies of the U. S. Coinage, mostly in a damaged and corroded condition, the same having been condemned by the Mint authorities above "half a century ago," and as tradition says was the custom in those days, "sold for old iron." Since then we have grown more *artful*, and it has been deemed politic under existing laws, that the whole multitude of dated dies should be annually destroyed in the presence of three designated officers of the Mint. In the above described lots in the catalogue, there was not a complete *pair* of obverse and reverse dies. Even the obverse die of the half-cent of 1811 was muled with the reverse die of a different year. We cannot conceive by what authority the government, after making sale of its "refuse material," could seize upon the same property without tendering some compensation. There is scarcely a numismatist in the United States, but who is aware of the existence and whereabouts of similar dies, and who is also aware of the many "re-strikes," — *known to be such*, — being made from the dies, say of the 1804 cent, the 1811 half-cent, and of the 1823 cent, *outside* of the Mint.

Philadelphia, December, 1878.

"COULTON."

From what we have seen in the public prints in reference to this matter, we infer that the government authorities were somewhat hasty in their action, and claimed the property without first satisfying themselves as to the ownership. No one would for a moment suspect Mr. Mickley of any wrong doing in the matter. The affair was settled, we believe, by a payment to the family of the estimated value of the dies, which were then presented to the Mint, and subsequently destroyed.

CURRENCY.

A HARD-MONEY enthusiast says, he never met a woman in his life that seemed to know anything about coins. He never Numismatics!

A RUSTIC youth of numismatic mind,
While, buying "brummies" to increase his lot,

Was asked if new or rare ones he did find.—

Replied, with knowing wink, that "some" he'd got.

"Mister," in confidential tones said he,

"The luck I've had is such one rarely finds:

I've one Varmount, one Novy Cesaree,

And of Connecticut I've got *both kinds*."

C. C.





CCCLI, Obv.



CCCLXIII.



CCCLI, Rev.



CCCLXI.



CCCLXIV, Rev.



CCCLXVII.



CCCLXIV, Obv.



CCCLXV.



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No. 4.

VENUS, NUMISMATICALLY RENDERED.

A ROMAN coin is described to me, having on the reverse the figure of Venus holding in her right hand an apple, which she offers to Cupid hovering above; her left hand is supported by the *hasta pura*. The legend is VENUS FELIX. The emblems, &c., on the obverse are totally obliterated by rust. I have been asked to whose agency this coin is to be credited, and the question suggests some comments on the various devices used to depict the Queen of Love on Greek and Roman coinage.

Before proceeding to that, however, let me say that the coin alluded to was sent to a friend of mine by a European correspondent, and is said to have been found at Pompeii; and he writes me that his correspondent mentions that in all the collections he has visited, he finds no coin of the sort, and is therefore inclined to consider it as either unique or extremely rare. If the piece was really found there, it may be so. That city was buried, as is well known, A. D. 79; without a personal inspection, I should be inclined to doubt both the rarity of the piece, or that it was exhumed at Pompeii. The description given of it, shows that it closely resembles one struck by Gallienus, (A. D. 260-268,) in honor of his wife Cornelia Salonina, who was killed A. D. 268, at the same blow with her husband. In fact, I have little doubt it is the same. If so, it is anything but rare. I have one now before me, a denarius, in very low silver. The obverse has the head of the empress to the right, the features rather coarse for a Roman lady, a most elaborate head-dress presenting a frontal embellishment in the shape of a coronet. The dress is moderately drawn up at the neck as becomes a Roman matron of the ancient type. The bust is supported by a crescent moon (*luna falcata*) like a fowl in a dish. The inscription is SALONINA AVG that is, Salonina the August, or "the Empress Salonina," as you please.

The reverse bears the goddess Venus. As a numismatic emblem, this is one of the most frequent. Rasche says (*Lex. Num.*) "the goddess of elegant form, of loves, of lust, * * * was believed to be born in Cyprus." She was "from the foamy billows won," as the poet says, or left by receding waves on the shore near the city of Paphos, where she had the highest worship, and whence her name, "the Paphian," was derived. Cicero mentions numerous Venuses: indeed, as regards most of the celestial powers, revered by the

ancient world, there seem to have been as many places which sought to honor themselves by claiming the distinction of being the birthplace of one or another, as there were cities "through which the living Homer begged his bread," that disputed the honor of his nativity when he was dead. One, described by the Roman orator, who was very liberal in his religious creed, was born of the foam at Paphos; another was the daughter of Jupiter and Dione, (the Homeric story,) who married Vulcan; a third, styled the Syrian, conceived by Vyro, was otherwise known as Astarte; and the Grecian goddess Aphrodite was the same as the Roman Venus.

The principal reason why the Roman artists employed figures of Venus so frequently upon coins, was that fame and fable derived the Roman nation itself from Aeneas, the son of Venus by Anchises. The family of Caesar especially laid claim to this descent through Iulus, (Julius,) the son of Aeneas; and the numerous temples, and countless inscriptions on coins ascribed to Veneri Genetrici, "to Venus the mother," (of the Caesars,) are all explained by this. On a very great proportion of the coins of Julius Caesar, whatever may be found upon the reverse, whether an elephant, emblems of worship, victorious trophies, or the flight from Troy, the obverse has the figure of Venus, gracefully bedecked with necklace and ear-rings, her profile most charmingly delineated, and often a small figure of Cupid behind the neck. The emperor Galba was also a devout worshiper of Venus, as his coins show. The famous (or infamous) Cleopatra had herself presented on the coins of Cyprus in the habitude of Venus. Julia, the daughter of Augusta, imitated Cleopatra in this. The two Faustinas and Salonina were much attached to the goddess Venus.

It would not be possible in a single article to point out the variations of form and titles under which this goddess appears upon Greek and Roman coins. Bent upon her knee, her right hand pushing back her hair from her throat, Cupid behind her; kneeling and holding a mirror in her right hand; running with extended arms; nude, as rising from the bath, with Cupid before her; sitting, holding forth her right hand, her left supported by the arm of the chair; her right hand extended, at her feet a little child; a little boy held out in her right hand, in her left a spear; in her right hand a statue of Love and a spear, a dove at her side; in her right hand two statues of Love, a torch in her left hand; sitting, with Cupid at her side and a goat; sitting, with a winged Cupid and four figures standing by; in her right hand a shield, and in her left a branch of palm; in her right hand the sacred dish (*patera*) and a dove; sitting before a tree, holding a dove in her hand; seated upon a shield, upon the prow of a ship, or upon the marine horse; the same, but holding a dove in the right hand, a spear in the left; borne by Pegasus, in her right hand a sceptre, at her feet a serpent; standing, leaning upon a column; standing within a wreath of myrtle, leading her son Cupid; standing in the portico of a temple; standing with a bow and quiver in the right hand, her left elbow leaning on a shield, her left hand holding an inverted spear, Cupid holding out to her a shield; standing, with a pair of scales in the right hand; the same, with the caduceus; standing, with two Cupids holding torches about her head; standing, holding a horse by the bridle; holding a trifold flower;—but the enumeration would fill pages. Now we know that every one of these positions and additional types was in a sense hieroglyphical,

full of a meaning that could not be half so well expressed by words, and a language which the most unlettered peasant understood as well as a Cicero or a Virgil. It is this that gives to numismatics its value as a medium of refined taste. Every type or emblem touches history, mythology, biography in many places.

But the inscriptions. Let us see under what names the meretricious mother of Aeneas is displayed on coins. Not to speak of *Venus Felix*, the happy, prosperous or fortunate Venus, which we have already noticed in the coin of Salonina, we find her styled *Venus Augusta*, the venerable or august; *Venus Coelestis*, the heavenly or celestial; *Venus Genetrix*, the mother; *Venus Victrix*, the conquering Venus, as referring to the dominating power of love; *Venus Coelestis Genetrix*, Venus, the heavenly mother, and others. But few Americans have an idea of the immense variety of types used in ancient coinage, and the innumerable numbers of pieces that were struck by ancient mints.

La Grange, Kentucky.

ROBERT MORRIS.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XIII. p. 64.]

CCCLVI. Obverse, Bust to left. Legend, FRIEDERICUS AUGUSTUS PRINCEPS BR : LUNEB : MAG : SUPR : ORD : MUR : IN STAT : BORUSS : [Frederic Augustus, Prince of Brunswick and Luneburg, Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Prussia.] Reverse, An angel, wearing a Mason's apron, is sacrificing at a burning altar, near which are Masonic working tools and a broken column. In the background, on the left, seven steps lead to a temple. Legend, VOTA FRATRUM. [The vows of the brethren.] In exergue, LUSTRUM INTRODUCTIO-NIS | II. NOV : | MDCCLXXVII in three lines. [Fifth anniversary of his initiation, Nov. 2, 1777.] Size, "something larger than a thaler," which would be about 28, American scale. Merzdorf describes this Medal from an engraving in a "Collection of Masonic Orations, Odes," &c. He considers its existence as doubtful, but assigns its origin to the National Grand Mother Lodge of the Three Globes.

CCCLVII. Obverse, Inscription in fourteen lines, I : C : A : THEDEN | K : PR : I^{TER} GEN : CHIR : | GEB : D : 13 SEPT : 1714 | FEIERTE SEIN 50 IAEHRIG : | DIENST-IUBILAEUM | IM KREISE VON MAURERN | DIE IHN NIE | AUS IHRER MITTE | VERLIEREN WÜRDEN | WENN DANKBARKEIT | UND LIEBE | IHM LEBEN | GEBEN | KOENNTE. [Theden,* First Royal Prussian Surgeon-general, born Sept. 13, 1714, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of service, surrounded by Masons who will never lose him from their midst, while gratitude and love can prolong his life.] Reverse, A pillar, around which the serpent of Esculapius has entwined itself; on its top the Centaur Chiron. On a mosaic

* Theden's full name was John Christian Anton Mayers Theden (as I learn from Zacharias and Merzdorf). The former has an engraving by which I fix the size, VIII, 2, and conform the spelling to that, except that he omits the N in THEDEN. He also gives an engraving of another Medal of Theden, which he includes among Masonics, but which Merzdorf does not admit, and I think, properly. Obverse, Bust of Theden to right, under which on the left, in very small letters, F : LOOS Legend, IOH : CHR : ANT : THEDEN ERSTER K : PR : GEN : CHIRURGUS [Theden, First Surgeon General of the Prussian kingdom.]

Reverse, Within a wreath of oak tied by a ribbon at the bottom the inscription in ten lines, DER HERR | HAT DEN ARZT | GESCHAFFEN UND | KÖNIGE EHREN IHN - ~~WAS~~ SEINEM AMTSIUBILÆUM | GEWIDMET | VON DEN K : PR : PENS : | CHIRURGEN | DEN 27 IUL : | 1787 [God created the physician, and kings honor him. In commemoration of his fiftieth year of service, from the Royal Prussian Surgeons, July 27, 1787.] The dies of the reverse of this Medal show weakness in the wreath, and a piece is broken out on the upper left hand edge of most, and it is somewhat rare. Bronze. Size 23.

pavement are dispersed at its foot various Masonic implements, a square, level and trowel on the right; the compasses, a globe, Bible, gavel, &c., on the left; in the background on the left the rising sun, and on the right, above, the crescent moon in clouds. In exergue, D · 27 · IULII | 1787 in two lines, (July 27, 1787,) and in small letters, near the edge, ABRAMSON. Gold (one, presented to Theden,) silver and copper. Size 24. This also Merzdorf assigns to the same Grand Lodge.

CCCLVIII. Obverse, Bust of Zinnendorf turned to the left: around his neck a chain collar of square links, to which is suspended a square: on the arm, in small letters, C. HOLLENBACH. Legend, *Johann Wilhelm Ellenberger, genannt von Zinnendorf. 24. Junius. 1770.* [John William Ellenberger, called von Zinnendorf.] Reverse, The interior of a Gothic church, showing nine arches, with an ornate window at the further end of the nave; on each side are aisles, lighted by windows: the floor has a mosaic pavement: in the nave is an altar of three steps, upon which three gavels are lying, tied by a cable-tow, the loops of which fall in front of the altar. Legend, *Der Gr: L: L: v: Deutschl: * Ehre dankbaren Töchter * 24. Junius 1820.* In exergue, v: Grusau, v: Castillon Kramer Müller | v: Neander Becherer | Krönke Lgr: L: v: Hesse Mumsen | Wzg: E: v: Gotha v: Beulwitz, | v: Schmidt. in five lines. [To the Grand Land-Lodge of Germany. Its grateful daughter. 24 June, 1820, &c.] This was struck at Berlin, 1820. Silver, copper, and perhaps other metals. Size 36.*

CCCLIX. Obverse, Bust of Guionneau, turned to the right, wearing a collar or ribbon, to which is suspended a Maltese cross. Legend, In two circles, L. A. DE GVIONNEAV LATOMOR. III. GLOB. SVMM. PRAESVL in the outer, and NAT. D. XI. DEC. CIO IO CCXLIX in the inner. [L. A. De Guionneau, Grand Master of the Masons of the Three Globes, born Dec. 11, 1749.] Under the bust, in very small letters, GOETZE F. Reverse, An altar adorned at its base with cherubim, and with rams' heads at its upper corners: between the cherubim is tracery of fine scroll work, and between the rams' heads is also ornamental work: on its front a circle containing the arms of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes,—three globes in their frames, one over two. On the top of the altar is a small flame. Legend, VOTA AMICORVM, LATOMO L. ANNOR. [Tribute of his friends to a Mason of fifty years.] In exergue, in two lines, BEROL. D. VII. NOV. | CIO IO CCC XX IIII. [Berlin, Nov. 7, 1824.]† Silver and bronze. Size 26.

CCCLX. Obverse, Bust of Zinnendorf to left; on the arm, G. LOOS. D Legend, *JOHANN WILHELM ELLENBERGER GENANNT VON ZINNENDORF. * 27 DEC. 1776 ** The bust on this Medal strongly resembles CCCLVIII, but there are slight differences. Reverse, The interior of a Gothic church of nine arches; in the background an altar, on which is a cushion and a small Templar's cross (patee) on its front; a cable-tow lying on the altar unites it to two cubic stones, one on either side, the right of which has on its faces

* The names in exergue are mostly, and I presume all of them, those of the Grand Masters. I find Findel gives the order of the earlier ones in various places, as follows:—Martin Kronke, 1770; Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1773-4; Zinnendorf, Sept. 30, 1774-5 and 1780-2; Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, 1775 to Dec. 21, 1776; Von der Goltz, 1776-7; James Mumsen, 1777-79; Von Geusau, probably in 1779-80; Castillon, 1782-89, and again 1799-1814; Beulwitz, 1789-1799; Neander, 1814-1817; Von Schmidt, 1818. These are probably approximately correct, but do not include all the names on

the Medal, which it will be seen are not in chronologic order. This was struck on the semi-centennial of the union of twelve Lodges, to form the Grand Lodge of all the Freemasons of Germany, or "Landes Loge."

† Merzdorf has several variations in his description, which I have corrected above from the Medal in my collection. He has Gvionneav, (j for i) on obverse: he gives on reverse, *Latomorum* for *amicorum*, fec. for *Annorum* for *Annor*. I suppose these were errors that find no allusion to any variation in dies, for the 'glyphica' den,

two Δ (levels?) and that on the left two St. Andrew's crosses.* Legend, DER HÖCHSTERL. U. HOCHSTW. GR. L. ST. L. V. DEUTSCHL. IN BERLIN AM IUBELF. ★ 27. DEC. 1826. ★ [I take these abbreviations to signify Hochsterleuchtete Und Hochstwürdige Gross Landes Stuarts Loge von Deutschland, &c. To the most illustrious and most venerable Grand Stuarts Land Lodge of Germany on its semi-centennial festival, in Berlin, Dec. 27, 1826.] In exergue, V. GEUSAU V. CASTILLO KRAMER | MÜLLER, V. NEANDER | BECHERER PALMIER in three lines, a dash below the names. Silver, bronze, and perhaps other metals. Size 37.

CCCLXI. Obverse, Bust turned to the right, on the edge of which C. PFEUFFER FEC. below which G. LOOS DIR Legend, FRIDERICVS PRINCEPS REGNI BORVSS. HERES ANNOS NATVS XXVI ✠ [Frederic, Prince and heir of the kingdom of Prussia, aged 26.] Reverse, A sunken field, in which three female figures, representing Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty, surround an altar, a tongue of flame on their heads; the one on the left crowned with stars, and wearing a jewel of a double triangle, holds a square and compasses in her right hand, and in her left one end of a cable-tow which passes three times around the cubic stone or altar; the central figure, Minerva, wears a jewel of a radiant triangle and has a gavel in her left hand, and in her right she holds a sword, the point of which extends over the altar; the one on the right has a veil thrown back on her head; she wears a jewel of a radiant star, and holds a level in her right hand, and the end of the cable-tow in her left: this cable-tow has three "love knots" in it on the front of the altar. The altar is also surrounded by three pillars; its front has F incused: on its top are a crossed trowel and key; it rests upon a segment of the globe, showing a part of Germany, and the boundary of Brunswick, and the words BRVNSVICVM GERMANIA in two lines, the second curving. Legend, RECEPVS IN ORDINEM LIBERV M LATOMORVM NOCTE DIE XIV AVG. A. MDCCXXXVIII INSECVTA ✠ [Received into the Order of Free Masons on the evening following the 14th day of August, 1738.] In exergue, CELEBRANDIS SOLLEMNI BVVS | SAECVLARIBVS ANNO | MDCCXXXVIII in three lines. [Celebrating the centennial festival, 1838.] Silver and bronze. Size 28.† Rare. (See Plate.)

CCCLXII. Obverse, Bust of Frederic to the left, surrounded by rays. Legend, FRIEDRICH KRONPRINZ VON PREUSSEN above, and AM XIV. AUG. MDCCXXXVIII below. [Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, Aug. 14, 1738.] On the edge of the bust, below, BRANDT. F. in very small incused letters. Reverse, A monumental altar, on three steps; on its top a small flame is burning: at its two lower corners are eagles with expanded wings, from which a heavy wreath hangs across the lower step. On the front, in the centre, are two clasped hands, surrounded by a wreath of ivy, under which are the square, gavel and compasses. Legend, SAECULAR FEIER In exergue AM XIV AUG. | MDCCXXXVIII | BERLIN in three lines. [Centennial celebration on Aug. 14, 1838.] Silver and bronze. Size 27. Scarce. Struck in honor of the centennial of the initiation of Frederic the Great.‡

* The cross of St. Andrew is an emblem prominent in the higher grades of Zinnendorf's system. The names in exergue are those of Past Grand Masters; see Note to CCCLVIII. This would seem to have been struck for some special semi-centennial festival; it is not for that of the foundation of the Grand Lodge.

† See *Journal of Numismatics*, 1876, p. 69, where

this Medal appears to be described as size 26. My impression is size 28. It was struck by the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes.

‡ There are some slight errors in Merzdorf's description, and he gives the lettering on the bust, BRAND F. F. instead of as I have it, which I correct by the Medal in my collection. It was struck by the G. L. of the Three Globes.

CCCLXIII. Obverse, Bust of Palmie to the right, wearing a collar composed of alternate St. Andrew's and Maltese crosses nearly concealed by drapery; under the bust in small letters, C. PFEUFFER FEC. Legend, IOHANN MICHAEL PALMIÉ above, and GEBOREN ZU BERLIN D. 4 OCTOBER 1767. below. [John Michael Palmie, born at Berlin, Oct. 4, 1767.] Reverse, Three female figures holding three keys above an open book which lies upon an altar of stone, before an elevated veiled figure, who is seated, facing, upon a throne, the back of which rises as two pillars, one on each side, and crowned with globes; her left hand uplifted holds an extinguished lamp, and her right draws aside her veil: at her feet is a lamb. The figure on observer's left holds a long sword in her right hand; and the one on the right has a palm branch in her left hand. A small star is over the heads of these two: the central figure has nothing but the key in her hands, and her head is draped. The front of the altar has the inscription in four lines ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΠΑΝ | ΤΟ ΓΕΓΟΝΟΣ | ΚΑΙ ΟΝ ΚΑΙ | ΕΞΟΜΕΝΟΝ. [I am all, the past, and the present, and the future.] Legend, IHR WERDET D. WAHRHEIT ERKENNEN U. D. WAHRH. WIRD EUCH FREI MACHEN. EV. IOH. VIII. 32. (And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. St. John's Gospel, viii. 32.) In exergue, ZUR MAURER IUBELFEIER DES O. | MEISTERS D. GR. L.L. V. DEUTSCHL. | D. 21. IAN. 1840 in three lines, and in small letters below, G. LOOS DIR. [Masonic semi-centennial of the Grand Master (Ordens Meister) of the Grand Land Lodge of Germany, Jan. 21, 1840.] Silver and bronze. Size 33.* Rare. (See Plate.)

CCCLXIV. Obverse, Bust of Frederic William to left. Legend, FRID. GVIL. LVD. PRINCEPS BORVSSORVM. [Frederic William Louis, Prince of the Prussians.] Below, in very small letters, G. LOOS DIR. H. LORENZ FEC. Reverse, On the trunk of an oak, smoothed off for an altar top, is a cushion on which are lying a sword, gavel, and collar, to which is suspended a square; against the trunk are leaning shields, bearing the arms of the three Grand Lodges of Prussia; on the left that of the "Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes,"—three globes, one in front, two behind, all resting on the ground; the lower part of the shield mason work, colors not denoted: in the centre that of the "Grand Land Lodge of Germany,"†—an altar adorned in front, with the square and compasses, across it lies a cable-tow, and over it is the meridian sun: and on the right that of the "Grand Lodge, Royal York of Friendship,"—azure, a pallium‡ or, between three doves close, upon olive branches; on the pallium are two compasses conjoined at the heads (so that one point extends along each branch of the pallium). The roots of the tree and oak leaves appear between the shields, and on their sides. Over the altar a crowned eagle soars, holding a palm branch in his talons. Legend, in a roughened border, PROTECTOR ORDINIS LATOMORVM PER BORVSSOS FLORENTIS * [Protector of the prosperous Masonic Order throughout Prussia.] In exergue, in three lines, INITIATVS BEROLINI | D. XXII MAII | MDCCCXL. [Initiated at Berlin, on the 22d of May, 1840.] Silver and bronze. Size 28. (See Plate.)

CCCLXV. Obverse, Portrait of Frederic (the Great) to left and front, in uniform and chapeau, and wearing the collar and jewel (square) of the Master. Legend, FRIDERICVS II BORVSS. REX LATOMIAE CONDITOR BEROLINI ET

* The lettering below the bust is given FECIT by Merzdorf, p. 7, but the last two letters are not on the Medal.

† The similarity of the arms to the device on obverse

of CCCLVIII and CCCLX will be noticed.

‡ It may be proper to say that a pallium is similar in figure to the letter "Y," and thus alludes to York.

PRIMVS III GLOBOR. PRAESVL. * [Frederic II. King of Prussia, founder of Freemasonry at Berlin, and first Grand Master of the Lodge of the Three Globes.] Below the bust, G. LOOS. DIR. C. PFEUFFER FEC. Reverse, A draped curtain, suspended to a rod, which is entwined with a cable-tow having a love-knot in its centre; on the curtain is the device of the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes (three globes in their frames); above is soaring the Prussian eagle, crowned, holding in his right talons a sceptre, and in his left an orb. The curtain falls upon a mosaic pavement, and from behind it appear the rays of the sun. Legend, SACRA LATOMORVM IN REGNO BORVSS. D. 13 SEPTEMB. 1740 INAVGVRA * [The rites of Freemasonry inaugurated in the kingdom of Prussia, September 13, 1740.] In exergue, SECVLARIA A SODALITATE TRIVM | GLOBOR. CELEBRATA | D. 13 SEPT. 1840 in three lines. [The centennial anniversary celebrated by the Lodge of the Three Globes, Sept. 13, 1840.] Silver and bronze. Size 33. (See Plate.)

CCCLXVI. Obverse, Bust to left of Count Henckel, below which in very small letters, G. LOOS. DIR. H. LORENZ FECIT. Legend, WILH. LUDW. VICTOR GRAF HENCKEL V. DONNERSMARCK [William Louis Victor, Count Henckel von Donnersmarck.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement lies a carpet, on which are a cable-tow, an apron, a square with ribbon, a key having a triangular handle, &c.: below is a cubic stone or altar, on the top of which is an open book, crossed by a sword and palm branch, and on its front the square suspended to a ribbon surrounding a gavel erect; above is a circle surrounded by rays enclosing a rose; on the left of the altar, a low pillar, bearing the celestial globe, and on the right, one with the terrestrial. Legend, ER IST D. MSTRS. RUF U. BEFEHL GEHORSAM GEWESEN DARUM GING IHM D. S. D. W. AUF * In exergue, The arms of the Lodge zur Beständigkeit, a shield bearing the square and compasses, with sprigs growing from the ground, D. 12. OCT. 1841. and on a ribbon, BESTAENDIGKEIT. Silver and bronze. Size about 24.*

CCCLXVII. Obverse, A pillar on a platform of seven (?) steps; its capital surmounted by a crown, having on it the letter D; upon the crown is a hat. On the shaft of the pillar a monogram of the script letters J D G S interlaced, which I take to be the initials of Jonathan (zur) der Gekronten Saule, or Jonathan of the Crowned Pillar: on the base the letter I; in the lower corners on the right and left, a cypher of two script C's interlaced, above which is a crown. (See Plate.) Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, IN | SIGNE | MEM | BRORUM | LIBER · FRAT · LATOM | LEG. REVIVISC. IOS | IONATAN | BRUNSVIGA. . . . DCC. . . † This is an equilateral triangle in shape, suspended by a loop on the planchet at the top. Each side has five triangular groups of rays. Silver. Size 16, on the side, inside the rays. Extremely rare.

* I take the abbreviations D. S. D. W. to mean perhaps DIE SAULE DES WAHRHEIT, — the pillars (for the portals or gate) of truth opened to him, or more probably, as suggested by the W. M. of Pythagoras Lodge, which has this Medal, — DIE SONNE DER WEISHEIT — in which case the legend will signify, He was obedient to the Master's call and command, and therefore the sun of wisdom arose for him. This Medal was struck by the Lodge zur Beständigkeit, [of Constancy,] Berlin.

† The rest of the eighth line I cannot decipher, and the sixth is also too much obliterated to be correctly read. It signifies, so far as it is legible, Badge of the Members of the Fraternity of Freemasons, of the [Lodge] Jonathan, Brunswick, &c. This Lodge was founded under the name

Jonathan zum Pfeiler, or Jonathan of the Pillar, Feb. 12, 1744. It appears to have changed its name later from *zum Pfeiler* to *zur Saule*, having the same signification. In 1773 this and two other Brunswick Lodges were united into one, called *Carl zur Gekronten Saule*, or Charles of the Crowned Pillar, under which name it celebrated its centennial in 1844. The cypher on the pillar would seem to show that the Lodge Jonathan had assumed the name of *Crowned Pillar* some time before. This Medal was struck by the same Lodge which issued V, and probably XII of this list. I describe it from one in my own collection; it is one of the oldest as well as one of the most interesting of the German Masonics, and was unknown to Merzdorf.

CCCLXVIII. Obverse, Three hands issuing from clouds, grasping each other; from that on the left a plumb is suspended by a ribbon; from that in the centre, a square, and from that on the right, a level. Below is a cubic stone upon which lies a scroll with an elaborate C. Legend, on a ribbon, HIS SPLENDOR FACVLTA CONCORDIA [By these beauty, skill, and harmony.] Reverse, A pillar resting upon seven steps, having on its base the letter I, on its capital a crown, and surrounded by rays, and an equilateral triangle, the base of which rests on the platform. On the apex of the triangle is a hat. In exergue, BRVNSVIGAE D. 12. FEBR. | 5744. in two lines. Gold, silver, and copper. Size 18. Rare.*

CCCLXIX. Obverse, A pillar, having on its capital a crown surmounted by an owl, on its base the cypher C. F. and supported by seven steps; near the base on the left are the square, compasses, and level, interlaced, and on the right the compasses erect, one point resting on a rough and the other on a perfect ashlar. Legend, NEGLECTA REDIRE VIRTUS AVDET. [Virtue neglected dares to return.] In exergue, PRÆMIUM VIRTUT: | ET DILIGENT: in two lines. [Reward of virtue and diligence.] Reverse, A landscape, with hills on the right, from which flows a river: in the back-ground are trees and mountains; the sun shines from the right above the hills. Legend, SOLIS ET RIVI BENEFICIO SVRGVNT. [They rise by the aid of sun and stream.] In exergue, in three lines, SCHOLÆ MVRAR: LIBB: | BRVNSV: FVND: | MDCCLXXI. [For the school† of the Freemasons of Brunswick, founded 1771.] On the left, on the edge of the river bank, C. F. Krull Fec. in small letters. Silver and copper. Size 28. The dies are believed to be still in existence, in the possession of the Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, but the Medal is scarce.

CCCLXX. Obverse, Bust to right. Legend, above, JACOB FRIEDRICH LANGERFELDT. Under the edge of the bust, F. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, 25 JAHR | MEISTER V: ST. | DER □ CARL ZUR | GEKRÖNTEN SÄULE | BRAUNSCHWEIG | 24 JUNI | 1843. Langerfeldt²²⁸ was twenty-five years presiding Master (Meister von stuhl) of the Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar. Silver and bronze. Size 20.

CCCLXXI. Obverse, On a mosaic pavement a pillar, on a platform of seven steps; on its base the letter I with a small six-pointed star each side and over it: on the capital is a crown. The pillar is surrounded by rays, and enclosed in an equilateral triangle, on the apex of which is a hat. No legend. In exergue, in two lines, BRAUNSCHWEIG D. 12 FEB. | 1744. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, ZUR | SÄCULAR FEIER | DER □ CARL ZUR GEKRÖNTEN SÄULE | D. 12 FEBRUAR | 1844 [Centennial celebration of the Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, &c.,] at the bottom a small F. Silver and bronze. Size 18.

CCCLXXII. Obverse, Harpocrates leaning on a pillar, with legend and exergue as XII. Reverse, Near five ashlar above which is a hand, holding

* Merzdorf places this Medal under 1744, the date it bears,—which I am confident is too early, and merely alludes to that of the foundation of the Lodge; it is mentioned in Bode's Almanac, 1777. In commenting on the Freemason's Ducat, so-called,—XII,—Merzdorf, p. 12, says that "In the records of the Lodge Charles of the Pillar, is found a notice under date of 1745, that some one desired to strike a Medal, and the statement that the matter was referred to the R. W. Master in the chair." I think therefore that either this or the preceding Medal, bearing the name or device of the Lodge, was the one alluded to, and not the "ducat" XII—which bears no

reference to the Lodge—though now generally, I think, supposed to have been struck by it.

† The school was established by the Lodge St. Charles, for four children of Masons, and on the union mentioned in Note, p. 83, it was increased to twelve. Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick ordered this Medal to be prepared by Krull, the Mint Commissioner, for the most studious pupils, and the letters F. and C. on the base, allude to Ferdinand and Charles. Pythagoras Lodge has one in bronze. I incline to the opinion that the so-called ducats, (XII,) which were doubtless used for premiums, may have been struck as rewards for the children of this school.

a level, a Freemason wearing an apron, is sitting on a cubic stone : in his right hand he holds a trowel, in his left he has the extended compasses and measures an ashlar lying near his feet. Legend, *ÆQVA LEGE SORTITVR INSIGNES ET IMOS* [Allotted by impartial law to the lofty and the lowly.*] In exergue, ornamental scroll work similar to that on XII. This Medal I describe from Merzdorf, who does not mention size or metal, but considers it to have been struck by the same Lodge with the preceding.

CCCLXXIII. Obverse as obverse of XII. Reverse, Similar to reverse of CCCLXVIII, but from a smaller die ; the inscription in the exergue is omitted, and in its place is an ornamental scroll. Silver. Size 16. This is somewhat rare, and German writers seem to think that the association of this reverse die of the Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, with the obverse of the "Ducat," sufficiently establishes the theory that the latter piece was issued by that Lodge.†

CCCLXXIV. Obverse, Harpocrates with legend and exergue as XII. Reverse, Group of six ashlars, with hand and level above ; legend and ornament in exergue, as reverse of XII. Copper, and perhaps other metals. Size 26. This, like the smaller prize medals or ducats, (XII,) was struck, as Merzdorf believes, by the Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, and he places it under the same date, 1745.

CCCLXXV. Obverse, The Masonic building at Breslau. Legend, *DAS GEBÄUDE DER III VEREINIGT. FREIMAURERLO.* [The building of the three united Masonic Lodges.] In exergue, in four lines, *ZU BRESLAU | EINGEWIEHET | D. 11. 1: SEPT. | 1817.* [Consecrated at Breslau on the eleventh day of September, 1817.] Reverse, A chain, enclosed in which are two horns of plenty : at the sides, in the chain, are two triangles, the apex pointing in. Under the chain is a radiant triangle, in which is the All-seeing eye : on the right is the moon, and on the left a five-pointed star. Legend, *EINIGKEIT UMSCHLINGE DAS BAND DES LEBENS.* [Harmony entwines the bond of life.] The legend has the tops of the letters inward. Silver. Size about 25.‡

W. T. R. MARVIN.

COINS USED FOR SECRET DESPATCHES BY LOUIS XVI., &c.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics :

I SEND you the following account of a curious piece, taken from a letter written from Paris, which appeared in the columns of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* for May 24, 1877. The history of the coin described possesses so much interest, that I think it worthy of preservation in the *Journal*.

"A curious coin in the shape of a sou is still in the possession of a family here ; a sou which has a history ; a sou with the effigy of the Republique ; only a sou ; but such a sou ! Many a collector would give golden sous for it. Cut in two, it screws together, and opens like a box. This sou served to carry the correspondence of poor Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and Mme. Elizabeth while incarcerated in the Temple. It was preserved by the valet, Clerk, and left to his family, who deem it almost a holy relic."

* The legends on this Medal are both from the well-known Ode of Horace, Lib. iii. 1.

† There is one in silver, in the Pythagoras Collection.

The Leipsic Lodge "Minerva of the Three Palms," had only a plaster cast. Merzdorf fixes the date as 1772.

‡ This Medal is in the Pythagoras Collection.

Whether the above is well authenticated, I cannot say, but I have seen a similar relic in the possession of a family once residing in Camden. Tradition said it was used to carry secret despatches in the French Revolution; no connection was claimed for it with the royal family. The size was nine and a half by the scale. It was lighter in weight than ordinary pieces, and very little thicker, which were the only distinguishable differences. The halves were so closely joined, and the milling (a wreath as near as I remember) so skillfully made, that the line of juncture coming in the "leaf line" was not in the least noticeable. No one would suspect its use. It would probably hold half an ordinary sheet of thin *ship* note paper closely folded. The foregoing writer mentions the coin in Paris as a *sou*. The one shown me was of the denomination *Un Decime*, more properly a two *sou* piece. A *real* coin in my possession weighs half an ounce.

Camden, New Jersey.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

THE MAXIMILIAN DOLLAR.

THE following curious account of Maximilian Dollars, which originally appeared in the *Philadelphia Times*, has been sent us for preservation in the *Journal*.

I HAVE in my possession a Maximilian dollar, the well authenticated legend of which is as follows: When the last coinage was made, the die broke and the last piece was mangled, so that its resemblance to a dollar was hardly recognizable, and the piece was given to the Empress Carlotta as a memento of the incident. On examination of the mintage, it was discovered that when the die was first broken, a small clip, like a gash, was made visible in the forehead of the effigy. The crack was enlarged in each succeeding piece, until the thirty-second; the succeeding three pieces were badly broken, and the thirty-sixth was the illegible mass of silver now in Carlotta's possession.

When the discovery was made, it occurred to the workmen that the circumstance was an omen of some dire disaster, and the excitement was intensified when it was announced that Maximilian was thirty-two years old when he became Emperor of Mexico, and that he was then in the third year of his reign, and the belief obtained that the last mangled thirty-sixth piece indicated a tragic and terrible finale to the monarch. An American officer was in charge of the Mint, and he immediately secured the pieces, one of which I have. I have seen a vast number of these dollars, but no other with the broken die mark as described. Was the incident ominous? The history of the Emperor will make many persons so believe, for omens, and all the strange fancies which prevail now, have as many devotees as in the olden times, when magic, enchantment and diablerie were feared and believed.

Ferdinand Joseph Maximilian was born in Schonbrun, Austria, 1832, became Emperor of Mexico, June 12, 1864, and was shot, June 19, 1867. He was thirty-two years old when he assumed the throne, reigned three years and one week, was thirty-five and in his thirty-sixth year when executed. His body was mangled, and one ball entered his head at the exact spot where the silver burr made by the broken die shows on the forehead of the effigy. Was it prophetic of his tragic doom? I have told you the legend as it came to me from a reliable source.

Mount Joy, Pa.

DR. I. E. NAGLE.

THE MICKLEY MEDAL.

A DECIDED novelty, in the medal line of art, is that which is about to be noticed, and has just appeared among us. I refer to the medal of the late Joseph J. Mickley of Philadelphia, executed at the Royal Mint of Stockholm, Sweden. The singularity of this piece of work consists, first, in the commemoration and honoring of an American citizen by a foreign artist; and secondly, in the fact that the artist is a lady, doubtless the only lady engraver of dies of any note ever known. There have been numerous medals of American officers and statesmen struck in Paris, at a time when we had no home artists equal to such work; but these were ordered by our government, and therefore not from the engraver's own heart, save as he expected to be paid for his labor. I should here make an exception, in the case of the remarkable medal of General Washington, struck by or for account of D. Eccleston of Lancaster, in England, in 1805. Such a medal must have been the result of a high appreciation, and of not a little boldness and independence. Those who own it ought to prize it.

The medal under consideration is two-inches in diameter, and the particular piece now before me is in fine silver; but as the dies are here, other pieces will shortly be struck in bronze, for those wishing to obtain them. The obverse exhibits a very fine head, and an excellent likeness of the venerable subject; and around is the legend, giving his name, and stating the fact of his having been President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; NAT. 1799 OB. 1878. Also in small letters, LEA AHLBORN, FEC. On the reverse is an oak wreath, enclosing the motto, STAT SINE MORTE DECUS. Altogether it is in the highest style of art.

The history or occasion of this medal will be best introduced by an extract from Mr. Mickley's Diary, written while he was at Stockholm:—

"Tuesday, July 26th. (1870.) Visited the Mint. It was not in operation; the Mint master, Mr. Ackermann, was very friendly, went through the establishment with me, to show me all the different parts. I saw nothing different from anything I had seen in the machinery of other Mints I visited, except a machine for planing the planchets, to give them the proper weight. But the most remarkable about it is, that the person engraving the dies is a lady, Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, 44 years of age. She is the daughter of the late Mr. P. Lundgren, who was the engraver before her. He taught her modeling and engraving, when he found she had a talent for it. She presented me with two medals, one for the Mint Cabinet, and the other for myself. She is a very pleasant and amiable lady; speaks German fluently. She has a sister who is a very good wood engraver."

To this should be added, her education as a die engraver was completed at Paris.

Some time after Mr. Mickley's return home, he was surprised and perplexed by a letter from Madame Ahlborn, urgently desiring to engrave a medal of himself, and asking for a profile photograph, and some directions as to the reverse and inscriptions. He brought this letter to me, and asked what he should do about it. I was of course an advocate for the undertaking. We deliberated on a legend, and finally agreed to represent him as an "American Antiquary." He had, while in Sweden, gone to much pains and expense in hunting up obscure or inedited records of the Swedish colonies in this country, and with remarkable success. It was therefore eminently proper,

that a medal of him, struck in Sweden, should refer to his antiquarian tastes and researches. It appeared to the writer also, that the compliment would be heightened by putting the legend in the Swedish language.

The reply to this latter suggestion was positively to the contrary. "Outside of Sweden," Madame A. said, "the Swedish is a dead language;" and therefore it must be put in Latin, which if dead in one sense, is forever alive in another. The very strong expression, therefore, as it comes to us in that language, is solely from herself and her friends. The obverse legend sets him forth as a numismatist; and he was eminent in that line as well as in the other. In a secondary sense, it compliments the Philadelphia Association of Numismatists and Antiquarians, by making its presidency so honorable. The medal is already placed in public cabinets, at Stockholm, Upsala, Gothenburg, and St. Petersburg; and the same action will shortly be taken in this country. In the large list of Mr. Mickley's friends, there will be some, without doubt, who will avail themselves of an opportunity to possess this memento.

Along with the dies, and an explanatory letter, Madame Ahlborn has had the kindness to send me her own photograph, of very agreeable appearance; also her engraved card, stating her position as coin and medal engraver in the Royal Mint at Stockholm; and her membership in the Imperial Art Academy of St. Petersburg.

The Swedes were the first to colonize and civilize the shores of our Delaware Bay and River; and the writer is sitting in what was once called New Sweden. They are again coming among us, making good and industrious citizens.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1879.

W. E. DU BOIS.

THE GODDESS MONETA.

OF all the imaginations of Roman art impressed upon coins, there is none that a numismatist will look into more closely than the devices (and legends) representing *money itself*. The "enigmatical inscriptions and ill-formed figures" of Roman money, as Miss Aiken styles them, in her *Life of Addison*, are nowhere further from the modern tone of thought that actuates coinage, than in those of *Moneta*. To make *money refer to money*, is indeed a stretch of mythological fancy. After imagining that all the gods celestial and terrestrial were tutelary to Rome, to make a guardian deity of *Money (Moneta)* herself, was even more ingenious, not to say far-fetched, than the resolving of Concord, Felicity, Fecundity, Honor and the like, into deities. I have thought, therefore, that the subject will bear a few observations, worthy at least of that large class of numismatists called *amateurs*. In my readings of coins, I have inspected several hundred of the *Moneta* class, and will supplement my own notes from the remarks of Dr. Rasche.

The word *Moneta*, from which we derive our word *Money*, is probably from the Latin, *monéo*, to call to mind, to admonish. How the epithet was given the goddess Juno, of "Juno the Admonisher," *Juno Moneta*, any classical dictionary will explain. The temple of this Juno at Rome was used for the Mint, and hence we have *Moneta* or *Money*. David Hoffman wrote a Dissertation "Concerning the Goddess *Moneta*," and many authorities are more or less diffuse upon the theme.

The first existing coin with references to *Moneta*, is a denarius of the Carisian family, (*Carisia Gens*.) struck by T. Carisius, who defeated the Astures in Spain, and took their chief town, Lancia, about B. C. 25. I have never seen an impression of this, but it is figured and described in several of the numismatic authorities on my shelf. The *obverse* presents the *ectype* of the goddess of Money, Juno Moneta, looking to the right. Her hair lies smooth over her head, and is arranged around it in a bandalet; her face is like those upon other coins of Juno, of the period. She wears a necklace of beads. Behind the head is the single word MONETA. The reverse of this coin has a laurel wreath, the indubitable token of victory, and within it the instruments of the Roman Mint. The reader who has visited any national Mint of the present day will smile at the comparison, yet with such tools as these, the anvil, (*incus*.) the sledge hammer, (*malleus*.) and the forceps, the millions of millions of Greek and Roman money that now enrich the earth of what was once called the Roman Empire, were struck. Above the anvil is seen the peculiar pointed cap of Vulcan, who was the god of workshops and furnaces. In the island of Lemnos was his smithy, where he forged a thunderbolt for Jove, weapons for Mars, a shield for Achilles, and other things as ordered by the pugnacious occupants of Olympus. The propriety of placing all this upon the money of Carisius, is that he was the *Duumvir* of his year, and was endowed with the charge of the city Mints.

But while the word *Moneta* continued to be used upon Roman money, it ceased after awhile to refer to Juno, and was then made equivalent to Equity, (*Aequitas*.) because equity in the Mint is the essential virtue, whether in the *quality* of the metal used, in the *quantity* yielded to each coin, or in the character of the engraver's art. After the time of the Emperor Commodus, (A. D. 180.) the type of Moneta was one of the most frequent. Let us see, out of a score of them spread out before me, what the goddess of money looks like.

A woman, modestly dressed, standing to the left, holding in her right hand a pair of money-scales, on her left arm a cornucopia. This is found on so many pieces, that every amateur with fifty Roman pieces in his possession, ought to find some with this type. In many coins there are *three* of these "pecuniary ladies" instead of one, all facing to the left, (that is, to the *observer's* left.) In some of the first size, there is seen at the foot of each lady a pile of metal, representing gold, silver, and copper, the three principal materials used in Roman mintage.

In studying coins upon a large scale, it is pleasant to notice the variations introduced by the artists in this simple type. Sometimes the monied lady is seated, as in coins of Marcus Aurelius and others. Sometimes from her right hand she is pouring coins upon the ground. Sometimes, instead of the scales in her right hand she has a purse, (*crumena*.) and sometimes the sacred dish, (*patera*.) Sometimes in her left hand is a knotted staff. Other, but slighter variations in the type may be detected.

The inscriptions, or more properly *legends* (for the word *inscription* is properly applied to the sentence on the *obverse* side of a coin,) are much alike, viz. MONETA or MONETA AVGVSTI, that is, "the Goddess Moneta (the tutelar genius) of the Augustus." In coins of Alexander Severus, (A. D. 222,) we see the word *Restituta*, and read it "the Goddess Moneta restored," that

is, the quality of the coinage, which had been debased by his predecessors, was *restored*. The word *SACRA* is sometimes found in the legend, implying the sacredness of the charge of making the money of the nation. In place of *MONETA* we often find the word *AEQVITAS* or *Equity*, a very happy expression of the thought, that the one principle that should prevail in the coinage of money is *Equity*. On one coin I see, "to the Public Equity." (*AEQVITATI PVBLICAE*.)

La Grange, Ky.

ROBERT MORRIS.

THE SILVER MINT OF JAPAN.

At the silver Mint at Yeddo the following processes are continually going on:—A lump of silver of the necessary fineness, obtained either from the Government mines, or by melting down Mexican dollars, is placed in an iron ladle, and reduced to a molten state by means of a charcoal fire and a pair of blacksmith's bellows. It is then poured into a mould, from which it is taken out in the shape of thin rectangular bars which are immediately thrown into a tub of cold water. On being taken out, a man seated on the ground shears off with a pair of large fixed scissors all jagged pieces adhering to the angles. They are now handed to another man, who weighs them one by one, and a piece is cut off, if necessary, to reduce the bar to its proper weight. The next process is that of dividing the bar by a fixed pair of shears into eight equal portions of the size of itzebus; this is done by a workman cutting it as accurately as his practiced eye will enable him, and his work is tested by weighing, light pieces being rejected, and the heavy ones reduced to their proper weight by the scissors. The pieces are now heated white-hot in a charcoal fire, plunged into water, boiled, and washed in a kind of brine, from which they come out with a moderately bright surface. They are next very slightly milled on the two sides, and more deeply on the edges, by means of a milled hammer. They are now ready for stamping. A man places one of the pieces on a stationary die, and lays on the top the other die; a second man, armed with a huge hammer, gives one blow on the upper die, and the coin is struck. The blows are dealt in rapid succession, and the whole scene reminds one of a blacksmith's shop. Boys now punch small stars on the edges by means of chisels and hammers. The coins are weighed one by one for the last time, and the light ones rejected. The imperial stamp is added by means of another stamped chisel and mallet, and the coins are complete. They are rolled up in packets of one hundred; each packet is weighed and marked with a seal, which serves as a guarantee of its contents, and gives it currency as 100 itzebus.

While every operation is performed in this primitive manner, perfect order prevails in the establishment; every man goes through his portion of the work in silence and with the regularity of clock-work, and many evince considerable skill. There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the Mint. At the end of the day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to the end of a yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove

that they have no silver on them:—Their back hair is pulled down and examined, they wash their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water and then shout, and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way, after which performance they are allowed to put on their own clothes and depart. Mr. Sidney Locock, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, from whose report of this year these statements are taken by the Times, believes that the Mint has been only twice entered by foreigners, and states that the apparent absence of all restrictions with regard to touching and handling the coins, points to the probability that it is not often open to the public; but he remarks, that even if it were, the manners and customs of the country are not such as would preclude a mixed assemblage of visitors from going over it and remaining to the end. The quantity of silver coined daily at the beginning of this year was 50,000 momme, which at the rate of 2.3 momme to the itzebu, would give a daily total issue of over 25,000 bus, or about £1,500. The whole of these coins are produced by the simplest manual labor, unaided by a single piece of machinery.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

SCOTTISH TREASURE TROVE.

THE system of banking pursued by our ancestors was of a less complicated nature than that at present in use, and perhaps attended with less risk. It consisted in digging a hole in some secluded spot and therein burying the sum or sums to be deposited. Sometimes persons died leaving large balances in these private banks, and the money thus left is now from time to time dug up, and when thus unearthed becomes an object of deep interest to numismatologists. At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, in Edinburgh, a notice was read of an extraordinary hoard of silver coins, upwards of 9,000 in number, found in a metal pot on the estate of Montrave, Kennoway, Fife. The pot was exhibited by permission of the queen's and lord treasurer's remembrancer of Scotland. It contained 9,854 coins. Of these 457 were Scotch, 8,830 English, 141 Irish, 8 Anglo-Gallic, and 302 were foreign sterling. The Scotch coins consist of one William the Lion penny, 242 pennies of Alexander III., all of the long single cross coinage, 29 pennies of Baliol, 12 of Robert I., and 34 of David II., of whose coinage there were also 124 Edinburgh groats. The English coins consisted of two Henry short cross pennies and 8,787 sterling or pennies of the first three Edwards. Mr. Burns, F. S. A. who read a paper on this remarkable hoard, is of opinion that it must have been hidden some time about the year 1360. It could not have been long before or long after that date.

ANGELS.

THE gold Angel was first coined in England by Edward IV. in 1465. They were so termed from the design on the obverse, which was the archangel Michael standing with his left foot upon the dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear. The legend on the reverse was in Latin, Hail O cross, our only hope. They were discontinued under the reign of Charles I.

THE JOHN ADAMS MEDAL.

IN the last number of the *Journal* we made some reference to the report that the Government had seized some dies of United States Coins, offered in the Mickley Sale. A correspondent has furnished us with the following in reference to the obverse die of the "John Adams Medal," which the Mint authorities at first supposed to be Government property.

Immediately upon the announcement that this die would be sold in the "Mickley Collection," the Government caused the history of the die to be investigated, presuming that as the Medals struck from the die had been executed at the Mint, and that the reverse was taken from the series of the Presidential or Peace Medals, it was government property. In course of investigation, "*The List and History of the National Medal Dies*," which had been kept by Mr. Franklin Peale, Chief Coiner of the United States Mint for nearly twenty years, was examined, when the following entry was found in his handwriting, under date of 1841:—"There is an obverse die engraved by Fürst, with the Portrait of John Adams. It is the property of Mr. Adam Eckfeldt and in his possession. It is a good likeness, and otherwise a good work of art, probably the only one in existence, and is very desirable to complete the series of Presidential Medals." This being conclusive evidence that it was the original property of Mr. Eckfeldt, afterwards coming into the possession of his nephew, Mr. George Eckfeldt, (die-hardener, U. S. Mint,) after his death sold by his (George's) son-in-law, Mr. John Pedrick, to the late Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, there was but one course to pursue, and the Government entered into negotiation for its purchase from the estate of the decedent, which was done. In connection with that of Ex-President's U. S. Grant's, which is now in the engraver's hands, this purchase will make the "Presidential Series" complete, save that of "*Washington*," which I presume is too "*deified*" for such purpose.

Philadelphia, December, 1878.

COULTON.

OLD COINS EXHUMED IN LONDON.

LONDON appears to be a rich hunting ground for persons of numismatic tastes. A private collector has recently added to his stores four curious coins, all discovered within sight of St. Paul's Cathedral. The first is a small bronze seal, about the size of a shilling, representing the martyrdom of St. Stephen, with the legend, "Ecce, video celos apertos." It was discovered in the mud of the Thames, near Westminster Bridge, and is in excellent condition, the figures, and even the stones thrown at the martyr, being quite sharp and distinct, though it is clear, from a reference to Alphonse Chassant's "*Paléographie des Chartes*," that the seal is of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. It is conjectured that it is the seal of a guild or confraternity of St. Stephen, probably meeting in St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster. Next in order comes a leaden seal attached to a bull of Pope Boniface IX. This was found near the Cannon Street Station. The others, which are the most curious of all, are two gold coins of Ali ibn Josef, third king of the Almoravidae, one of the Mussulman dynasty in Spain, who reigned at Cordova in the twelfth century. The inscription in Cufic characters on each side may be rendered, "Non est Deus nisi Deus: Mohammed (est) Apostolus Dei; Princeps

(Ameer) Mussulmorum, Ali ibn Josef." On the reverse is "Imam (Chalif) Abdallah, Prince (Ameer) of the Faithful." Round the edge of each runs the legend, "In the name of God ; this denar was struck at Almeria in the year 525" (dating from the Hegira.) The crescent on these coins is very clearly marked, and is curious as proving that the crescent had been assumed as the Mussulman's symbol long before the capture of Constantinople by the Turks. These coins were offered as Chinese, and bought as possibly Persian ; and it was only when cleaned and deciphered that their full value was discovered.

A LARGE PAYMENT IN SILVER AND COPPER.

THE difficulty which the Government has in getting silver into circulation on account of the inconvenience in handling it, reminds us of the great amount sent to New England from the mother country more than a century ago, to meet the expenses attending the expedition to Louisburg, and to reimburse the Colonies for their outlay, which amounted to £183,700. The bullion was landed from a ship-of-war at Long Wharf, Boston, in the form of 654,000 ounces, or over twenty tons of silver and ten tons of copper coin. Silver then, and up to the middle of the present century, was the common standard and regulator of values, but it was required to be of honest weight. Although the amount of the payment was only \$800,000, it was contained in 215 chests, and probably it required 25 two-horse wagons to transport the silver alone from the ship to the Province House. Except \$16,000, which belonged to New Hampshire, the people of Massachusetts appropriated this money, with a further sum from the Province Treasury, to redeem their depreciated paper currency at its market value.

CONFEDERATE COINAGE.

It has been believed and recorded as an historical fact that the Southern Confederacy had no metallic currency. After a lapse of eighteen years, evidence now presents itself to show that four coins were struck off at the New Orleans Mint, while that place was in the possession of the Confederate government. This discovery has been brought about by a *Record* item, entitled "A Craze for Coins," which gave the fancy prices placed upon rare pieces. A few days subsequent to the publication, Mr. Mason, the numismatist, of 143 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, who was incidentally referred to, received a communication from B. F. Taylor, M. D., the Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Health, giving the information that he had a Confederate coin in his possession. In reply, Mr. Mason wrote for a lead pencil rubbing of the piece, at the same time expressing a doubt as to the existence of any genuine coins of the Confederate States. The return mail brought a rubbing of the coin. The obverse represents a Liberty cap above the American shield, the Union of the latter containing seven stars, representing the seven seceding States, the whole being surrounded with a wreath of sugar cane and cotton in bloom, and the legend, 'Confederate States of America' above, and Half Dol. below. The reverse has the goddess of Liberty, with the thirteen stars, representing the States from which the

Confederacy sprang, and the date, "1861" in exergue. An engraving of the coin is given in the *Philadelphia Record* for March 11, 1879, from which we take this account.

The history of the coin may be briefly recapitulated from Mr. Taylor's statement. When the New Orleans Mint was taken possession of by the Confederates in April, 1861, the original dies of the United States were cancelled in the presence of the officials connected with the building. The Confederate cabinet, which was then sitting at Montgomery, issued orders for a design for a Confederate currency to Mr. Taylor, who was then chief coiner of the Mint. The above design was submitted and approved, and orders were issued for the striking off of specimen pieces. Four half-dollars were accordingly coined, and these also, following the design, were approved by the Cabinet. Then came an obstacle. That body found that it had not control of sufficient bullion to proceed with an issue of coin, and consequently the matter was deferred, and a temporary issue of paper money decided upon. The subsequent overthrow of the Confederacy of course put an end to all their plans for coining money.

Of the four coins struck, one is in the possession of one of the chiefs of the Confederate government; the second was presented to Professor Biddle of the University of Louisiana; the third to Dr. Ames of New Orleans, and the fourth was retained by Chief Coiner Taylor, by permission of the Cabinet. It is a noteworthy fact that all the individuals who were connected with the coinage, including the superintendent of the Mint, assayer, coiner, engraver, die sinker, down to the man who held the chisel and used the hammer, in the cancelling of the old and new dies, are living at the present time.

THE NEW GOLD COIN, "STELLA."

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, member of the House of Representatives from Georgia, has, it is said, prepared a bill for the coinage of a new gold piece, worth four hundred cents, of the metric system, for which he proposes the name of Stella, (a star.) The value of this approximates more uniformly to the gold coin of the metric system in the European countries than our five-dollar gold piece. The Committee on Coins, Weights and Measures of the last House, favored the adoption of the Stella. Mr. Stephens has apparently accepted the metric system wholly for our coinage in place of the troy system of weights, and his committee adopted the idea of a goloid coin, as patented by Dr. W. W. Hubbell of Philadelphia. Of the dollar of this alloy coin-metal, which has recently been coined at the Philadelphia Mint, the Committee say:—"It is the first metric dollar of full standard intrinsic value struck in the world, and fulfills all the requirements for a standard coinage of dollars, halves, quarters, and dimes of metric measure, and in accord with United States coinage value." A new twenty-dollar metric gold coin has been shown by Mr. Stephens. It is said to be one of the most beautiful coins probably ever executed. It has upon it the same devices as found upon our present coins, with the addition of the words "*Deo est gloria.*" We have but little confidence that the report as to the *beauty* of this piece will be confirmed by examination.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

January 3.—The annual meeting was held this day, Mr. Davenport, the Vice-President, in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Poillon, Secretary of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, proposing united action in the matter of abuses in the United States Mint; also, two letters from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, accompanying donations of medals, principally mules of Washingtons. Mr. Marvin presented, on behalf of G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, a copy of a Brazilian Masonic Medal of the Visconde do Rio Branco. For these donations the thanks of the Society were voted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, showing the Society to be in good condition financially; it was accompanied by the proper statement from the Auditor, Mr. Davenport. Mr. Crosby, for the nominating committee, reported as follows:—For *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, Dudley R. Child; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. The report was accepted, and the persons named were voted to be officers of the Society for 1879. Mr. Woodward exhibited plaster casts of Obv. and Rev. of an engraved medal presented to John Eager Howard, and read a letter from J. Howard McHenry, concerning it, and said that he is very desirous to obtain more information about it. Mr. Marvin showed some Masonic Medals, and the Secretary a copper coin of the Emperor Valerian for Lampsacus in Mysia, on the reverse of which is the god Priapus, with his peculiar symbol. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

February 7.—A monthly meeting was held this day, Mr. Davenport, Vice-President, in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Dudley R. Child, positively declining the Treasurership; also, a letter, from T. O. Weigel, of Leipzig, accompanying a donation of the first part of the first volume of the Dictionnaire Numismatique of A. Boutkowski, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Dr. C. P. Thayer, who was present by invitation of Mr. Slafter, presented impressions in bronze and white metal of the Medal struck for the Vermont Numismatic Society on the Centennial Celebration of the battle of Bennington. Mr. Crosby, for the committee, nominated the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, as Treasurer, who was elected and accepted. The Vice-President called attention to the recent death of the Rev. Joseph M. Finotti, one of the founders of the Society. He also announced the proof sets of this year as in his hands for distribution. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE regular meeting was held at their rooms at Mott Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, January 21, 1879, President Anthon presiding.

The Executive Committee made their regular report, and recommended Messrs. Samuel Carter and Rev. George C. Athole for Resident Membership.

Having received information that a movement was on foot to bring to the notice of the proper authorities at Washington the irregularities of the Mint officials regarding the issue of pattern pieces, &c., a communication has been sent to the Boston Numismatic Society, offering to co-operate with them, and we have received a reply stating their willingness.

Letters have been received from Messrs. R. Hoe Lawrence, Charles H. Wright, Lewis F. Montanye, W. T. R. Marvin, Henry W. Holland, Dr. Edward Maris, William Lee, M. D., and Anselm Rheau, accepting their elections; also from Corresponding Members J. Henry Vail, H. W. Henfrey, R. W. McLachlan and others.

Prof. Anthon read a communication from Resident Member Gaston L. Feuarent, inviting the Society to view his archæological collections. On motion of Mr. Betts, the invitation was accepted.

Several letters were read, including one from R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, in reference to the dies of the medal of the Canadian Numismatic Society, and enclosing a donation of a tin medal to commemorate the annual pilgrimage to the Canadian Lourdes. Mr. Balmanno presented a paper contributed by Mr. John W. Carrington, of Brooklyn, on a very early Aztec pottery whistle found in Nicaragua; the implement described accompanied the paper. Mr. Parish read this paper, and also a clipping from the New Quarterly Magazine, (written by Captain Wellock,) describing a similar whistle found at Babylon. On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Carrington for his exhibition.

The following donations were reported by the Secretary:—From Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, his descriptive list of medals struck to commemorate the battle of Waterloo; from I. F. Wood, copper medal, obv. Holland Lodge, rev. New Masonic Hall, (30 only struck in copper); from Ed. Frossard, a priced catalogue of his recent sale. The following exhibitions were made:—By Mr. Pryor, an Anglo-Saxon sceatta in beautiful condition, and a Poictan penny of Richard I., King of England; by Mr. Wright, a silver trial piece struck by an Irish prince in imitation of a silver penny of Ethelred II. of England, believed to be unique; by Mr. Lawrence, several Roman coins, among which was the Roman Aes Libra of the earliest period, also some common Aes Rude, which passed by weight as a medium of exchange; by Prof. Anthon, Zodiac Mohur, Sun in the sign of Sagittarius, rev. (in Persian characters) "The face of the coin received in Agra its ornament from Jehangir-schah, son of Akbar-schah," in the year 1623; by Mr. Betts, a medal supposed to relate to John Law's famous Mississippi scheme, and described as follows:—Obverse, to right, a man (supposed to represent Law) in the costume of the time, with flowing wig and cocked hat; in his right hand a scroll on which, in four lines is the inscription, "LOUISIANA | EST | BANCO ET | MONETA." In his left hand a ship, to left; a cave in which appears a naked female with staring eyes and disheveled hair, apparently representing one of the furies. Above all, a winged figure, facing toward the right, with two trumpets, out of which issue the words, "LAUS IN ASTRIS," "LAUS IN TERRIS." In exergue, in four lines, "INVIDIAM VIRTUTE PARTAM | GLORIAM NON INVIDIAM | JUDICO | CIC-P-CAT-I-C-XII."* Reverse, Inscription in twenty-one lines, "INVIDIA | LUCRIPETAS ALLICO | VANAE VENDITIONE SPEI | LAUS | QUOD VERUM EST, LATEA | QUAM-VIS, ALIQUANDO PARTEBIT. | INVIDIA | AURIFEROS VENTIS MONTES | POTERIS AHENIS; | LAUS | QUICQUID SUB TERRA EST, IN | APRICUM PROFERET AETAS | HORAT. I. EP. 6 | AUTOR | PASCITUR IN VIVIS LIVOR; | POST FATA QUIESCIT; | TUNC SUUS EX MERITO | QUOQUE TUETUR HONOS. | OVID. I. AMOR. 15. | AIG STRAHOB. F. | 1720." The medal is silver, size 28 American scale. On motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE twenty-first annual meeting was held on Thursday evening, January 4, 1879. Hon. Eli K. Price occupied the chair. A paper was read by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, on "The symbolism of colors among the North American Indians." Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on arranging the Coins and Medals of the Society in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, in Fairmount Park, reported that another case had been filled with Greek and Roman coins. Dr. Brinton exhibited a photograph of the third tablet from the altar at Palenque, which had been missing since 1840, and was lately discovered in the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Brinton stated that the inscriptions on it in the Maya language were in a fair way to be deciphered; that they were not phonetic, but symbolic.

Various donations of coins and books were made and letters read. The Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., presented to the Society his annual report for the year 1878, exhibiting a prosperous outlook. Two antique coins from the Paris Exposition were exhibited for the opinion of the members, and after the transaction of some business the Society adjourned.

* Cicero against Catiline, I, § 12, where however it reads *putarem*, not *judico*. The quotation from the first epistle of Horace, just below, begins with *QUICQUID*.

A STATED meeting was held February 6, at its hall, President Price in the chair. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Chairman of the Committee appointed to arrange the numismatic display in the Pennsylvania Museum, in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, reported progress; many of the most important specimens had been labeled, but the display could not be finished before spring. Among the coins already designated were the *goloid metric dollar*, the invention of Wheeler Hubbell, Esq., a dollar of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Darnley, her husband, a dollar of Philip the Second of Spain, with his title, *Rex Angliae*, five broad pieces of Kings James First and Charles First and of the Commonwealth of England, gold pieces given by Kings Charles Second and James Second to those whom they "*touched*" for the king's evil, silver coinage of Oliver Cromwell, a full set of *bullet money* from Siam, and a large number of pattern pieces of the United States Mint, an uncirculated cent of 1793, a copper coined in 1737 by Higley at Granby, in Connecticut, the very rare silver coin struck by Louis XIV for the French Colonies in North America, known as the *Gloriam Regni*, the *Immunis Columbia*, the Bar cent, Washington cent, large eagle, 1791, the rare elephant copper, 1694, the Chalmers sixpence struck at Annapolis in 1783, specimens of the Massachusetts silver coinage of 1652, &c. Among the donations was a new and well arranged catalogue of coins, just issued by Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of this city, and a short history of English coinage, by J. Henry of London. A fine plaster medallion head of Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, at one time President of the Society, was exhibited. This was made by a lady designer attached to the Royal Swedish Mint, from which a medal of Mr. Mickley was cut, and the design came lately to this city into the possession of Mr. Mickley's son. The Messrs. Chapman exhibited some specimens of aboriginal stone arrow-heads from Missouri, and a medal of Lafayette, struck in bogwood, stated by them to be unique. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, and Dr. D. G. Brinton were appointed a Committee to superintend the publication of the proceedings of the Society. The Society adjourned to March 6.

A STATED meeting was held Thursday evening, March 6th, President Price in the chair. The Special Committee appointed to publish the proceedings, reported that it had made arrangements for the publication of a monthly bulletin. The Committee on the arrangement of the numismatic display in the Pennsylvania Museum in Memorial Hall, reported progress. Dr. D. G. Brinton made some remarks upon the late advances towards deciphering the inscriptions on the Palenque tablets, and stated that his belief that the Central American hieroglyphics were about to be understood, which he had expressed at a previous meeting, had been strengthened by later intelligence.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read an essay upon the history of coinage, and of the art which is displayed upon coins from the very earliest periods. He gave a dissertation upon the coins on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Museum, as deposited by this and other societies, and traced the progress of the art of coinage from the earliest days to the fall of Constantinople, mainly as displayed and exhibited upon coins. On behalf of Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, Sweden, Mr. John R. Baker presented to the Society a medal of Joseph J. Mickley, the first President of the Society, struck in silver. Mrs. Ahlborn is the Chief Medallist of the Royal Swedish Mint at Stockholm, and during Mr. Mickley's visit to Sweden, he became much interested in her. This lady has done very beautiful work, and the present medal exhibits artistic execution. After some other business the Society adjourned.

J. HAYS CARSON, *Recording Secretary*.

VERMONT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Vermont Numismatic Society was held at the American Hotel, in Burlington, January 7th, to reorganize under the new Charter granted by the last Legislature, when resolutions of thanks to Dr. C. P. Thayer for past services as Secretary were adopted as follows:—

The resignation of the Secretary of the Vermont Numismatic Society having been tendered and accepted, it is hereby *Resolved*, That we recognize the ability and fidelity with which Dr. C. P.

Thayer, our late Secretary, has performed the duties of his office during the organization and first years of our Society, and that our thanks are due, and hereby tendered to him, for his faithfulness in this matter, and we regret the necessity which compels his resignation.

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to Dr. C. P. Thayer, and another furnished the *Free Press and Times* for publication.

The new officers of the Society are as follows :— M. D. Gilman, Montpelier, *President*; A. C. Spaulding, Jericho, *Vice President*; H. P. Allen, Burlington, *Secretary*; A. C. Spaulding, Jericho, *Treasurer and Curator*.

A Resolution offered by the President was adopted as follows :—

Resolved, By the Vermont Numismatic Society, that the production of pattern pieces, so called, at the United States Mint, having degenerated into an extortionate ring speculation and imposition, engineered by persons inside the Mint management, and without any reference to the United States coinage, therefore it is the duty of all numismatists, their organizations and publications, to ignore all such pattern pieces, as holding no relation whatever to true numismatic science, but on the contrary possessing a demoralizing tendency.

The meeting then adjourned to April 1st, 1879, at Essex Junction.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in London, Captain Burton read a paper "on coins and gems discovered by him in Midian," in which he called attention to the remarkable remains of ancient cities still to be seen in these parts, and requiring little more than time and careful research to reveal many and most interesting records of the past. The coins he exhibited were very curious, as showing how well-known types are changed and modified by successive copying, just as the coins of ancient Britain before the Roman sway were copied from others current in Gaul, and these again from the Greek coins of Philip of Macedonia; so Captain Burton's coins showed a gradual degeneration, by imitation, from the well-known types of Athens. On the coins of Athens the predominant type is the owl, with two large and abnormally expanded eyes. On nearly all Captain Burton's coins all of these features had gradually passed away, till nothing was left but a single eye. Yet it is not impossible to fill up the links, so as to show how this strange modification arose. Besides these coins, Captain Burton exhibited curiously inscribed gems, one of which almost certainly exhibited a specimen of very early Kufic, though the characters were of an unusually angular type. Another gem showed writing much resembling the Mushajjar, or "branch" type of the early Arabic writers.

THE VALUE OF CURIOS.—All, except those who are not fired with the true connoisseur spirit, are apt to be tainted with the deplorably utilitarian views of the present time, and fail to appreciate that keen enjoyment which collectors of curios experience when a rare prize is brought to light. The one side only is seen; extravagant values are attached to apparently worthless objects. The love—for love it is—which the collector feels, is called a foolish fancy, a whim, a mania, and the possibility of there being good in whims and manias, as in everything else, escapes notice, and no suspicion arises that the pleasure which a bookworm derives from musty tomes drawn from the corners of dingy stalls, is quite as real and quite as lasting as the commoner satisfaction found in creature comforts. The tulip growers of Holland certainly carried their mania to the extreme, but no one can say that it did any harm, or worked any injury other than the excitation of a few petty jealousies, while it undoubtedly caused one of the least attractive flowers to be classed among the most beautiful. Let coins, and stamps, and flowers, and shells, and rare books and porcelains, and potteries be gathered with fondling touch; their beauty is surely something, and if they can "Beyond their proper powers attract the soul," no one is harmed, and the prices which they bring may only last so long as they have a market value. This depends upon the eagerness with which they are sought, and not upon their intrinsic worth, which experience has very conclusively shown.—*The Art Interchange, New York City.*

COIN SALES.

WE have again to chronicle an unusual number of coin sales, as having taken place since our last issue, and mention the prices obtained for the most interesting and valuable pieces. We are glad to observe that the Catalogues show that dealers find it for their interest to place before collectors a much larger proportion of ancient Greek and Roman coins, which we cannot but consider as indicating the growth of a better taste in Numismatics. We regret that our limits forbid us to devote more space to this department.

HARZFELD'S THIRD SALE.

Catalogue of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins. U. S. Silver and Copper Coins and Medals, belonging to S. K. Harzfeld, sold by Bangs & Co., New York, December 7, 1878. Pages 28, lots 608.

Ancient Coins.—Silver Daric of Darius, g. \$3.10; another, 5.00; Gold Stater of Alexander, v. f. 25.00; Half Shekel, 141 B. C. poor, 11.50; Quarter gold Stater, v. g. 7.00; Thurium, Didrachm, g. 3.50; another, 3.50; do. Vellia, 3.50; another, 3.50; Messana, Tetradrachm, 4.50; another, 4.50; do. Head of Arethusa, 5.00; do. Athens, 7.00; Didrachm, Corinth, 2.00; do. Boeotia, 5.50; Tetradrachm, Ephesus, 3.00; Didrachm, Chios, 6.00; Tetradrachm, Apamea, 4.00; Pergamos, 4.00. Set of the twelve Roman emperors, Julius Caesar to Domitian, 7.00; Julius Caesar, l. bronze, 2.25; Livia, l. b. 1.05; Tiberius, 2d b. 1.13; Caligula, l. b. 3.50; Otho, l. potin, 4.50; do. Denarius, f. 3.25; another, 2.00; Trajan, l. b. 2.00; 2d b. 1.00; Hadrian, l. b. f. 2.00; Aelius Caesar, Denarius, 1.50; Antoninus, l. b. v. f. 2.50; Faustina, l. b. v. f. 2.00; Marcus Aurelius, l. b. f. 2.00; Commodus, l. b. f. 2.00; Maximus, l. b. f. 2.00. Of the Roman Coins there were 183 lots, mostly in fine condition.

Silver Proof Sets.—1860, 7 pieces, 4.25; 1862, do. 3.75; 1866, 10 pieces, 3.50; 1867, do. 3.50; 1869, do. 3.50; 1870, do. 3.60; 1871, do. 3.50; 1873, do. 5.00; do. Trade set, 7 pieces, 5.25; 1874, do. 4.00; 1878, do. 5.00. *Dollars.*—1795, 1.75; do. 1.87; do. 2.75; do. fillet, 2.10; do. 1.85; 1796, large date, 3.25; do. small date, 2.38; 1797, uncir. 3.50; do. v. g. 2.30; 1798, f. 2.50; two others, 1.50 each; 1799, v. g. 2.50; do. 1.80; 1800, v. g. 3.25; 1801, v. g. 2.90; 1802, do. 3.10; do. v. f. 3.75; 1803, unc. 3.25; 1836, *flying eagle*, v. f. 6.00; 1842 and 1843, 1.50 each; 1844 and 1845, 2.10, 2.25; 1848, uncir. 3.10; 1849, do. 2.00; 1850, do. 2.25; 1857, v. f. 3.25; 1859, proof, 2.00; 1867, '69, '70, '73, '78, 1.50 to 1.70 each. *Half Dollars*, 1794, v. g. 6.75; 1795, f. 2.50; 1801, v. g. 4.15; 1803, 1.30; do. 1.75; 1836, head of 1837, f. 4.50; 1851, f. 3.50; do. 3.50; 1852, f. 7.00. A large number in this series brought good prices. 1878 *Dollars.*—Morgan's original design, and Barber's rejected design, the set, 31.00. See Catalogue for note on these dollars. A series of Cents brought fair prices. One of 1804, v. g. 5.00; 1809, do. 3.10; 1823, v. f. 5.75; 1839, uncir. 1.50; 1843-44, unc. 3.00. The miscellaneous medals and coins brought fair prices. Among the Medals were the Double Crown of the Anabaptists, and the Crown of "Crazy Christian," the former brought 5.75, and the latter 2.55. See Vol. II, page 45, of the *Journal*.

SCOTT & CO.'S DECEMBER SALE.

Catalogue of Coins and Medals sold by Messrs. Leavitt, New York, December 9th and 10th, 1878. Catalogued by Scott & Co. Pages 25, lots 785. Among the American silver, the following were the most desirable lots:—

Dimes.—1801, v. g. 3.30; 1821, small date, 1.38; 1846, 1.50. *Quarter Dollars.*—1804, fair, 1.80; 1805, v. g. 1.26; 1824, g. 1.00. *Half Dollars.*—1803, v. g. 1.25; do. 1.00; 1805, 1.10; 1815, g. 4.25; 1825, '26, uncir. 1.00 each; 1828, '33, '34, '35, '39, '41, '50, v. g. 1.00 each; 1851, v. f. 1.50; 1852, f. 6.60; 1855 to '58, uncir. 1.00 each; 1851, g. 1.50; 1852, v. g. 5.75. *Dollars.*—1794, "good for date," 27.00; 1795, 4.38 and 2.10; 1796, 2.60; 1797, 2.27; 1798, 2.10; 1799, 2.30; 1800 to 1803, 2.10 to 2.30 each; 1850, 2.50, 2.60; 1853, g. 4.00; do. 2.30; 1854, g. 5.25; 1855, v. g. 4.30; 1856, f. 5.10; 1857, 4.50; 1858, proof, 54.00. *Eagles.*—1795, f. 15.50; 1801, 10.60. *Half Eagles.*—1798, 6.25; 1803, 5.50; '09, 5.10; '10, 5.60; '18, 7.00. *Quarter Eagles.*—1798, 5.13; 1821, 6.25; '24, 4.25. *Gold Dollar, Cal.*—1854, octagonal, 2.50; Half do. do. 2.00. Among the Cents, the most desirable were as follows:—1793, 10.50, 8.00, 4.90; '94, 5.00; '95, 5.00; do. 5.00; '96, 10.25; '99, fair, 16.00; 1804, g. 9.00; '09, g. 5.00; '11, do. 8.25; '25, uncir. 5.00; '30, do. 3.00; '34, do. 2.00; '36, do. 3.00; '39, do. 3.80; '40, do. 2.00; '56, *flying eagle*, 3.25. *Half Cents.*—1795, f. 6.50; do. 2.80; 1797, g. 4.00; 1811, g. 2.00. *Half Dollars.*—1794, 5.65; '95, 2.75; 1801, fine, 11.00. *Quarters.*—1796, g. 5.20; 1815, 3.10; 1823, g. 77.50. *Dimes.*—1796, f. 8.13; '98, f. 7.20; 1811, 9.00. *Half Dime.*—1794, f. 12.70. *Flying Eagle Dollars.*—1836, proof in copper, GOBRECHT in the field, 20.25. *Pine tree Shillings.*—1652, 4.63, 5.00, 6.50; Georgius Triumpho, v. f. 3.50; Immune Columbia, rev. Nova Constellatio, 1785, v. f. 27.00; Immunis Columbia, rev. E. Pluribus Unum, 1787, f. 6.50; Non Vi Virtue Vici, rev. Liberty seated, Neo-Eboracensis, 1786, v. g. 30.00; Baltimore Town Piece, (by Standish Barry,) Three Pence, v. g. 8.75; Talbot, Allum & Lee, proof, 1795, 5.00; Washington Piece, (Bale & Smith,) 5.00.

ROOT COLLECTION.

The valuable collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins belonging to the late James E. Root, of Boston, was sold by Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, December 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1878. The Catalogue was by Edward Cogan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and comprised 1633 lots, making 72 pages. The pieces

which we note were almost all fine; a reference to the Catalogue will satisfy our readers of their condition.

Dollars.—1794, \$40.00; 1795, 11.25; do. 2.25, 2.20, 2.10; 1796, 13.00; do. 2.75; 1797, 15.00, 14.00; 1798, 8.50, 7.50, 3.50, 2.25; 1799, 3.25, 2.25; 1800, 5.50, 4.00, 2.00; 1801, 8.00; 1802, 2.60, 2.00; 1803, 8.00, 2.25; 1840, 3.25; '41, 4.00; '42, 2.85; '43, 3.75; '44, 3.50; '45, 3.20; '46, 5.00; '47, 3.00; '48, 13.50; '49, 4.00; '50, 3.50; '51, 43.00; '52, 43.00; '53, 2.75; '54, 16.50; '55, 15.50; '58, 49.00; '59, 3.00; '60, 1.87; '61, 3.50; '62, 2.25; '63, 2.10; '64, 2.00; '65, 2.10; '66, 1.75; '67, 1.75; '68, 2.25; '69, 2.00. *Half Dollars.*—1794, 7.50; '95, 8.50; do. 1.75; '96, 2.55; do. 49.00; do. 75.00; '97, 37.00; 1801, 3.75; '02, 7.00; '03, 6.00; '05, 2.00; '06, 3.50; '07, 1.00; '08, 2.63; do. 1.30; 1815, 20.00; do. 12.25; do. 4.50; 1836, Gobrecht head, 12.50. *Cents.*—1793, 10.25; do. 34.00; do. 42.00; do. 12.50; do. *Ameri* 170.00; do. Liberty cap, 7.00; do. 9.25; '94, 10.00; do. 15.00; do. 7.00; do. 5.25; do. 4.00; '95, 23.00; do. 6.00; do. 17.00; do. 102.00; do. 41.00; '96, 20.00; do. 8.50; do. 6.00; do. 6.00; '97, 5.25; do. 5.00; do. 4.25; '98, 2.75; do. 3.40; do. 2.00; 1799, 20.50; 1800, 3.25; '01, 4.75; '02, 2.50; '03, 11.50; '04, 35.00; do. 7.00; do. 6.00; '05, 2.70; '06, 3.75; '07, 1.10; '08, 6.50; do. 4.25; '09, 7.25; do. 6.50; do. 5.00; '10, 4.00; '11, 28.00; '14, 3.30; '20, 2.05; '21, 16.50; do. 7.50; '22, 3.00; '23, 8.50; '24, 7.50; '25, 7.00; do. 2.00; '26, 2.25; '27, 4.25; do. 3.00; '29, 8.00; '31, 3.25; '32, 14.00; do. 2.00; '41, 4.25; '42, 5.00; '43, 3.10; '44, 2.60; '45, 4.00; '46, 2.50; '47, 4.50; '49, 3.25; '52, 5.00; '53, 7.00; '57, 2.20. *Half Cents.*—1793, 16.00; do. 4.50; '94, 2.25; '95, 10.00; '96, 20.00; do. 5.00; '97, 27.50; do. 4.25; 1802, 3.50; '10, 1.90; '11, 4.25; do. 4.00; '31, 11.00; '36, 10.00; '40, 8.00; '41, 6.25; '42, 6.50; '43, 7.50; do. 8.25; '44, 8.25; '45, 10.25; '46, 7.25; '47, 6.00; '48, 6.25; '49, large date, 25 cents; do. *small date*, 13.50; '52, 6.50; '55, 1.10; do. 1.13; '57, 5.25. *Quarter Dollars.*—1796, 7.25; do. 7.35; 1804, 35.00; do. 6.10; '05, 4.25; '06, 3.75; '19, 2.40; '21, 2.50; '22, 3.50; '25, 2.50; '27, 52.50; '28, 4.00; '53, with arrows, 2.25; do. without arrows, 5.00; '58, 2.30. *Dimes.*—1796, 10.50; do. 4.25; '97, 40.00; '98, 7.00; 1800, 10.50; '01, 2.25; '03, 9.00; '04, 10.00; '05, 3.50; do. 2.30; '07, 4.25; '09, 3.50; '11, 5.00; '14, 2.30; '22, 2.50; '24, 3.10; '25, 3.00; '30, 1.00; '46, 5.25; do. 1.65; '60, 2.25. *Half Dimes.*—1794, 12.00; '05, 4.00; '96, 4.75; '97, 6.25; do. 2.50; do. 9.00; do. 5.50; 1800, 4.00; '03, 6.50; do. 4.25; '29, 1.00; '46, 5.00. *Proof Sets.*—1856, 7 pieces, 28.00; '57, 20.00; '58, 53.00; '62, 5.00; '63, 3.25; '66, 10 pieces, 4.00; '69, 3.50; '70, 3.12; '71, 4.00; '72, 3.38; '73, 5.00. We note a few in the English series:—Elizabeth Crown, 17.00; Commonwealth do. 25.00; Cromwell, 14.00; James VIII., Pretender, 10.50; Charles II. Crown, 4.50; Anne, Crown, 3.63; George I. Crown, 5.75; do. Crown, Half Crown, Shilling, and Sixpence, 16.00; George II. Crown, 4.00; do. 4.00; George III. Pattern Crown, 24.00; another, 10.00; do. 5.25; George IV. Crown, 12.50; William IV. Crown, 34.00; Victoria Crown, 4.00; do. Gothic Crown, 6.50.

Washington Cent, naked bust, "Washington President, 1792," rev. an eagle with upraised wings, over its head the word "Cent," on the edge "United States of America, \$116.00. At the McCoy Sale, in 1864, the then third known of this piece brought 480.00. Large Eagle Cent, without date, Obv. Head of George III., "Georgius III. Dei Gratia." Rev. "One Cent" over the head of the eagle, 8.00. A piece of this description was sold in the Clay Collection, at New York, December, 1871. Half Dollar of 1824, on the obv. is struck the head of Washington, and on the rev. the head of Lafayette, 4.25. *French Crowns.*—Louis XIV., 4.50; Louis XV., f. 3.00; Louis XVI., proof, 7.13; Bonaparte, f. 3.00; do. 3.00; "Henri V. Roi de France," proof, 3.50. *Pattern Pieces.*—Proof Dollar, 1836, Gobrecht's name in the field, 47.00; another, name at the base of Liberty, 9.00; Proof Dollar, 1838, 43.00; Proof Half Dollars do. 4.25 and 4.50; another variety, 8.50; Proof Dollar, 1839, 37.00; Proof Nickel Cent, 1856, 3.00; two others, 2.80 and 2.90; Set of Six Proof Trade Dollars, the six, 31.00; Proof Half Dollars, 1838, flying eagle, 5.13 and 5.50. *Gold Coins.*—Eagles, 1795, 15.25; '96, 12.50; '97, 11.50; 1804, 16.25. Half Eagle, 1823, 8.25. *Colonial Pieces.*—Rosa Penny, Crown, f. 9.50; half do. 2.75; Penny without rose or date, v. f. 9.50; do. v. g. 8.00; Virginia Cent, f. 4.00; Immune Columbia, v. f. 25.00; Immunis Columbia, 4.00; Mass. Half Cents, g. 2.90 and 3.38; Washington Disme, copper, v. f. 14.00; another, f. 8.00; Kentucky Cent, 1796, silver, 13.50; do. in copper, 12.50; another, do. rev. "One Half Penny"—"Copper Company of Upper Canada," f. 14.00. We are pleased to know that some of the choicest pieces will enrich a Boston collection, already one of the finest, in its specialty, of any in the country.

MERRITT COLLECTION.

JANUARY 3, 1879, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold a fine collection of cents and half-cents, lately the property of Mr. George W. Merritt, of Irvington, N. Y. The catalogue, 24 pages, and 463 lots, was prepared by Mr. Ed. Frossard, and was very elaborate in its descriptions. The sale, though held on the day following a severe storm which prevented some gentlemen who left home to attend it from arriving till after its conclusion, was very successful, the sum received being not far from \$1,600. Beside the cents and half cents, there were some valuable colonials, medals, &c. We quote a few of the prices. Mr. Frossard has reprinted the catalogue, priced, in his bright little paper, *Numisma. Cents*; of 1793 there were 16 pieces, which brought from \$10 to \$76, the last being the bid for an extremely fine impression: 1794, 15 pieces, from 1.10 to \$15, the last price for a combination of dies not mentioned by Maris: 1795, 7 pieces, one poor, the rest sold from \$3 to 26.50 for the variety known as Jefferson head: 1796, 7 pieces, one poor, with head of 1795, at 30 cents, the others from 2.50 to \$15: one of 1797, 6.25; 1798, 7; 1799, 23. and 30.; 1800, 31.; 1801, 14.25; 1802, 15.; 1804, 4 pieces, 8.75 to 39.; 1805, 11.; 1806, 11.50; 1807, 14.50; 1808, 6.; 1809, 17. and 26.; 1810, 20.; 1811, 28.; 1812, 10.50; 1821, 33. and 14.75; 1823, 28.50; 1825, 6.25; 1831, proof, 9.25. *Half Cents.*—1793, \$4 and 11.; 1795, 3 pieces, 4.55, 5.25 and 14.; 1796, 29.; 1811, 4.; 1831, br. pr. 10.; 1836, do. 11.50; 1840, do. 8.; others from '41 to '49 inclusive, 5.75 to 6. *Colonials.*—Immune Columbia, 1785, rev. Nova Constellatio, v. f. 22.50; Immunis Columbia, rev. Shield and E pluribus unum, nearly proof, 53.; *Confederate Cent*, only 55 struck, 9.50. From these prices it will be seen that many of the pieces were in splendid condition.

HASELTINE'S SALES.

JANUARY 15-17, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York, a collection of coins, medals, and curiosities; the catalogue, 70 pages including 1,534 lots, prepared by Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia. Among them were some *U. S. Dollars*: one each of 1801, '02, '03, sold for \$25. These were described as in proof condition, and are suspected to be a part of the surreptitious restrikes that have come to light again. one of 1839, v. f. bright, 24.: one of the Louis XV. Tokens, in copper, described in *Journal*, XIII, p. 67, No. 5, for 5.75; a *Gloriam Regni*, v. f. and r. 14.10. *Cent.*—One of 1799, v. g. 22.50; 1809, 8.75; of 1793, Liberty cap. perfect die, 13.75. *Half Cents.*—1840, 7.37; '41, 7.25; '45, 8.; '47, restrike, 5.25; '48, 7.50. The most of the collection brought very low prices.

JANUARY 31, Mr. Haseltine sold at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co. New York, some pieces from the Mickley Collection. The catalogue, 26 pages, contained 519 lots. There were many foreign coins; we notice only a few pieces which brought prices worth quoting: a Washington Half Dollar, 1792, sold for 20.50; a Dollar of 1836, Gobrecht in the field, 42.: one of 1839, uncir. 26. *Cents.*—1793, wreath, 55.: another, chain, 13.; do. 11.75; 1821, 21.25. *Half Cents.*—1840 to '49, 6.50 to 7.50.

COGAN'S SALE.

MESSRS. BANGS & Co. sold, on the 28th of February, a miscellaneous assortment of coins and medals, including some Mexican coins, foreign silver thalers, a few Greek and Roman pieces, &c. The catalogue, 32 pages, contained also one of the most curious collections of Religious Medals that have yet been offered, even by Mr. Cogan, who prepared it. There were 519 lots. A dollar of 1802, v. f., sold for 9.50; a rare Franklin silver medal, "Eripuit coelo," &c., size 28, 10.; a Saxon dollar of 1617, 9.; *Treble* thaler of Rudolph II., 1604, 7.25; a medal dollar of the same, 1594, 12.; Crown of Peter the Great, v. s. 6.; a Luther medal, lead, Amsterdam, 1730, 6.; another of Luther, n. d. 7.; and the others at fair prices.

SCHIEFFELIN COLLECTION.

MESSRS. LEAVITT & Co. sold in New York, March 3-8, the collection of Mr. S. B. Schieffelin, embracing Greek, Roman, Hebrew and other ancient coins, and about seventy numismatic books. The catalogue, 160 pages, and 3,005 lots, was issued by Messrs. Scott & Co. The sale took place in the evening, and to this we believe must be attributed the very unsatisfactory prices received for most of the pieces. It was also unfortunate for these gentlemen, that a fire which occurred when the catalogue was nearly ready, destroyed the sheets, and thus delayed their sale for upwards of a month. Since the sale they have issued a second edition, with printed prices, which can be obtained of Messrs. Scott for \$1.50, or with photographs of some of the most interesting pieces, for \$2.50. We must refer our readers to these catalogues, as we have already devoted so much room to the sales, but will mention in passing, that beside the Greek and Roman coins already mentioned, there were many very rare pieces of early English and Saxon kings, Scotch coins and foreign medals. The Roman coins numbered 1,280, the Greek, 953, and beside these were very many of Thrace, Sicily, Syria, Egypt, Cappadocia, &c. We were sorry to find that the sizes were given by a different scale from that known as the American, which is so much more convenient than that of Mionnet; few collectors have the latter, and if any change is to be made, it certainly should be in the direction of the metric or millimeter scale, and not backward. The haste with which the catalogue was evidently prepared, accounts for some errors in description.

HARZFELD'S FOURTH SALE.

MARCH 14, Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, held his Fourth Sale, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York. His Catalogue, 28 pages, and 710 lots, included some very fine Ancient Greek coins, early Roman copper coins, Family silver denarii, American coins and colonials, including the Goloid Metric Dollar, (guaranteed that twenty-five only are in existence,) and one of the best 1796 Half Dollars lately offered. His style of Catalogue we notice is followed afar off, even to a very appropriate quotation on the cover, for a sale a few days later. The Goloid Dollar brought \$40. The Half Dollar of 1796, 65.25; another of 1802, 8.00. A Dollar of 1858, cir. 31.00. A Cent of 1799, much worn, 10.00; another, poorer, 7.00. Half Cent of 1831, f. 9.00; one of 1847, pr. \$7.25. Very fine Crown of the English Commonwealth, 9.25.

We have room only to mention other sales which are to take place within a few days, among which is one of Continental and Colonial paper money, Government script, &c., to be sold by Bangs & Co., New York, March 25th. catalogue 22 pages, 516 lots, by C. H. Bechtel; another by Scott & Co., at the rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt, New York, March 27th; catalogue, 18 pages and 529 lots. Two sales have lately taken place in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 28, and March 11, the first catalogued by R. W. Shipman, and the second by S. H. Morgan. Mr. G. W. Rode has favored us with priced catalogues.—Thursday, March 27, Messrs. Bangs & Co. are to sell a collection, comprising a part of the cabinet of Mr. J. E. Barratt, late of Jefferson, New York, containing a few interesting pieces, some valuable ancient coins, and what the compiler of the Catalogue calls "Washington Colonials." There are in all 708 lots. The Catalogue, 36 pages, is disfigured by more typographic errors than we have seen in any similar production for a long time.—March 31, and April 1 and 2, W. Elliot Woodward holds his Twenty-first Sale of American and Foreign Coins, Medals, &c. The Catalogue, 104 pages, prepared by Mr. Woodward, contains 2359 lots, and includes a great variety of Coins, Medals, Store Cards, Sutlers' Checks: a very full and fine set of U. S. Fractional Currency, together with some interesting relics of the Mound Builders, stone implements of the aboriginal tribes, &c. We notice also a very large list of Coin Catalogues, priced and unpriced. We shall refer to this sale in the next issue of the *Journal*.

Page 100, line 7.—The *Half Dollar* of 1796 sold for \$255.00, not \$2.55.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

RUSSIAN ARMS.

THE two shields on the wing of the Russian eagle which are unexplained on the platinum coin, are, on one, an eagle, and on the other a lion rampant, which resembles the lion with the battle-axe, in the arms of Norway. Perhaps they are for *Tauris* and *Finland*, as suggested in answer to query, especially as the arrangement of the other shields is the same as on the coin — Kazan, Astracan, Siberia, Poland. The Arms of Russia are thus blazoned in Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*: — "Or, an eagle with two heads displayed sable, each ducally crowned of the field, beaked and legged gules, in the dexter foot a sceptre erect, in the sinister a mound, both proper; on the breast an escutcheon gules, charged with a chevalier on horseback, slaying a dragon, [St. George,] all argent, for Russia. On the wings of the eagle are six escutcheons; the first in chief on the dexter side, azure, an angel argent, for *Kiow*; second, or, two bears combatant sable, holding between them with their outward paws a chair of the field, and with their inward paws each a sceptre erect of the last, for *Novogorod*; third, azure, an imperial crown in chief or, in base two sabres in saltire of the last, for *Astracan*; fourth, (which is placed in chief on the sinister wing,) gules, a lion rampant crowned or, holding in his sinister paw a cross argent, for *Volderminz*; fifth, argent, a wivern with wings expanded sable, crowned or, for *Kasan*; sixth, azure, two wolves combatant argent, each holding two arrows in saltire and inverted of the last, for *Siberia*; the whole surmounted with an imperial crown, and the middle shield encompassed with the collar of the Russian Order of St. Andrew."

These Arms correspond almost entirely with those of Russia in De Magny's "Science des Armoiries," where National Arms are represented with the colors, so exactly and brilliantly, that there is no difficulty in identifying any parts of them. There is another French work on Heraldry, — "Armorial Universel," by M. Jouffroy D'Eschavannes, which differs slightly from the preceding in blazoning the Arms of Russia. "D'or a l'aigle employee sable, becquee et membre de gueules, et couronnee d'or, tenant de la patte dextre un sceptre d'or, et de la senestre un monde aussi d'or, et portant sur la poitrine un ecu de Saint Georges, qui est de *Moscow*. Sur les ailes de l'aigle sont les ecus des grands duchés, villes ou royaumes de *Kief*, *Novogorod*, *Astracan*, *Siberie*, *Casan*, et *Wladimir*. L'ecu timbre de la couronne imperiale. Ordres: De Saint Wladimir. de Saint Andre, Imperial et Royal de l'Aigle blanc. Pavillon de pourpre double d'hermine, surmonte de la couronne des empereurs." — What are the Arms of *Tauris* or *Crimea*? R. S.

SILVER MEDAL IN THE JOHN ALLAN SALE, 1864.

Can any of your readers give the history of the following Medal, — its origin and present ownership? "Columbian Order, Instituted 1789." A rattlesnake coiled, giving the warning rattle, "Beware," above. Rev. "Where Liberty dwells, there is my country." Columbus joining hands with an Indian, in token of friendship. A ship in the distance. In the exergue, "Oct. 12, 1792." Struck in silver. This medal is second in interest and beauty to no other in the American Series, and is undoubtedly unique. Size 28. H. F.

MEDAL OF AMSTERDAM.

A PHOTOGRAPH of an interesting mediæval Medal was recently sent to the Boston Numismatic Society, by William Harden, Esq., Librarian of the Georgia Historical Society. An account of this Medal has already been printed in the *Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 31, translated from Gerard Van Loon's "Histoire Metallique des XVII Provinces-Unies des Pays-Bas," &c., Vol. I, page 250, to which the reader is referred. A detailed description follows: — the obverse presents in a civic wreath Count William, who is seated on the left; just behind him is one of his counsellors; in the background are four of his knights, in front of whom is a herald, holding a scroll, on which are the arms: the photograph is hardly distinct enough to describe them heraldically, but they appear to be in brief a shield bearing on a pale three St. Andrew's crosses: the colors of the field and pale are not denoted. It has been suggested that these are intended for the fans or arms of windmills, and not for crosses. On the right a group of four of the city magnates in long cloaks are approaching the throne to receive the arms. A dog in front of the herald turns to lick his hand. The reverse also in a civic wreath, shows the emperor Maximilian in armor, standing on a dais, wearing a robe lined with ermine, and presenting a crown to a group of four citizens, approaching from the left, their leader bearing the shield on which are the arms as on obverse: behind are soldiers; at the emperor's feet a dog, who turns to look at his master. In exergue, three lines, as given below. If there be any significance in the introduction of the dog, on both obverse and reverse, it would be interesting to know it. The inscriptions will be found in full, in the *Journal*, as above, where are also some queries.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. JOSEPH M. FINOTTI, one of the founders of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, died at Central City, Colorado, on the tenth of January last. He was born at Terracina, Italy, Sept. 21, 1827, and educated in the order of the Jesuits, of which he relinquished his membership on coming to this country in 1845. From the year 1847 to 1852 he was engaged in pastoral duties in Maryland and Virginia. In the latter year he came to Boston and made one of the family of the late Bishop Fitzpatrick at the Cathedral, where he remained as a Priest until his appointment to the charge of the Roman Catholic Church at Brookline, Mass.

In 1856 he organized a large congregation, and was much devoted to his parochial duties and the general welfare of the parish, which included the town of Brighton. Mr. Finotti was much esteemed by his neighbors who differed widely from him in religious opinions, but they could appreciate his intelligence, warm-heartedness and hospitable feelings. He suffered much from sickness, but his well known cheerfulness among his personal friends never forsook him. His continued illness and the increasing duties of his parish induced him to resign his pastorate and seek in relaxation from work to regain his health. After partially recovering it, he was appointed to the parish of Arlington, Mass. While here he was much interested in the organization and building of a church at Lexington, of which the corner-stone was laid on "Thanksgiving Day," 1875, by Archbishop Williams. Owing to his infirmities, and desire for a milder climate, he received an appointment in Colorado, where he died.

Father Finotti was a warm personal friend of the late lamented Governor John A. Andrew, on whose nomination, while President of the *New England Historic Genealogical Society*, he was chosen a member. In this Society he took much interest, dedicating his Bibliography to its members, and making to its Library valuable gifts, which were continued after his settlement in Colorado. He took special interest in American History, and accumulated a large library relating to this subject. He was highly successful in obtaining the various works printed in the United States written or published by Roman Catholics. He was interested in the success of the *Numismatic Society*, and was a warm friend of its first President, Dr. Winslow Lewis. His collection of medals, coins and numismatic works was valuable. Among his coins were some of the finest and rarest specimens in the Colonial and Mint Series. The collection was sold by Mr. W. E. Woodward in New York, November 11, 1862, and brought about four thousand dollars. Among his literary publications was a French Grammar, published in Italy; "A Month in May," 1853; "Life of Blessed Paul of the Cross," 1860; "Italy in the Fifteenth Century;" "Diary of a Soldier," 1861; "The French Zouave," 1863; "Carmel the Pianist," 1863; "The Spirit of St. Francis de Sales," from the French, 1866; "Bibliographia Catholica Americana;" a list of works written by Roman Catholic authors and published in the United States, from 1784 to 1820 inclusive. 1872, 8vo. pp. 319. He was also literary editor of the "*Boston Pilot*" during the years 1866 and 1867.

J. C.

DR. HENRY R. LINDERMAN, late Director of the Mint, died in Washington, January 27. The next number of the *Journal* will contain a brief sketch of his life and work in connection with the United States Mint.

BOOK NOTICES.

A CATALOGUE OF THE GREEK COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. — SICILY. LONDON: PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES, &c., &c. 1876.

THE authorities of the British Museum have lately taken earnest hold of the work of printing catalogues of the coins in that institution. Two series are in progress, that of ancient Greek coins, (so called,) and that of Eastern, or early Mohammedan. The former is of course the more generally interesting. The first volume on coins of Italy was noticed in the *Journal*, IX, 72.

The second is on the coins of Sicily, and worthily follows. The Sicilian collection is a fine one, its crowning glory being of course the series of Syracuse, numbering 723. This number is very naturally surpassed by the National Museum of Naples, which contains about 1,000, besides more than as many more in the Santangelo collection, all described in printed catalogue. The series of the British Museum is arranged according to the Sequence of Mr. Barclay V. Head, as printed in 1874, which has been accepted as authoritative, though perhaps depending somewhat too much on the artistic quality of the coins. Certain it is, that no such rule could be applied to the coins of the United States for the last century, nor to those of Europe generally for the last two centuries. It is not safe, however, to attempt any real criticism of the arrangement, where one is without the opportunity of studying a much larger collection than any in this country. The volume should be owned by every collector of antique coins.

The coinage of the island of Sicily offers peculiarly attractive inducements to the collector. Its geographical advantage is not to be overlooked, since, being an island, its fixed limits allow no question as to whether any city is rightly or wrongly included. Artistically, the coinage is not surpassed for beauty, nor for the study of the development of that beauty from the rude forms of early date. Its coinage has naturally been described by various authors, whose volumes show improvement very like that of the coins themselves. The first work of importance is that of Philip Paruta, published at Palermo in 1612, of which a second edition by Leonard Agostini appeared at Rome in 1649. I have the third, edited and published by Mark Meier at Lyons in 1697. It describes not the ancient coins alone, but is brought down to Philip IV. of Spain. It contains many plates, but in the foolish fashion of the time, the coins are all engraved as of the same size, exactness being sacrificed to the uniform appearance of the pages. Two other editions seem to have been printed at Leyden, one at least edited by Sigebert Havercamp. The next work of great importance is that of Gabriel Lancelot Castelli, Prince of Torremuzza, printed at Palermo, 1781, with supplements of 1789 and 1791. It is a splendid volume, a folio with beautiful plates, 107, 9 and 9. Unfortunately its critical accuracy is not equal to its appearance, and it has not been generally accepted as an absolute authority. Other works before the date of the British Museum catalogue require no mention. The Baron Pennisi of Aci Reale, one of the richest Sicilians, is often said to own the finest collection in existence of the coins of the island, and is understood to have some intention of printing a catalogue. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will do so.

W. S. A.

EDITORIAL.

THE "Mickley Medal," of which we give an account in this number of the *Journal*, is thus described by a gentleman who is good authority on the subject:—"I regard it as a masterpiece of Medallist engraving. Observe how natural and soft are the flesh and hair; how very expressive the features; how delicately even the veins appear on the forehead. The likeness is considered perfect." Mr. Henry J. Mickley, 1329 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, will have a few of these medals struck—the price of which we understand will be two dollars and fifty cents. See Mr. Harzfeld's notice on our advertising pages.

We have received regularly the "*Chaine d'Union*," a Masonic magazine, published monthly, at Paris, by Monsieur Hubert. We have before acknowledged his valuable assistance, kindly rendered in preparing the Catalogue of Masonic Medals. In a late issue we notice a translation of Dr. Morris's article on the Liberty cap, from the last number of the *Journal*. Mons. Hubert has distinguished himself by his opposition to the atheistic course of the Grand Orient of France.

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, for various foreign Catalogues and Numismatic Journals. Probably there are now few if any collections of American pieces, on the continent, so extensive as that of Mr. Ulex, — which we believe was only surpassed by the Fonrobert collection, lately dispersed.

We have received from Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, a neatly printed and well arranged catalogue or price list, lately issued, and entitled, "Old Coins and their Values." It is like all of Mr. Harzfeld's work, well and carefully prepared, and we notice it has already been referred to as an authority in the *Transcript* "Notes and Queries."

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the fact that this volume of the *Journal* contains not only more pages than any of its predecessors except the last, but also a much greater amount of reading matter than the last or any previous volume. Another volume begins with the next number, and with some new arrangements lately made, we shall be able to give increased interest to its pages. We shall be glad to receive from numismatists, whether amateurs, collectors, or dealers, notes, queries, items of interest or other appropriate articles for our pages. Especially shall we appreciate any aid they may give us in extending our circulation.



A FEW ANCIENT COINS.

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No. 1.

A FEW ANCIENT COINS.

THE coins on the plate, both sides being represented, are: 1, Himera; 2, Hariartus; 3, Amphilocheium; 4 and 5, Aspendus; 6, Side. The first, of Himera in Sicily, is, if genuine, of the highest interest and importance. Obv. IMEPA retrograde; a young girl nearly full-face removing her dress. Rev. ΓΕΛΟΝ; two-horse chariot to right, driven by a man with goad in right hand; in exergue, branch with two leaves. Silver. Size 14, weight $79\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The reverse die has a bad crack in lower part. A similar piece is described by Prince Torremuzza, in his work, *SICILIAE POPULORUM ET URBIUM REGUM QUOQUE ET TYRANNORUM VETERES NUMMI SARACENORUM EPOCHAM ANTECEDENTES*, Palermo, 1781. He says that it is "inter rariores," and that he saw it in the collection of Peter Panepinto of Camerata. He also supposes it to have been struck by the people of Himera in honor of Gelon of Syracuse, because freed by his aid from a long siege, they gained a great victory over the Carthaginians, as told by Diodorus, Book XI, Chapters 20 and 21. Joseph Hilary Eckhel, the great authority, in his *DOCTRINA NUMORUM VETERUM*, doubts the reverse inscription, and would change it to ΠΕΛΟΥ from a coin in the collection of the Prince of Waldeck at Arolsen. The inscription on mine is perfectly plain, and while there is a possibility that it is a forgery copied from the plate of Prince Torremuzza, I am not willing to accept it as really so. I bought it in Sicily, and I see no reason why the Prince may not have described a genuine coin, and why mine may not be another specimen.

The second, of Hariartus in Bœotia, is, if genuine, of the same rank. Obv. ΑΡΙ ΑΡ ΤΙ ΟΝ. Neptune or Ares, naked, advancing to right, in right hand a trident pointed downwards, left arm extended. Rev. Shield, on which an ornamented head of trident. Silver. Size 14, weight $205\frac{1}{2}$ grains. A nearly similar piece was in the collection of M. Prosper Dupré, sold at Paris in 1867, and was called "Rare 8." The inscription differs somewhat, and the trident was a lance. The British Museum contains a piece apparently from the same die as mine, which the authorities do not claim as genuine, but consider it to be a forgery, made at Smyrna or Syra some years ago. I am naturally therefore unwilling to make a different statement about mine, which I bought in Greece. The work is very well done.

The third, of Amphilocheium in Acarnania, is one of the many direct imitations of the coins of Corinth. Obv. $\text{AM}\Phi\text{I}$; helmeted head of Pallas to left; above ? H; behind ABP and ? a spear. Rev. Pegasus to left; below A. Silver. Size 13, weight 126— grains.

The fourth and fifth are among those ancient coins whose origin has been doubted, but after study I assign them to Aspendus in Pamphylia. Obv. . . . $\text{TFE}\Delta\text{II}\text{T}$; naked figure of man to right, holding in both hands above his head a sling; in field to right triquetra; all in a dotted square. Rev. Two naked wrestlers grasping hands; between them $\text{A}\Phi$. Silver. Size 15, weight 158 grains. Obv. $\text{E}\Sigma\text{TFE}\Delta$. . . ; slightly clothed figure of man to right, holding in both hands above his head a sling; in field to right triquetra; between legs of slinger Π ; all in a dotted square. Rev. Two naked wrestlers grasping hands. Silver. Size 13, weight 168½ grains. Eckhel says that some authorities attribute these coins to Aspendus, but he places and describes them under Selge in Pisidia, with the statement that they had formerly been thought to belong to Segesta or Egesta in Sicily, and that Pellerin had given them to Aspendus. In later works, as by Col. Leake in the *NUMISMATA HELLENICA*, they are assigned again to Aspendus, and are so described in most recent catalogues. In that of the Royal Museum of Naples, however, they are restored to Selge. The printed catalogue of the British Museum unfortunately has not yet reached them, but I expect there to find them under Aspendus, which, as before said, I prefer to consider the city which issued them.

The sixth, of Side in Pamphilia, is apparently well known, though little noticed in print, so far as I can find. Obv. Head of Pallas to right, wearing crested helmet. Rev. Winged figure of Victory to left, with wreath in extended right hand; below right arm an apple or pomegranate with stem; in lower field $\text{KAE T}\chi$. Silver. Size 18, weight 259½ grains. The inscription is thought to refer to the city magistrate, by whose authority the coin was struck.

W. S. APPLETON.

THE MINT STANDARD WEIGHT.

WE have received the following "cutting," in regard to the pound weight (Troy,) in the United States Mint, with the suggestion that it should be preserved in the *Journal*.

THERE is deposited in the Mint of the United States a Troy pound weight, which is carefully kept under duplicate locks and seals. This weight is the standard to which the accuracy of the gold and silver coins of the United States is annually referred and tested by a commission appointed by the President. From it and others have also been derived the standard weights supplied by the National Government to the several States and to the custom houses, so that uniformity and reliability may be established for the dealings of the people with each other and with the world. The coins struck at the various Mints are also annually tested by the Mint Commission with reference to this ancient weight, and analogous to the practice the laws relating to the national banks provide that the circulating notes issued by them, and which are used as money, shall be tested either by the notes issued by the United States or by coin. The little cylinder of brass in the Mint is copied from a Troy pound weight preserved in the Tower of London, and on this last named

weight the coinage of Great Britain rests also for its accuracy and reliability. So that, as may be seen, the Troy pound weight is now playing an important part in the manifold dealings of mankind. So important indeed is this exact witness and standard of financial integrity held to be, that not alone in the Tower, but in the United States Mint, it is most carefully guarded from any tampering hand.

THE BERMUDA TWOPENCE.

BY GEN. J. H. LEFROY, C. B. (LATE GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA.)

THE question whether a twopence of the Somers Island currency, or Hog money, was ever struck, has always been one of interest to American collectors. It is well known as the earliest and rarest of British or Colonial currency, only ten of the shillings and four of the sixpences being known to numismatists. In a recent number of the *London Numismatic Chronicle*, General Lefroy, who had already printed an account of the sixpence and shilling pieces, gives a description of the twopence, a single impression of which has come into his possession, having been picked up, as will be seen below, on the shore of the island of Bermuda: the discovery was mentioned at the December meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, and we now reprint the article from the *Chronicle*. In connection with his description of the piece, General Lefroy brings up some new and interesting facts relating to the scarcity of precious metals at the time this currency was prepared, which he discussed somewhat in his previous article, as showing the necessity of a special coinage of base money for use in the colonies.

I GAVE in a former number of the *Chronicle* (XVI, p. 153*) some account of two pieces of Hog money of the value of *xiid.* and *viid.* respectively, and was not then aware that any other piece existed. Shortly, however, before leaving Bermuda in 1877, a colored native brought me a specimen *** which is of the value of *iid.* and is entirely new. All that I could collect from him was that a child playing on the south shore of the island, not far from Port Royal, had picked it up on the beach, apparently washed up. It is in very fair preservation, and the figure of the hog very spirited.

Obv. Figure of a hog under the numeral II, with no legend.† *Rev.* A ship with three masts, flying the cross of St. George at each mast-head.‡

The Researches of the Historical Manuscript Commission have brought to light a very interesting document among what were formerly known as the Yelverton Manuscripts, now in Lord Calthorpe's possession, consisting of the proceedings of a commission of sixteen merchants and others appointed by the Lords of the Council, under date 10th May, 1607, to report to his Majesty—

"First of the Inconveniences w^{ch} befall to this kingdome, wⁿ our moneyes are undervalued by other nations, and their moneyes overvalued either by publicke authoritie or prouision (*sic*) amongst the merchants. Secondly what benefit would grow vnto the comonwealth by the reformation thereof, if according vnto justice and equitie the price of exchange were ruled according to true value for value or *par pro pari*, the waighte and finenesse of money beinge proportionably considered."

* See *Journal*, Vol. XII, page 16.

† The wood-cut in the *Numismatic Chronicle* shows the hog with head to left; in front and also behind his forefeet is what seems to be a five-pointed star. The border appears to be beaded.

‡ Ship is sailing to left, and border is as on *obv.* The size of the piece which was exhibited by Gen. Lefroy at the meeting of the London Society, if identical with the cut, is 11 nearly. Brass.

The result is a series of valuable reports and inclosures, some of them dated October, 1611, and July, 1612, the latter bearing the signatures of Tho. Parry and Fra. Bacon, which, by the very obliging liberality of Lord Calthorpe, I have been permitted to peruse. As might, perhaps, have been expected, there is no reference made in them to the license given to the Virginia Company in 1612 to provide a currency for their plantation—a precedent extended in 1615 to the Bermuda Company; but they disclose in a striking manner the condition of things which made such a concession indispensable. The stringency of the laws then in force against the exportation of coin from the realm, was such that it would appear to have been impossible otherwise to have furnished the young plantations with necessary currency; and its scarcity, due to causes which are carefully investigated, had created great and well-founded alarm. Of these causes, a falling off in the quantity of silver brought to the Mint for conversion into coin is one of the principal. In the last seven years of the reign of Elizabeth, the quantity of silver coined amounted in value to £844,433, and in seven years (1611–17) of James I. to no more than £57,689; the gold coined in the same periods being respectively of the values of £104,280, and £1,546,309.* This falling off in silver is traced not to any diminution of the quantity of the metal brought into the kingdom, but to the high royalty charged on coinage,—30s. per lb. weight of gold, 2s. 6d. per lb. weight of silver; to the immense consumption of the precious metals for purposes of luxury; and to the payment for foreign commodities in coin of a fineness somewhat superior to that of other countries, which was thus continually drained out of the realm. It was in vain that the export of coin had been for a long period made felony, and was even then attended with the forfeiture of double its value. The reports show in a most instructive manner how the instinct of trade defies and evades restrictions; and while they fail to propose remedies which stand the test of modern commercial experience, they are exceedingly interesting in the proof they afford, that the principles of political economy were even thus early in our history forcing their way to recognition, and exacting penalties for disobedience. It would be foreign to the present communication to enlarge on this subject, but I may be permitted to express the hope that the document may some day be published.

CONFEDERATE COINAGE.

AN article from the *Philadelphia Record* for March 11, last, was reprinted in the April number of the *Journal*, (XIII, p. 93.) Since the publication of that article, describing four silver half dollars struck in the New Orleans Mint in 1861, the *Record* says:—"Many inquiries have been set afloat as to the history of these coins, as well as of the operations of the Mint at that city during the Rebellion. Mr. Marcus J. Wright, of the War Department, and formerly of the Confederate Army, has written a letter to B. F. Taylor, M. D., who was Chief Coiner of the C. S. A., for facts touching the history of the institution. This gentleman, in reply, corroborates the statement published regarding these silver coins. The Mint, it appears, was turned over by the

* From April, 1617, to February, 1620, silver money was coined only to the amount of £1,070 15s. 4d. (Hawkins, 1841, p. 159.) The scarcity of the metal began to be relieved in 1621 by the working of the Welsh mines, *id.*

State of Louisiana to the Confederacy in February, 1861, the old officers being retained. In April following, a design for a silver half dollar was ordered, and the device adopted was that already described. But four of these coins, says Dr. Taylor, were struck off, in consequence of an order suspending operations, owing to the difficulty of obtaining bullion. Of the four coins mentioned, one, as previously stated, was sent to the Government, one presented to Professor Riddell,* of the University of Louisiana, one to Dr. Ames, of New Orleans, and the other was retained by Dr. Taylor. Besides the piece held by himself, Dr. Taylor has traced but one other, which is in the possession of a Confederate soldier residing in New Orleans." From this last statement it seems that perhaps *five*, not *four*, were struck off.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND HONEST MONEY.

THE successful resumption of specie payments by the United States Government may now be considered so well established, as to forbid any question of the power and ability of the Treasury to maintain it. The precedent often quoted of the resumption of specie payments in 1823, by the Bank of England, after a suspension which had lasted twenty-six years, as likely to be repeated in our experience, was found to be confirmed by the course of events, and proved that the predictions of those who had studied the matter had been formed on sound premises. A writer in the *Philadelphia Ledger* has given some interesting facts relative to this subject, from which we make extracts below for the *Journal*.

"During the period of suspension in England, the 'price of bullion,' or in other words the depreciation of the bank paper, was sometimes fourteen and fifteen per cent. At the time of the resumption, however, the rates of the bank were already at par. This result had been promoted by two measures: the reduction of the bank circulation from £29,000,000 in 1817 to £18,000,000 in 1823, and the coinage of about £15,000,000 in gold in 1821 and 1822, which served to supply the chasm made in the paper circulation, and more too, and to enable the bank to provide coin for the anticipated demand. The demand did not occur. The knowledge that a man or an institution *can* pay makes the creditor less clamorous. And as has been already noted, the paper of the Bank was already at par, when the designated time of resumption arrived." This was virtually the case here.

"We note some points of the moral aspects of the case. During a suspension of specie, a large proportion of the currency is in paper tokens representing small amounts. The fractional currency of the United States is an illustration. Here, too, we note a difference. One pound (five dollars) was the smallest issue of the Bank of England with the Government at its back. It is not long since the dignity of this great republic was impressed upon five-cent notes. Ten-cent notes still linger in circulation, and people are only too glad to forget that an effort was once made to squeeze the bird of freedom upon a three-cent note. Happily the effort proved abortive. The pride of the nation rebelled against it.

"The circulation of small notes in the daily business of life offers a fine harvest for counterfeiters and their confederates. The prosecutions which

* This name was spelled *Biddle* in the *Record*, in the former article.

have taken place against the forgers and utterers, have been followed, upon conviction, by penal sentences very much below the character of the old British code, and frequent pardons. The constantly handled paper soon becomes blurred and worn, deceiving even the watchful, and the careless pass counterfeits from hand to hand till they are 'good as genuine.' This difficulty has been chiefly met in the United States by calling in old impressions and renewing the plates." The various issues of our fractional currency of all denominations make, when collected and preserved, quite a full, as well as curious scrap-book, and from the recent Sale Catalogues, it is evident that collectors are more and more interested in completing sets of the varieties.

The amount of profit which the Government has derived from "wear and tear" on the postal and fractional currency, of which nearly \$41,000,000 were issued, has been variously estimated. In January, 1878, an article in the *Journal*, (XII, p. 59,) showed the amount outstanding November 1, 1877, to be \$18,352,574.66. The amount redeemed from November 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, was \$1,804,806; that is, for *eight* months, only \$373,045 more than for the previous *three* months. The amount redeemed from July 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, ten months, was \$634,759, or a little more than one-third of the amount presented for exchange into silver in the preceding eight months. The Government's statement of the public debt, May 1, 1879, shows that on that day there was outstanding \$15,913,009.52 of fractional currency. These figures seem to confirm our estimate that the Government profit will probably amount to "nearer fifteen than ten millions." The loss has of course for the most part fallen on those who are least able to bear it, and consequently the most helpless. The same principle applies in even a stronger degree to the circulation of silver, especially the minor coinage. The difference in intrinsic value between silver and gold, which the "silver men" in Congress so persistently refuse to recognize, puts the depreciated dollar and the smaller pieces, into nearly the same position which the fractional currency so long occupied. It is forced into circulation largely by paying it to those who cannot refuse to receive it. The only remedy for this will be found in a prompt recognition of the fact of the difference in value, and conforming the coinage to the actual state of things. The theory at the bottom of *fiat* money has been so often proved absurd, and our experience of its evils so bitter, that it is with something more than astonishment that one witnesses the efforts to commit the Government to its madness. The lines of the Scottish bard apply with no less force and truth to fiat money — which is after all but a counterfeit — than to that mock nobility which founds its claim to respect on an empty title: —

" The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's a man for a' that."

No die however finely cut, no law whatever its penalty, no title however ancient, can confer intrinsic value or worth on base or depreciated money, any more than on a base and worthless man. It would seem that such a proposition was an axiom, a self-evident truth,—but history repeats itself. The experience of Haiti will be remembered as a case in point. While we were still in the troubles of our paper, irredeemable "money," the little republic of Uruguay, in South America, tried the fiat money experiment. "It had a sound and abundant currency of gold, silver, and redeemable paper, and was in a

tolerably prosperous condition. Pedro Verilla, who succeeded to the presidency in 1874, was a soft-money man, and he proceeded to issue \$10,000,000 of irredeemable paper. It was made a legal tender for all debts, and severe penalties were decreed against all who refused to receive it upon a par with specie. The people soon lost faith in this currency, 'based on the whole wealth of the nation,' and in spite of fines and imprisonment, began to refuse to take it except at a heavy discount. It went down and down, until finally it got so low that a dollar was worth but sixteen cents, and the Government was obliged to break its pledge to take it for all dues, and collected half its duties and taxes in specie. At last the indignant people forced Verilla to resign, and put a dictator in his place, and the fiat money 'wiped itself out.' M.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XIII, p. 85.]

CCCLXXVI. Obverse, A square mosaic pavement, on which is a pedestal, the front adorned with the square and compasses, and surmounted by a sphinx to left. Above is a five-pointed blazing star, surrounded by twelve groups of rays and having the letter G on its centre. Below the pavement, in two lines, A. G. KOBES M. V. S. | C. F. STAROSTA D. M. [M. V. S. signifies Meister von Stuhle, *i. e.* Presiding Master, and D. M. Deputy Master.] Legend, GLÜCKLICHE VERGANGENHEIT. FROHE GEGENWART. HOFFNUNGSVOLLE ZUKUNFT. [Fortunate in the past, happy in the present, hopeful for the future.] Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, DIE GER : U : V : ST : J : Δ | ZU DEN 3 TODTENGERRIPPEN | ZU Breslau | GESTIFTET DEN XVIII MAI 1741 | FEYERT DIE 50 LÄHRANERKENNUNG | VON DER | H. G. LANDES Δ VON DEUTCHSLAND | ZU BERLIN | DEN XX MÄRZ 1822. [The true and perfect (gerecht und vollkommen) St. John's Lodge of the Three Skeletons in Breslau, founded May 18, 1741, celebrated the semi-centennial of the most worshipful (Hoch würdige) Grand Land-Lodge of Germany at Berlin, March 20, 1822.] This is a very thin medal, cast, of iron. Size 34. Scarce.

CCCLXXVII. Obverse, A crowned bell surrounded by rays, over an altar of three steps, on which lies a book. The pavement is strewn with Masonic working tools,—a square, gavel, level, compasses and trowel. Legend, HOERET AUCH FORTAN DER GLOCKE RUF ZUM LICHT. [Henceforth he ever obeys the call of the bell to light.] Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel the inscription in nine lines, ZUR | IUBELFEIER | D. Δ. ZUR GLOCKE | IN Breslau | GEST. D. 13. IUNI 1776 | GEFEIERT D. 13. IUNI | 1826 | BR. V. DAMNITZ | Δ. MSTR. [In honor of the semi-centennial of the Lodge of the Bell, in Breslau, founded June 13, 1776, celebrated June 13, 1826, Br. von Damnitz, Master of the Lodge.] Copper.* Size 29.

CCCLXXVIII. Obverse, On a Maltese cross a star of eight formal rays, which surround an elliptical tablet bearing azure, a sceptre or. On the upper arm of the cross is a crown, over which MDCC on the left and CXXVI on the right: at the bottom, very small, G. LOOS DIR. H. GUBE FEC. A circle surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, FRIDRICH ZUM GOLDENEN ZEPTER IM OR. Z. Breslau GEST. D. X DEC. MDCCLXXVI • [The Lodge Frederic of the Golden Sceptre, Orient of Breslau, founded Dec. 10, 1776.] Reverse,

* This Medal is in the Pythagoras collection.

The interior of a circular temple, on the sides of the entrance to which are the two pillars, that on the left having *j* incused on its shaft, and that on the right, *B*. In the temple is the ark of the covenant, with the rods for carrying it in place, and a winged cherub head facing outward on each of its upper corners. Above is a radiant star, formed by a double triangle "braced." The rays fill the field between the pillars.* In exergue, in two lines, OELSNER. WENDT. V. HEUDUCK. | BUCHWALDT. BLUMENTHAL. A circle surrounds the field, outside of which is the legend, DIE WAHRHEIT LEUCHTET EWIG WIE DIESES TEMPELS FLAMME • [Truth shines eternally as this temple's flame.] Silver and bronze. Size 32.

CCCLXXIX. Obverse, .᠔. | ZUR EINTRACHT | UND | STANDHAFTIGKEIT | IM O.: CASSEL. in five lines. [Lodge of Unity and Constancy, Orient of Cassel.] In very small letters below, G. B. HEINICKE F. Reverse, ZUR ERINNERUNG | 2. OCTOBER 5866 | *** | DEN BRÜDERN | GEWIDMET | VOM B.: JULIUS HAHLO. in six lines, the last curving to conform to the lower edge of the Medal. [In remembrance of October 2, 1866. Dedicated to the brethren by Br. Julius Hahlo.] Silver. Size 21.

CCCLXXX. Obverse, A double triangle interlaced; the hexagon enclosed has its field covered with horizontal lines, (? azure) on which is a crowned lion, rampant regardant. Reverse as obverse. The points of the triangles are cut out. Copper gilt. Size 32 between opposite points. A ring attached by which it was worn. This is a member's jewel of the Lodge of the Golden Lion of Dantzic, struck in the form of a star, and is very poorly executed, especially the lion, whose paws are thicker than his body.

CCCLXXXI. Obverse, A square stone, on the face of which is the sun, proceeding from which eight L's form right angles; over the letters forming the perpendicular arms, is the letter P; below, an S, and at each extremity of the horizontal line of letters is the figure 3. The stone is surrounded by Masonic working tools—the gavel, trowel, level and trestle-board. Reverse, Two stones, one upon the other, over which is the sun, and below, a dog and sphinx. In the middle of the stones are three hands clasped, from which proceed eight 3's, and between these figures CONCORDITER ET CONSTANTER. [Harmoniously and earnestly.] On the lower stone are the square, compasses, and the two pillars. Edge inscription, IN TESSERAM CONSTANTIAE EX FOEDERE INSOLUBILI 1754 [In token of constancy under an indissoluble treaty.] Silver and copper. This Medal I describe from Merzdorf,† who says that it is very rare, and that the size is "larger than a thaler," which would be upwards of 30 by the American scale. This would seem to have been struck to commemorate some event—perhaps the reception of Ludwig VIII. to the Master's or third degree, but I have not yet been able to discover anything of its history.

* These rays are so finely cut as rather to resemble engine turning. There is no *e* in Frie-lich on the obverse of this Medal, though Merzdorf puts it in.

† The statement is made by Merzdorf, that this Medal was struck by Ludwig VIII., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. To the number VIII in his title, the eight L's on the obverse seem to allude, and the eight threes on the reverse. The other letters, p. and f., I am unable to explain, or the meaning of the figure 3 on both sides of the Medal. Merzdorf catalogues it under the date of 1754, from the edge. I hesitate to differ from such an authority as Merzdorf, on German matters especially, but

according to Woodward and Gates, *Cyclopedia of Chronology*, the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1754 to 1768, was Ludwig V., or if the Ludwigs of the older Landgravate of Hesse before its division are counted, he would be the seventh. It must therefore have been in the reign of his son, the sixth of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the eighth of Hesse, who succeeded in 1768, and died in 1790, that the Medal was struck. It is mentioned in Bode's *Almanach*, 1799; and in *Freimaurerei skizziert im Lichte*, 1785, (Freemasonry dragged into the Light,) the title has an engraving of the reverse. The date on the edge may be that of the foundation of the Lodge.

CCCLXXXII. Obverse, Profile bust to left, in uniform, wearing a very high embroidered collar, with broad ribbon over the shoulder, and star on breast; on the arm, small, LOOS. Legend, LUDWIG GROSSHERZOG VON HESSEN UND BEI RHEIN, and below the bust, PROTECTOR [Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and Protector on the Rhine.] Reverse, The front of a temple, having six Ionic columns, and a closed door in the centre, approached by a flight of steps, (nine and seven.) Legend, IOHANNES D. EVANG. Z. EINTRACHT IM O. V. DARMSTADT. [John the Evangelist, of Harmony, Orient of Darmstadt.] In exergue, in three lines, EINGEWIEHT | AM 25 AUG. | 5818 [Dedicated Aug. 25, 1818.] Silver and bronze.* Size 26.

CCCLXXXIII. Obverse, The front of a large building, used as a school. Legend, above, REAL UND ARMEN SCHULE [Practical and Charity School.] In exergue, in two lines, ZU FRIEDRICH | STADT Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, UNTER | GOTTES BEYSTAND | U. DER REGIERUNG DES | BESTEN LANDES VATERS | FRIEDR: AUGUSTS | AM 10. MAY | 1785 | GEGRÜNDET [Founded by God's help under the reign of the best father of his country, Frederick Augustus, May 10, 1785.] Silver.† Size 21.

CCCLXXXIV. Obverse, On a stony foreground stands a strong pyramid withstanding lightning from a storm-cloud above, on the left, which strikes but does not wither a sprig of acacia growing at its base; on the right, Time, having an hour-glass on his head, flies with his scythe to cut it down: in the background a landscape and waterfall; in the distance three poplars bend by the storm under the cloud, behind which the sun is shining; a plain strewn with flowers on the right; in front, on one of the stones, LOOS in very small letters. Legend, UNIO LATOMOR · FRANCOF · A · M · Reverse, Inscription ‡ in nine lines, FRATRUM | MODERATORI | CONSTANT · FELLNER | D · VI OCT · MDCCCII | NUPTIAS | FAUSTO OMINE CELEBRANTI | PERENNIA GAUDIA | VOTIS SUIS | DEPOSCIT [The Lodge "Unity" of the Masonic Brethren of Frankfort on the Main invokes perpetual joy on the vows of Constant Fellner, its Master, commemorating his nuptials with happy augury, October 6, 1802.] Silver. Size 32. This was struck in honor of the golden wedding of Constantin Fellner, for many years W. M. of the Lodge.

CCCLXXXV. Obverse, Naked bust to left of Leopold, under which is $\frac{A}{S}$ (signifying Abrahamson, the die cutter.) Legend, HERZOG MAXIMILIAN IULIUS LEOPOLD [Duke Maximilian, &c.] Reverse, A female figure with three children leans weeping on the right of a column, which is surmounted by an urn, and has upon its shaft a double triangle forming a six-pointed star inclosing the letter G, and upon its base the Maltese cross. The side of the column on the left has been broken.§ Legend, FÜRST UND MAURER, BEFEHLS-

* The Ludwig whose portrait appears on the obverse of this Medal was the first Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, who succeeded in 1790, and died in 1830, and the son of Ludwig VIII. mentioned under CCCLXXXI.

† This Medal is included in Merzdorf's catalogue, though on what ground I am unable to see. He admits its doubtful Masonic character, but, for some reason best known to himself, places it under *Dresden*. It is also included among Masonics in various German Sale Catalogues, and I have therefore described it. It has been said that the School was supported by Masons of Dresden for the benefit of their orphan children, but I have not been able to verify this statement. In the Catalogue of the Pythagoras Collection it is attributed to the Lodge Drei Schwertzer, (the Three Swords) of Dresden.

‡ The word Unio is of course the Latin for Einigkeit, signifying Unity, the name of the Lodge at Frankfort on the Main, by which this Medal was struck. The inscription is to be read from the obverse over to the reverse. The Medal is engraved in Zacharias, VII, 3, who says it was struck in Berlin. See XXXIV and XLVI for others by the same Lodge. There is one in the Pythagoras Collection.

§ This Medal was struck by the Lodge "Aufrichtiges Herz," or the "Sincere Heart," of Frankfort on the Oder, in honor of the memory of Duke Leopold of Brunswick, born October 10, 1752, made a Mason in 1772: he was drowned in the Oder while endeavoring to save life, April 27, 1785, the date in exergue. He was Major General of a Prussian command, 1776. See Zacharias II, 5, for an

HABER UND MENSCHENFREUND. [Prince and Mason, Commander and Philanthropist.] In exergue, in two lines, D. XXVII. APRIL | MDCCLXXXV. Silver and tin. Size 28.

CCCLXXXVI. Obverse, A circle, the edge serrated to form a star of thirty-two points; from behind it proceed eight groups of formal rays, surmounted by a serpent devouring its tail, which encloses three right hands emerging from clouds, and clasping each other on the centre of the star. Legend, On the star, ORIENT V. DUSSELDORF The upper ray is pierced, and has a ring attached to a double triangle braced, forming a six-pointed star, by which it is worn suspended to a clasp. The serpent is silver, the rest of the Medal is brass, or bronze gilt. Size, across the rays, 40; of the circle formed by the serpent, 32, and of the inner star, 20.*

CCCLXXXVII. Obverse, A five-pointed star, or "pentalpha," the lines forming the star being interlaced, and the centre and points cut out. From the outer angles of the star proceed flames, and in the pentagon is the letter G. Reverse as obverse, except the G is reversed. Worn suspended by a ring passing through a flame over the letter, and one point down. Bronze, gilt. Length of side of star, 39.

CCCLXXXVIII. Obverse, A star of nine points, formed by three equilateral triangles interlaced: the points and centre cut out. In the central space, a nine-pointed radiant star bearing the letter G. Reverse, As obverse, except that instead of the letter, the star has an All-seeing eye; a ring is attached to the upper point of one triangle. Bronze, gilt. Length of side of triangle, 32. This and the previous number are members' jewels, and in the German catalogue from which they were purchased, are attributed to Gorlitz.†

CCCLXXXIX. Obverse, A crown of seven stars, below which is the inscription in five lines, FRANKENBERGIO | QUI PER LUSTRA X. | MURUS AHENUS ERAT | IV A. NON. JAN. | MDCCCXV. [To Frankenberg, who for ten lustra (fifty years) was an impregnable wall. (IV ante nonas) Jan. 2, 1815.] Reverse, The square and compasses surrounded by rays. Legend, OPERA HIEROPHANTAM DECLARANT. [His works reveal the teacher.] Silver and bronze. Struck by the Lodge Ernst zum Compass, or Ernest of the Compasses, of Gotha, in honor of Bro. Von Frankenburg, Minister of State, on the completion of a half century of public service.‡ Bronze.

CCCXC. Obverse, Three reversed torches encircled by a wreath of cypress; above are three stars, between which and the torches ERNST. II. On the left is AUGUST and on the right, FRIEDRICH IV. Under the torches, XX. APR. XVII. MAI XI. FEB. Legend, in two lines, DEM ANDENKEN DER FREUNDLICHEN UNTERGEGANGENEN STERNE | DES SACHSEN HAUSES GOTHA-ALTENBURG. [In thankful remembrance of the friendship of the setting stars of the house of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg.] Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, G. V. | H. A. O. REICHARD | H. S. GEHEIM. KR. RATH | DES | K. S. CIV. VERD. ORDENS | RITTER |

engraving of this Medal, and a full account of Leopold. There were two other Medals, not Masonic, one cut by Stierle, and another by Krull, in memory of this gallant but unavailing effort of the Duke.

* This is a member's jewel of the German Lodge of Dusseldorf; while composed of three parts, each of those parts are struck from dies, and I therefore include it, following also the precedent of the German Catalogue from which I purchased it.

† I have felt considerable hesitation about including these two Medals, but the second is apparently struck, and the first so closely resembles it, that in deference to others, and following the rule given in note to CCCXVII, I have described them.

‡ Though this Medal is catalogued as in the collection of Pythagoras Lodge, I have not seen it, and cannot give its size. My description is from Merzdorf, p. 21, No. 45.

L. JAHR. STAATSDIEN. D. XXI. JUL. | L. JAHR. F. M. D. XXIV. OCT. | TODTENFEIER IM JUBELJAHR | MDCCCXXV. This Medal was struck by the order of H. A. O. Reichard.* Bronze. Size 26.

CCCXCI. Obverse, Clothed bust facing to right. Legend, BR. ERNST. II. HERZOG V. SACHSEN GOTHA U. ALTENBURG • [Bro. Ernest II. Grand Duke of Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg.] Under the bust, HELFRICHT V. GOTHA in small letters. Reverse, A triangle, in which is the inscription in five lines below a small six-pointed star, giving the names borne by the Lodge at different periods, COSMO | POLIT | RAUTEN = KRANZ 1774 COMPASS 1784 | ERNEST Z COMPASS | AM 30 JANUAR 1806 [The Cosmopolitan Lodge, Wreath of Rue† 1774: Compasses, 1784: Ernest of the Compasses, Jan. 30, 1806.] Legend, Over the triangle in two circular lines, ZUM 50 JÄHRIGEN JUBELFESTE DER ST. JOH. LOGE | ERNST Z. COMPASS IM OR. ZU GOTHA; under the triangle, GEFEIERT and below, curving, AM 16. MAI 1856. [For the semi-centennial of the St. John's Lodge, Ernest of the Compasses, celebrated May 16, 1856.] Bronze. Size 24 nearly.


CCCXCII. Obverse, The trunk of a tree, against which are leaning two shields; that on the right has the arms of the city of Halberstadt, per pale argent and gules, in fess point a crampoon,‡ (color not denoted); that on the left has the arms of the Lodge Drei Hammer, or Three Gavels, azure, three gavels erect or, two over one; above soars the Prussian eagle, crowned, with a laurel branch in his talons. Legend, LATOMORUM IN MANSIONE TRIUM MALLEORUM HALBERSTADT. SECULARIA. [Semi-centennial of the Freemasons of the Lodge of the Three Gavels, Halberstadt.] In exergue, LOOS D. SCHILLING F. Reverse, A broken pillar, its shaft surrounded by a band; on the right is a dagger, and on the left a gavel and the square and compasses. Legend, above, ADHUC STAT. [Yet it stands.] and below, D. XXVIII. JANUAR MDCCCLXVI. Silver and bronze. Size 24.

CCCXCIII. Obverse, Bust of Miethoff to right. Legend, F. D. M * MAGISTER. SUPR. HALLENS * MDCCXLV. [F. D. M. signifies Frater de Miethoff, Supreme Master, Halle, 1745.] Reverse, A seated female figure surrounded by Masonic and musical instruments. Legend, PIA HILARITAS. LATOMOR. HALLENS [The reverential joy of the Masons of Halle.] This Medal is included

* Ernest Louis, son of Frederic III., of Saxe-Coburg-Altenburg, died April 20, 1804. His son and successor, Emilius Leopold Augustus, died February 11, 1825. Frederic IV., the last male descendant of his line, died May 11 following, and the duchy, with some changes of territory, fell to Ernest, the father of Albert, Prince Consort of England. I read the abbreviations and inscription thus:—Gewidmet von H. A. O. Reichard. H. S. (? Hoch-Staats) Geheimer Kr. (?iegs) Rath des K (?öniglichen) S (?achsichen) Civil Verdienst Ordens Ritter. L. Jahr Staats dienste (an) dem xxi. Jul. L. Jahr Frei Maurer dem xxiv. Octob. &c. If this is correct, the signification will be, Dedicated to the memory (of the Saxon Princes,) whose death occurred in the semi-centennial year of H. A. O. Reichard, Honorable Privy Counsellor for War, Knight of the Order of the Royal Saxon Civil Service, fifty years in the service of the State, July 21. Fifty years a Free-Mason, October 24, 1825. These explanations of the abbreviations are not given as undoubtedly correct, but they are probably very nearly so. H. S. in the third line may perhaps mean Herzogthum Sachsen *i. e.* "of the Grand Duchy of Saxe." Saxe-Altenburg became a principality in 1603, which might justify the use of the word *Königlich*, (or royal) in sixth line; but the reigning prince

seems generally to be styled a Duke, which might perhaps require *Kurfürstlich* for *Königlich*, and make Herzogthum Sachsen a more probable interpretation.

† The *rue*, aside from the mystical powers it was supposed to possess, which gave it the name of "herb of grace," as Bishop Taylor says, was a favorite name for Lodges in Saxony (see X). The bend enarched, trefle vert, on the Arms of Saxony, as borne by the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Saxony, on an inescutcheon of pretence, is supposed by heraldic students to allude to a wreath of rue assumed by one of the early Dukes of Saxony, the tradition in regard to which need not be mentioned here, but may be found in Millington's "Heraldry in History, Poetry, &c." The rue therefore has a national and patriotic, and not a Masonic significance. The Lodge adopted its last name after the death of Ernest, which is given on CCCXC.

‡ The device resembles this figure  which I take to be a crampoon, or cramping iron, a somewhat unusual charge. Pythagoras Lodge has one of the Medals in its collection.

§ I am in doubt whether Supreme means Grand Master, or only *presiding* Master. From Merzdorf, page 23, No. 49, it seems that his description is from an engraving

in his list by Merzdorf, from which I take this description, but he says its existence is considered as very doubtful.

CCCXCIV. Obverse, Bust to left of D. S. Madai. Legend, MAGISTER SUPREMUS III. HALENSIS. [Third Supreme Master, at Halle.] Reverse, Faith, represented as a female figure, with the sun upon her breast; her left hand supported by a book against which leans a cross; her right holds a shield, on which are three united hearts. The field irradiated with the sun. Legend, above, CONJUNGE JUVABIT [It delights in union.] In exergue, 17 | 47 in two lines, between which are the arms of the city of Halle.*

Merzdorf mentions in his list still another doubtful Medal, of Hamburg, "struck in honor of the late Father Carpser," for whom a Lodge of Sorrow was held in Hamburg, Aug. 1, 1759. He does not give any description of it, but merely the name of the book (Schröder's Materialien, I, p. 136,) where the allusion to it is to be found.

CCCXCV. Obverse, An open temple, circular, supported by six columns, and containing an enclosed pedestal surmounted by a bust; on the right of the temple is a small tree, and on the left are poplars. On the frieze, GENIO LEIBNITII. [To the Genius of Leibnitz.] Legend, L'. DE LA REUNION DES AMIS D'HANOVRE. [Lodge of the Union of Friends, of Hanover.] In exergue, AMAT CONSOCIARE [It loves to assemble.] below is a small five-pointed star. Reverse, Between two branches of olive crossed, is a radiant triangle, in the centre of which are two right hands joined. Legend, ELEVÉE A L'O'. D'HANOVRE LE 23 J'. DU 7 M'. DE L'AN 5803 [Erected in the Orient of Hanover, Sept. 23, 1803.†] Silver. Size 17.

CCCXCVI. Obverse, Bust to left, under which in small letters, BREHMER F. Legend, GEORG V. V G. G. KOENIG V. HANNOVER. [George V. by the grace of God (von Gottes Gunst) King of Hanover.] Reverse, Three female figures seated: the central one holds an ashlar on which are the square and compasses, her right hand is pointing upwards; that on the left rests her left hand upon a fluted column, the top of which is broken, and the one on the right holds a wreath in her left hand. Legend, SIEHE DER PALLAST IST ZUR BAUHUTTE WORDEN U DIE BAUHUTTE ZUM PALLAST [Behold, the palace has become a lodge,‡ and the lodge a palace.] In exergue, in four lines, ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DEN EINTRITT | S. M. DES KÖNIGS GEORG V | IN DEN FREIMAURERBUND | 14 JAN. 1857 [In commemoration of the initiation of his Majesty George V. into the Masonic Order, Jan. 14, 1857.] Bronze. Size 38 nearly.

CCCXCVII. Obverse, A temple showing the interior; on each side of an altar which stands on a mosaic pavement, are five pillars; behind the altar

in a pamphlet giving an account of the celebration of St. John's Day, 1745, by the Lodge of the Three Keys, Halle. In his Index, the Medal, like that which follows, and also XIII of this list are assigned to the Lodge "Drei Degen," or the Three Swords. Zacharias, III, 2, calls the Lodge that of the "Three Golden Keys;" the name on the pamphlet is the "Three Keys." The name Three Swords was adopted when it began to work under the rite of Strict Observance, Oct. 1765; it had previously in 1756 changed its name to "Philadelphia." XIII, struck for the feast of St. John in 1774, is well known, though the impressions in bronze are marked R₂ and those in silver R₄ in German Catalogues. CCCXCIII purports to have been struck in the following year, and CCCXCIV in 1747, for similar festivals.

* Like the previous Medal, Merzdorf, while describing

this, says he knows of it only by a pamphlet published at Halle in 1747, and observes that its existence is very doubtful. Madai is supposed to have succeeded Miethoff, who followed von Bruckenthal in the Mastership of the Lodge.

† Engraved in Tresor Numis. Rev. pl. 96, fig. 5. Merzdorf calls the branches on the reverse acacia.

‡ The word BAUHUTTE was used anciently to denote the temporary lodgings erected by operative Masons, near Cathedrals and other public buildings, meaning literally a builder's hut; hence it came to be used as the German Masonic term for Lodge. King George was initiated in the Lodge of the Black Bear, at Hanover. (Rebold's History of Freemasonry.) I describe this Medal from one in the Pythagoras Collection, which catalogues it as of Gotha.

is a statue of Minerva, with helmet, lance and shield. On the right a Master approaches, wearing chapeau, sword and apron, and holding in his right hand a shield on which is the letter j. The frieze has the inscription DER WEISHEIT. U : TUGEND [Of wisdom and virtue.] In the pediment is a small wreath, and on the point of the roof an owl. Three circular steps lead to the pavement ; on the left of the lowest, WERNER. F: Reverse, A cable-tow with five love-knots nearly surrounds the inscription in ten lines, DENKMAL | AM LEBENS PFADE | DES | ERBPRINZEN JOSEPH | ZU S. HILDBURGHAUSEN. | ERRICHTET | VON DER FR: MAUR: LOGE DA | SELBST AM TAGE SEINER | GEBURTH | D : 27 AUG : 1789 [literally, Monument erected on the career* of the Crown-Prince Joseph of Saxe Hildburghausen, by the Masonic Lodge of the same place, on the day of his birth, Aug. 27, 1789.] Below is a cubic stone, around which are the square, compasses, plumb, trowel, gavel, and level, dividing the year from the rest of the date. Silver. Size 27. Rare.

CCCXCVIII. Obverse, Device of the Lodge of the Silent Temple, being a circular temple with mosaic pavement, supported by seven pillars, and approached by three steps. On its dome are emblems of mortality. In the temple is a radiant triangle : by its sides, in perpendicular lines, are old Hebrew characters, signifying Thipherath ha Olam [The magnificence of the world.] There is no legend. Reverse, A naked figure facing, representing Harpocrates, the fore-finger of his right hand pressed upon his lips : his left holds a horn of plenty. Legend, TACERE MULTIS DISCITUR VITAE MALIS. [One is taught to be silent by the many ills of life.] In exergue, very small, ABERLI. F. Copper. In the form of an ellipse. Size 15 x 22. This is extremely rare. Merzdorf knew of but two examples, one in the Rostock Collection, and the other in his own.

CCCXCIX. Obverse, The portals of a temple, having groups of Doric pillars on either side, and approached by seven steps ; on the right is a young acacia tree ; on the left the rising sun illuminates the field with his rays : over the arch of the portico is a hat (?), and on the roofs of the sides are flames. Legend, on a slightly raised border, DER MAURERISCHEN MORGEN-ROETHE I. O. V. HILDESHEIM. [The Masonic dawn (literally morning-red) in the Orient of Hildesheim ;] in exergue, in four lines, IN DER STAMM = □ | PFORTE ZUR EWIGKEIT | AM 27. DECEMB. | 5762. [in the parent Lodge Gate of Eternity, December 27, 1762.] Reverse, A temple as on obverse of CCCXCVIII. On its right is a tree of acacia. Legend, DIE DANKBAREN SOEHNE DES STILLEN TEMPELS. [The grateful sons of the Temple of Silence.] In exergue, in three lines, AM IUBELTAGE | DEN 27. DECEMB. | 5812. [On the semi-centennial,† December 27, 1812.] Near the foot of the tree, ST very small. The die cutter was George Stach. Bronze. Size 28.

CCCC. Obverse, Between three palm trees Minerva seated, with lance and shield on which is the Medusa head. Below, a small letter κ, the

* This was struck by the Lodge Ernst, of Hildburghausen. (See XVI of this list.) The word *Denkmal* literally means a monument, and *Lebens pfade*, a path of life. The expression may denote that a monument in honor of Joseph was erected on the anniversary of his birth, or the word may have been employed in the figurative way in which the old numismatists used it—a numismatic “monument,” or Medal, in the sense of *Denkmunze*, and then it would signify a Medal struck to commemorate the career. I have been unable to find any reference to

Joseph, which would fix the year of his birth or death.

† Zacharias, Numotheca, III. 6, gives some interesting particulars regarding this Medal. The device of the obverse is the seal of the Lodge “Gate of Eternity,” founded Dec. 27, 1762. That of the reverse is the seal of the Lodge “Frederick of the Temple,” founded January 24, 1775, which June 14, 1791, took the name of the “Silent Temple.” The Medal was struck by the younger Lodge on the semi-centennial of its elder sister.

initial of Kangsdorf. Reverse, A wreath of laurel, in which is the inscription in three lines, NON | NISI DIGNO | MDCCCLXVI. [Not unless to one who is worthy.] The date is that of the formation of the Lodge. Gold and silver.*

W. T. R. MARVIN.

THE STUDY OF COINS.

A COMPLETE fac-simile of a coin costs, on the average, half a crown; a cast in plaster, three or four pence; and either is actually of more service for daily study and handling than originals themselves. Both for mythology and portraiture, a carefully arranged series, not too numerous, of reproductions of coins is quite invaluable. And as to the qualities of art, within the circuit of a didrachm you shall find stamped, in any of the finer examples, the whole power and secret of the Greek genius. That "pleasing bossiness of surface," as Prof. Ruskin happily describes it, which strikes you at first sight of the coin—that beautiful distribution and gradation of light and shadow on its modeled field—becomes articulate as you look closer, and resolves itself into a face, a figure, a group, disposed and wrought in relief with a mastery after which the craftsmen of to-day can only sigh in vain, and expressing with its symbols and attributes, the subtlest and deepest thoughts of religion and patriotism in the race. In this case of coins, the selection of examples should be made with a view at once to the political and historical importance of the States whose coinage is represented, to the mythologic interest and significance of the type, and to its value as an illustration of the period of art to which it belongs. What learner but will have gained some vital knowledge of things which might otherwise be but names to him, when he has been made familiar, by the coinage, say of Acarnania, with the figure of Apollo as he may have been worshiped in his great temple of Actium, and with the bull-shouldered and human-headed divinity of the sacred river of the land, Achelous? On that of the trading colonists of Panticapæum, with the wild countenance of Pan, adopted as the city's patron by way of verbal allusion or pun, and accompanied by the symbols of the ear of corn, signifying the source of the city's wealth in the produce of the Scythian steppes, and the griffin, the fabled guardian of wealth in adjacent lands of the unknown north? Will not the Zeus of Pindar, "driver of the lightning that slackeneth not foot," be a more real conception to the pupil who knows, than to him who does not know, the beauty of his bay-crowned image, associated with the image of Hêrè and with the attributes of the eagle and the thunderbolt, on the coins of his consecrated state of Elis? Does it not throw some light upon the spirit of the Olympic odes in honor of Sicilian despots victorious in the chariot race, to see how the teams of those same despots prance beneath the hovering figure of Victory on the coins of Syracuse or Camarina? The Carthaginians, when their armies under Himilco had perished in the fruitless siege of Syracuse, attributed their discomfiture to the anger of patron goddesses of the city, Ceres and Proserpine, and to propitiate those deities, adopted their worship into their own religion; does it not vivify and drive home a fact like this to compare with the glorious types of Proserpine on the coinage of Syracuse the types struck, in imitation of these, by the Carthaginians at their settlement of Panormus? Is it not a vital acquisition to trace how the early coins of Zanklê, in Sicily, are stamped with a dolphin for a sign of the sea, and a sickle for a sign of the "sickle-sweep" of that particular bay of the sea (the Bay of Messina,) upon which the city stood; and how, by-and-by, after a new settlement of Messinian colonists has changed the city's name, and it has passed under the government of a despot from the opposite city of Rhegium, its coinage receives the new image of the despot's chariot and a team of mules, together with the hare which he is said to have imported beyond the straits?—*The Fortnightly Review*.

* This is a member's jewel of the famous Lodge Minerva of the Three Palms, Leipsic, which has a very fine collection of Masonic Medals. Merzdorf says there are three varieties beside the one above described, all usually having a loop or ring. (1) From dies cut by Reiche in Furth;

(2) another by the same, dies cut in 1800; (3) from dies cut by Kruger in Dresden. The only example in gold known was one presented to Bro. Schlosser in 1848, on his fiftieth anniversary of initiation.

MAXIMILIAN, HIS COINS AND MEDALS.

By the kindness of Mr. Frossard, publisher of the bright little paper *Numisma*, we reprint the following article, with the engraving.—Ebs.

THE Coins and Medals of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, extend over so short a period as to make it apparently an easy matter for collectors to secure more or less complete series, and hence such coins and medals have generally brought at the sales a higher price than would have been expected of coins of the day. The short career and melancholy fate of the Hapsburg prince so interested the mass of society, that many persons, who had no special interest in coins, and never purchased them, were glad to secure some pocket-piece, struck in Mexico, during the Empire, making the interest in these coins more extensive than may be generally supposed. Beside the Mexican, there are also a number of Medals that were struck in Europe relating to Maximilian.

Referring first to the coins, we find them to consist of the twenty dollar gold piece, silver dollar, half dollar, ten cent, five cent and copper cent. Of these, the gold piece is of the greatest rarity. The design is the same as the dollar, but the dies were better finished and the impressions are generally sharp and perfect. They are infinitely scarcer than any of the coins, with one exception. It is only with the utmost search that they are met with in Mexico in whatever condition.

Following in order of rarity we have second,—the cent struck only in 1864 at the Mexican mint, rarely found in a condition suitable for collections, and whose existence has, until recently, been unknown to many collectors. Obverse, Crowned Mexican eagle and serpent perched on the nopal. IMPERIO MEXICANO. Reverse, 1 CENTAVO 1864, M. Wreath.

Third. The half dollar struck at Mexico, 1866. We have not seen any of any other date nor of any other mint.

Fourth. The five and ten-cent pieces struck in 1864, 1865 and 1866, positively at the mints of Mexico, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, and probably as well at some or all of the smaller mints.

Fifth. The dollar, 1866 and 1867, which we have noticed from the mints of Mexico, Guanajuato and Potosi in 1866, and afterwards of Mexico only. As the Mexican dollar has always been an article of export from that country, it results that there is a Maximilian dollar of 1866 which is common, and the only very common piece treated of in this article.

There is a Mexican dollar, 1866, of extreme rarity, which has been known to very few persons until recently. In the *American Journal of Numismatics* for April, 1879, there appears an article copied from a Philadelphia paper written by Dr. J. E. Nagle,* giving an account of the breaking down of the first dies, and the ominous fact that only thirty-five pieces were successfully struck; that Maximilian was shot at the age indicated by this number of pieces; and also that one ball pierced the forehead exactly where the flaw appeared in the die. This story, in all its details, is not known to the numismatists of Mexico, but they do know that such a die did go to pieces after a few dollars were struck, and that subsequent dies were far inferior to it in workmanship. Impressions from the first die are eagerly sought for by those who know of them, and they would bring high prices here. They are recognizable from the legend on the obverse, which is in shorter letters, the surface proof or approximately so, and the temple of the effigy much depressed. The reverse is generally better struck, and shows the die to have been carefully finished. This is the exception made above in speaking of the gold piece.

Taking up the Mexican Medals, we have first to call attention to one, size 13½, bearing date 1863, which leads in point of time. During that year there was a junta formed, comprising many Mexicans who were leaders in wealth at least, having for its

* We presume the readers of the *Journal*, like the editors, regarded this story as *legendary*, and it is so called by Dr. Nagle, who furnished the article referred to. As with most legends, imagination must be allowed some scope in finding the interpretation or rather the historical grain of truth contained in them, which, in this case, is probably discovered in the fact that the die was broken almost immediately when used.—Ebs.

object the formation of the Empire, and placing Maximilian on the throne, of which this medal is commemorative. Obverse, MAXIMILIANO DE AUSTRIA; a head to left, (which did not in the least resemble him.) Reverse, JUNTA DE LOS NOTABLES MEXICO 6 DE JULIO 1863 (the date of resolution or invitation,) brass; this piece is noticed in *American Journal of Numismatics*, XIII, p. 22. It has probably never appeared in any American sale.

The other medals bearing the bust of Maximilian, eight in number, were all designed by Navalon, and some were also engraved by him, who is still charged with the medal department and the national collection of coins at the city of Mexico. Those medals were to be struck for distribution, and in the hope of strengthening the Empire thereby. They were practically the preliminary pattern pieces, struck in silver and copper only (except the first, which is only in copper) as follows:—

1. Size 29. Obverse. Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR DE MEXICO. Reverse, HONOR A LA JUVENTUD ESTUDIOSA. Wreath.

2. Size 29. Obverse, Same. Reverse, AL MERITO CIENTIFICO Y ARTISTICO. Oak and laurel wreath. These two medals are so rare that they never have been offered at a sale in the United States, it is believed, and only one of the former and two of the latter are known to exist here.

3. Size 9. Obverse, MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Head to right. Reverse, In oak wreath, AL MERITO CIVIL. With and without ring.

4. Size 9. Obverse, Same. Reverse, In laurel wreath, AL MERITO MILITAR. The above small medals are equally rare.

5. Size 18. Obverse, Head to left. 1865 MAXIMILIAN EMPERADOR. Reverse, Virgin of Guadalupe. NON FECIT TALITUR ONMI NATIONE.

6. Size 21. Obverse, 1866 MAXIMILIANO Y CARLOTA EMPERADORES. Their heads accolated to left. Reverse, Same as size 18.

7. Size 21. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Reverse, In wreath of oak leaves, AL MERITO CIVIL. With and without ring.

8. Size 21. Obverse, Same as preceding. Reverse, In laurel wreath, AL MERITO MILITAR. With and without ring. [See illustration.]

The four medals last mentioned have appeared in a few sales.

There is another medal belonging to the Maximilian period, designed for distribution in the government schools, size 23½, copper and silver, by Vivier. Obverse, A LA APLICACION PREMIO DE HONOR. Winged figure seated on clouds recording in an open book. Reverse, In wreath, LA AUTORIDAD POLITICA DE MEXICO.

Of the medals struck in Europe, we have noticed the following:—

1. Size 43. Large copper medal by Wurden. Obverse, Heads accolated. MAXIMILIEN EMPEREUR CHARLOTTE IMPERATRICE. Reverse, APPELES PAR LE VOEU DU PEUPLE A FAIRE LE BONHEUR DU MEXIQUE. A MIRAMAR LE 10 AVRIL 1864.

2. Size 22. Copper, gilt, with ring. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Reverse, AL MERITO MILITAR. Laurel wreath.

3. Size 21. Copper, with ring, by E. Falot. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIANO EMPERADOR. Reverse, AL MERITO MILITAR. Laurel wreath.

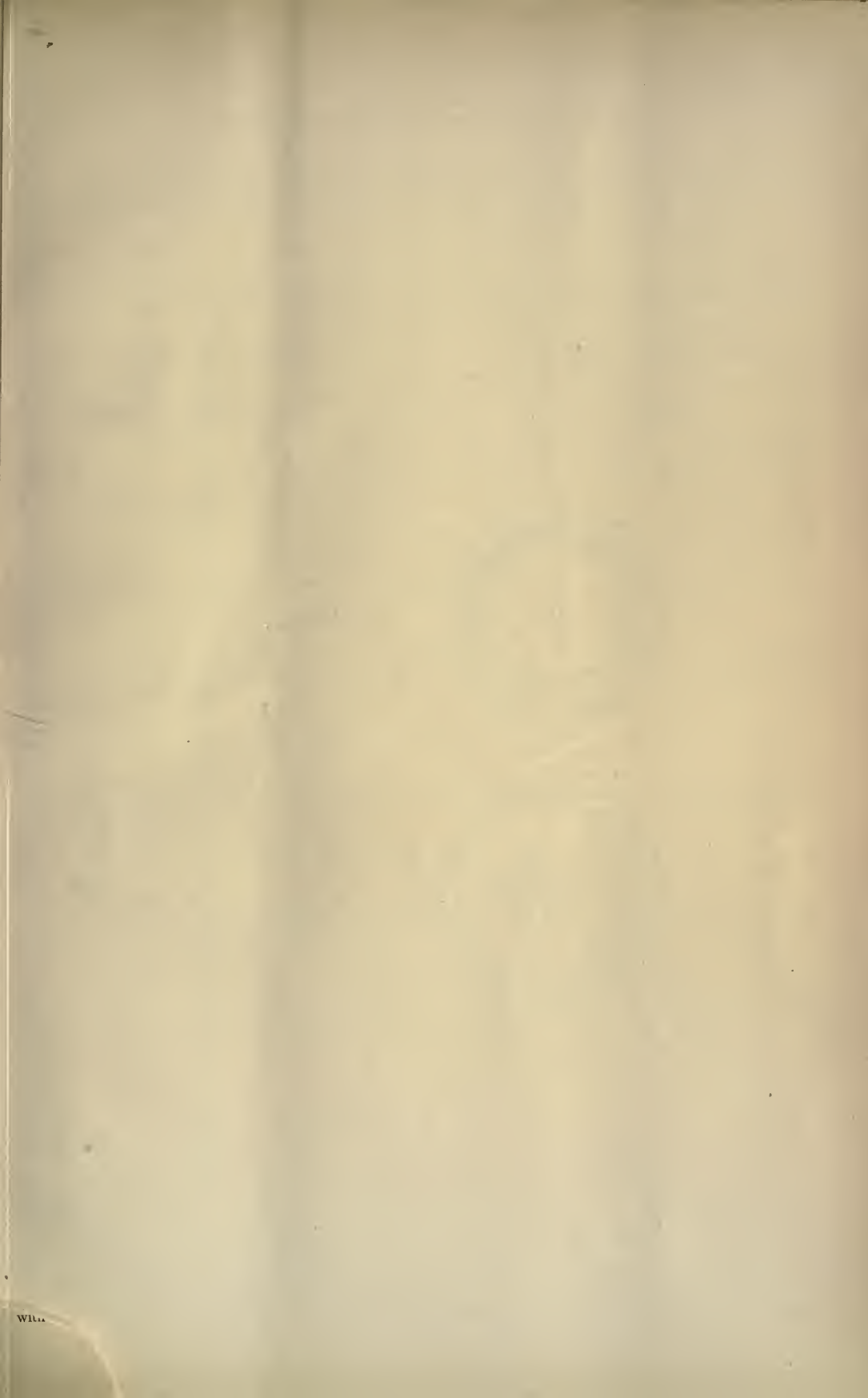
4. Size 22½. Copper, with ring, by Stern. Obverse, Entirely different head to left. Same inscriptions.

5. Size 21½. Silver, with ring, by G. T. Head similar to last, and to left. Same inscriptions.

6. Size 10. Silver, with ring. Obverse, Head to right. Same inscriptions.

7. Large mortuary medal, by A. Kleeberg, in white metal. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIAN I. IMPERATOR MEHICORUM. Reverse, Tomb, etc. NATUS 6 JULII 1832, 19 JUNII 1867.







OBVERSE.



REVERSE.

MEMBERSHIP MEDAL

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

8. And, finally, the small mortuary medal in white metal and copper, gilt, size 14½. Obverse, Head to right. MAXIMILIAN I KAISER VON MEXICO. Reverse, GEB. 6 JULI 1832, 19 JUNI 1867; and the arms from the reverse of the dollar, but reduced in size.

ORDERS.

A brief notice of the Orders of the Mexican Empire may be of interest. They consist of the Order of the Mexican Eagle, the Order of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and the Order of San Carlos, conferred by Carlota only on ladies, and principally on her *dames d'honneur*. The Order of Guadalupe was established by Yturbide in 1822, temporarily resuscitated by Santa Ana in 1853 to 1855, and again revived by Maximilian, who decorated several persons with the Order a day or two after his arrival at the capital on June 12, 1864, and after grand mass at the church of Guadalupe.

The large plaque of the Order of the Eagle is one of the most beautiful of its class. It contains a large number of rubies and emeralds in two concentric circles, size 22 in diameter, around a central gold plate, on which is laid the eagle in gold. Exterior to the jewels extend outward silver rays, making the whole spread size 60, with their upper surface cut into innumerable brilliants. No legend.

The Guadalupe plaque is slightly smaller, all silver fire-gilt, without any jewels. The central portion consists of a superposed Maltese cross lying on a wreath. The centre of cross consists of a representation of the Virgin of Guadalupe, surrounded by RELIGION INDEPENDENCIA UNION. The wings of cross are in the national colors of Mexico, — *i. e.* red, white and green; all in enamel and gilt.

The second badge of the Eagle is a silver-gilt eagle standing on nopal of green enamel, the whole suspended from a silver-gilt crown, containing jewels represented in enamel, and ring,—the whole, size 45x25, weight about 2½ oz. The ribbons of the Order are a green centre three-fifths of width, with red borders, each one-fifth of whole width.

The third badge of the Eagle is a smaller eagle in silver. In other respects the same.

The second badge of the Order of Guadalupe is a silver-gilt enameled Maltese cross resembling the central cross of the plaque, but smaller, with the same central figure and legend.

The third is the same, but smaller.

The fourth is very small, about size 16 in length, in solid gold. In other respects the same.

The badge of the Order of San Carlos consists of a Roman cross with silver body enameled white, with a smaller concentric green cross with the word HUMILITAD in gold letters in the horizontal bar of the latter. SKILTON.

NOTE.—An article referring to Maximilian's Mint appeared* in the *Journal*, I, p. 89, where it is mentioned as a current report that only ninety of the gold twenty-dollar pieces were struck. If this is true, the rarity is readily accounted for. A description of the ten-cent piece and some other references to Maximilian's money appear in II, p. 10.—Ebs.

MEMBER'S MEDAL.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

By the kindness of Mr. I. F. Wood, Librarian of the New York Society, we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying plate of the Membership Medal. It is of silver, and the engraving opposite gives a very good representation of the piece. The obverse, bearing the oak leaves and the motto *PARVA NE PEREANT*, [Let not the little things perish,] is nearly the same as the seal of the Society, and will be recognized by our old subscribers as the same device which so long appeared on the covers of the earlier volumes of the *Journal*. The reverse shows blanks to be filled with engraved lines, giving name and date of election to membership in the Society.

ANOTHER NUMISMATIC COINCIDENCE.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

I HAVE read the coincidences of the Maximilian Dollar, as narrated by Dr. Nagle, in your April number. I think we have coincidences equally remarkable, and equally valuable to the superstitious, in the history of the medals of a far greater man than the ill-fated yet distinguished Emperor of Mexico. I have in my collection one of Paquet's "North Western Sanitary Fair" Medals of the late President Lincoln. When I obtained this medal, *I was told* that when fifty-five of the medals had been struck, the die cracked on the fifty-sixth medal. And as Mr. Lincoln was just fifty-six years of age when he died, the cracking of the die on this particular medal was *very* remarkable. I cannot certify to the legend as to the number of medals issued before the die was cracked; but I *can* certify that it is true enough for all practical purposes growing out of such coincidences. However, as a matter of *fact*, there is a still more wonderful coincidence to be related.

When Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, he was sitting in his box at the theatre, looking towards the stage, so that his head was slightly inclined forward and downward. Hence the ball of the assassin struck him in the back of the neck, at the base of the brain, remaining imbedded in the skull; the line of direction which the ball followed being from the *right mastoid process towards the centre of the nasal bone*. The Paquet Medal before me shows the crack in the die very plainly. It runs across the head of the President, and the line of the direction of the crack is *precisely* that which the ball of the assassin took—from the *right mastoid process to the centre of the nasal bone*.

The only difference of note between this coincidence and that of the Maximilian Dollar, is that the crack in the Mexican die occurred *before* the death of the Emperor; while in the Lincoln die the crack occurred *after* the death of the President.

Queries:—Was the first prophetic of the Emperor's tragic doom? I add with profound reverence—Was the death by assassination of the President prophetic of the cracked die? Q. E. D.

Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Brownsville, Pa.

A COIN OF EUCRATIDES.

THE following article has been printed in one or two newspapers, without credit. We presume it came from an English source, and consider it worth preserving. The purchase of the piece described below was alluded to in the *Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 56, where in a quotation from the *London Athenæum*, it is said the coin was two and a half inches in diameter, and weighed eleven guineas. The price mentioned as paid by the *Bibliothèque Impériale*, now *Nationale*, was 12,000 francs, or about \$2,400. The coin is there said to have been brought to Europe in 1837, and its value and weight about half of what is given by the romancer whose story we give below. An earlier article in the *Journal*, (III, p. 23,) says that the *London Athenæum* of March 28, 1868, (a week later than that containing the item quoted above) remarks:—"The first gold Eucratides, writes Mr. Hyde Clarke, came into the possession of M. Svoboda, of Bagdad, and after being offered to the British Museum, was sold to the Imperial Museum at Paris for 30,000 francs, or £1,200. Is this the same as that described by General A. Cunningham? M. Svoboda has now on hand a silver Eucratides of the same size." This value more nearly corresponds with that assigned by the writer of the story. The discovery of this coin of Eucratides, reminds us of that of a very large and possibly unique gold coin of Bernice, which was found near Antioch by a peasant ploughing, purchased by a native Protestant of Kessab, and by him sold to an agent of the French Government at Beirut in the year 1867.

THERE is a delightful zest about it, this finding of a unique coin, a bit of money which remains alone of the thousands which were made ages ago, which no one but the true numismatist can feel. The survival of the coins of the Greek and Roman periods appears, when one thinks about it, quite remarkable. It is the fate of the precious metals to change often in form, for eventually all the gold and silver goes to the melting-pot. Such discoveries, then, as have been

made of old coins are due entirely to accidental hoardings, stowed away in the bowels of the earth, which time only, with the purest chance, brings to light. The military chest of some Consul, the commander of a Greek or Roman army, might have been buried to escape capture, and thus there turns up most unexpectedly, some thousands of years afterward, the gold and silver of a pagan emperor. There may yet be slumbering in the bed of many a placid lake or swift river innumerable old coins which some day may be fished from the depths—coins worth a thousand times more than their weight in gold or silver.

Here is the true story of the rarest of all coins, and how a precious medal came to be the great numismatic triumph of the French collection. One evening in July, 1867, a French gentleman, an expert of the British Museum, was dining in London with General Fox, the son of Lord Holland. In the midst of the dinner-table talk, the numismatic enthusiast was addressed as follows by a gentleman present: "I am sorry you were not in town to-day, for I should have sent you a queer kind of a fellow—(a glass of wine with you?)—who says he came from Bokhara, and who pretends that he has a rare—(your very good health)—a rare coin." The numismatist was all attention.

"It was a gold coin, so he said, of some ancient king of India, and would weigh as much as twenty sovereigns, and was huge—as big as the palm of my hand."

The numismatist's heart was in his mouth.

"Sorry you seem so excited about it. It is my belief that the whole thing is a forgery. Just think of it! The shabby-looking fellow who was hawking the coin around had the impertinence to ask £5000 for it!"

The numismatist thought over it, and, as an expert, reasoned in this way over the story: "Forger he may be. Still, there may be something in it. Issuers of spurious old coin never have brains enough to invent new forms; they always vamp up representations of certain well-known coins. Anyhow, it may be worth while for me to look it up as a numismatical monstrosity."

"The fellow," continued the informant, "seemed very much down on his luck. He told me that wherever he had been to show or sell his coin, the experts had kicked him out, declaring that his piece of money was a forgery."

A hope sprang up in the coin collector's heart—an inkling that some great find was near at hand. Instinctively he rose from the dinner table, determined to set out at once in search of the coin. General Fox, the host, being himself the most enthusiastic of collectors, understanding what it was to have a fit of numismatic fever, excused his guest's further presence at the dinner. Out started the numismatist from Kensington, and posted, as quick as a cab would take him, to Islington, for at Islington he knew an Oriental who kept up communication with those curious waifs from the East, who only turn up in the greatest city of the world. A trail was discovered in Islington itself, and soon the miserable lodgings of the man from Bokhara were found. The landlord of the house said, "The man you wish to see is just going to bed. I know he has been trying to find you. Shall I call him down?"

"Yes, at once," cried the expert.

In a few minutes down came the man who had been kicked out by every coin collector in London. With the help of the Oriental who acted as interpreter, the Bokhara man was told to show his coin. Then the Bokharan individual took off his queerly-cut coat, next his embroidered waistcoat, then his waist-band, next his shirt, until there was nothing on him above the waist but his undershirt, and from under his armpit he drew out, with great deliberation, a dirty, sweat-begrimed leather case, which he laid slowly on a table. Presently the case was opened, and in an instant the eyes of the expert were dazzled with that peculiar soft yellow sheen which only antique gold gives forth. It was, indeed, a prize. One glance alone was sufficient to show that it was a grand medallion, a unique coin, the chiefest, the rarest in the world. It has taken years of study on the part of the numismatic, a transmitted instinct, in fact, through some generations, for this expert to appreciate a rare coin at a single look.

Knowing that in dealing with Orientals an intending purchaser must exhibit no anxiety, the expert did not allow a muscle of his face to move.

It was the Bokhara man who took the gold coin and placed it in the numismatist's hand. If the recipient's hand had trembled in the least with excitement, the wily Oriental would have made a hard bargain. It was a supreme effort, for when the piece was touched only by the numismatist's fingers a thrill something like an electric shock tore up his arm.

Said the Bokhara man, through the interpreter, "That coin cost me dear. It has been sweated in man's blood—his heart blood. Seven of us found that piece of gold. We quarrelled over it. That was natural. It was worth a fight. We fell on one another with knives and daggers. After a while, for it was hot work, five of the men rolled dead in the dust. Only two of us were left. The other man is still at Bokhara. He agreed that I should come to Europe to

sell this bit of gold. Since it was found I have always carried it under my arm. There are, I understand, more skillful thieves in England than in Bokhara. They all say in London, those who have studied old golden money, that this coin is a forgery. I know better. Will you buy it, my lord?" The expert looked at it again and satisfied himself as to its authenticity. It was an antique. More than that, it was a numismatic prodigy. Its weight was nearly five ounces, or twenty staters, and its value in gold about \$110. On one side was the portrait of Eucratides, king of Bactria, who lived 183 B. C. The bust of the monarch was crowned with a helmet, ornamented with the horn and ear of the bull, a peculiar attribute of the kings of Bactria. On the reverse were the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, galloping on horseback, with the legend in Greek, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ ("the Great King Eucratides.") There was a defect, something like a line, running across the field of the piece. This defect was the glory of the coin. This showed the number of blows which were required to strike such a big piece. The die with which that coin had been stamped must have been broken after this piece was made. The numismatist was wild with joy, for certainly this piece was unique. It was the first, may be the last, of its kind, and there never would turn up in this world another piece of gold like it.

"Ask him what he wants for it," inquired the expert with concealed indifference. "It is worth something, of course, its weight, say, in gold." The Bokhara man's eyes twinkled—they were black, snaky eyes. "I will take £5000 for it, my lord, and nothing else," said the man coolly as he picked up the coin, slipped it into the bag, and was about putting it under his arm.

Now came the moment of trial. The expert lighted a cigarette and smoked to calm his nerves. Then, blowing the smoke from his lips, he said, "I tell you what I will do. I will give you, right now, my check for £1000 for the piece. If the coin is not mine in twenty minutes I shall offer you £800 for it, and so on until I get to £500. If you don't close with me to-night, to-morrow I will not take it at any price."

"Twenty minutes passed," said the expert, "like an instant. The Bokhara man seemed immersed in deep thought. Then he turned on me suddenly," continued the expert, "pierced me through with his black eyes, and put the much-coveted coin in my hand, while his long bird like fingers were bent like talons to take the check. The coin was mine. I slept," said the expert, "with that coin under my pillow; that is, I tried to sleep, but so excited was I that I never closed my eyes that night."

The numismatist took the earliest conveyance across the English Channel. This medal was not for common collections. It was a piece for the French Museum. The Emperor Louis Napoleon heard of it, as did the minister of instruction. M. Feuardent considered an offer of 30,000 francs for the medal as an imperative command that the coin should remain in France. So stay it did, and though 50,000 francs, just double what it cost, were offered for it. This coin of the Bactrian Eucratides is now the greatly prized ornament of the Cabinet des Medailles. To-day it lies in a glass case all by itself. There is a little handle coming out of the box which permits the public to turn the coin so that both sides of it can be seen.

"This," said the expert to the writer, "is the rarest coin in the world, and the one for which the highest price has been paid. Since it cost the lives of five men, I do not think anything more was paid for it than it was really worth. It ought to have been saved for the delectation of numismatic amateurs in all times to come, even had fifty or one hundred lives been sacrificed."

THE BENNINGTON MEDAL.

THE following is a description of the Bennington Memorial Medal, issued by the Vermont Numismatic Society, commemorative of the centennial celebration of the battle of Bennington, and struck in silver, bronze and white metal, size 25. Obverse, Military bust of Stark. Inscription, MAJ. GEN'L JOHN STARK, U. S. A., BORN AUG. 28, 1728—DIED MAY 8, 1822. AGED 93 YRS. 8 MOS. 24 DAYS. Reverse, The coats of arms of the States participating in the battle,—Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts,—enclosed in a wreath of laurel, surrounded by the inscription, *To commemorate the Centennial Celebration of the battle of Bennington, at Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16, 1877. Issued by the Vermont Numismatic Society. 1878.* The portrait of Stark was drawn by H. W. Herrick, of Manchester, N.H., and Mr. G. H. Lovett, of New York, prepared the dies. The likeness of Gen. Stark is quite spirited, and we understand has met the approval of members of his family. A limited number only have been struck. We understand that the Medals can be obtained of Dr. C. P. Thayer, of Boston.

MEDALS OF FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA.

A GREAT many jetons and Medals, and one large Medallion, have been issued in Austria, in honor of the silver wedding of the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Empress, Elizabeth. The *Numismatische Blätter*, a handsomely printed monthly newspaper, issued at Vienna, the first volume of which began in January last, has, in a recent number, a large engraving of the Medallion which was presented to their Imperial Majesties on the 24th of April, with an address from the city of Vienna. The description of the piece is as follows:—

Obverse, Jugate busts to right of the Emperor and Empress. The former is in uniform, wearing the broad ribbon of the Order of Maria Theresa, and the jewel of the Golden Fleece; the Empress has a wreath of flowers and gems entwined in her hair, and wears a necklace with a long pendant falling upon her breast. In the field are myrtle branches. Legend, FRANZ JOSEF I. KAIS. V. OESTERR. AP. KOEN. V. UNG. U. ELISABETH KAIS. V. KOEN. [Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, Apostolic * King of Hungary, and Elizabeth, Empress and Queen.] Surrounding the Medal, at the edge, is a wreath of laurel, divided into quarters by a small ornament. The busts rest on this, and the legend is separated from the field by a line of "pearls," extending around from the shoulder of the Emperor to the bust of the Empress.

Reverse, On observer's left is a platform, over and behind which hangs a curtain, and upon which the Empress is seated on a throne; over her left shoulder falls the ermine mantle, leaving her right shoulder bare; in her right hand is a fan. On her left stands the Emperor, in imperial robes, wearing the collar and jewel of the Golden Fleece, and various orders and crosses: his left hand is extended to take a roll from a cushion,—the congratulatory address presented by citizens of Vienna,—which a tall, draped female figure, typifying that city, and wearing a turreted or mural crown, and a Greek cross upon her breast, approaches to present him; by her side is a youthful page, supporting a shield emblazoned with the municipal arms,—an imperial crown over the double-headed eagle of Austria,—and on its breast a small escutcheon with a Greek cross. In the background is a balustrade. In exergue a small tablet with XXIV APRIL | MDCCCLXXIX in two lines, below which * On the left of the tablet are roses, leaves and buds, and on the right, myrtle. Legend, * DIE K. K. HAUPT. U. RESIDENZSTADT WIEN ZUR FEIER DES XXV. IAHESTAGES DER VERMÄHLUNG * [Vienna, the Imperial, Royal, (Kaiserlich und Königlich) Capital city and residence, on the festival of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.] The Medal is six "zoll" in diameter, or about six inches, and was cast by J. Hohmann after a design suggested by Prof. Stephen Schwarz, and modelled, the obverse by the Medallist Herr Anton Scharff, whose name appears on the arm of the bust, and the reverse by Prof. Tautenhayn of the Royal Mint, whose name is just above the exergue. Only a single one was cast.

A smaller Medal of the same design, measuring 50 millimeters, or almost exactly size 32, by American scale, was also struck, in commemoration of the presentation of the larger Medal and the address of congratulation. A still smaller piece of silver, 36 millimeters in diameter, or size 23 nearly, American scale, was also struck in honor of the happy occasion. This had on the obverse the two portrait busts, as on the Medal, the head of the Emperor surrounded with a crown of laurel, as on the gulden pieces. Legend, FRANC. IOS. I. D. G. AVSTR. IMP. ET. HVNG. REX. AP. * ELISABETHA. IMP. ET. REG. The edge is surrounded with pearls or small dots. Rev. A female figure seated, typifying the "royal fortune;" a horn of plenty in her left hand, and her right directing the helm of state, clothed in antique drapery, with a diadem on her head. Legend, QVINTVM. MATRIMONII. LVSTRVM. CELEBRANT. XXIV. APRILIS MDCCCLXXIX. [They celebrate the fifth lustrum (twenty-fifth anniversary) of their wedding, April 24, 1879.] This piece was designed by Prof. Tautenhayn, and the dies from the graver of the Director of the Mint, Herr J. Leisek. It has the value of two gulden (Austrian) and will circulate as money.

W. T. R. M.

* The title of Apostolic King was conferred on St. Stephen, the founder of the royal line of Hungary, by Pope Sylvester II. in the year 1000. It is the customary

title borne by his successors, as the epithet of Most Christian was assumed by the Kings of France, and Defender of the Faith by English monarchs.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 7. A monthly meeting was held this day, Mr. Davenport, Vice-President, in the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. It was voted that the Secretary be authorized to subscribe for one or more foreign numismatic journals for 1879, the total expense for the year not to exceed twenty dollars. Mr. Marvin exhibited a Masonic medal of Brunswick. Mr. Woodward showed several curious pieces, among which were the unique gold "Good Samaritan" shilling, with Massachusetts on both sides, a typographical medal of Haarlem, a large Chinese coin for 1,000 cash, &c. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

April 4. A monthly meeting was held this day, and the President was in his seat for the first time since his accident. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; he also announced a donation from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, of a descriptive catalogue of the Feuadent collection of antiques. Dr. Charles P. Thayer of Boston was elected a Resident Member, and Mrs. Lea Ahlborn of the Royal Mint, Stockholm, Sweden, was elected an Honorary Member. It was voted to authorize the Treasurer to withdraw all or part of the money of the Society now in the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, and to deposit the same in the Provident Institution for Savings. The President showed the bronze medal of the late J. J. Mickley, engraved by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, and the Secretary showed the same medal and that of Eli K. Price, President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE following is an abstract of the proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, at their Annual Meeting in March. The Society are about to publish a pamphlet giving a full account of the occasion, with the papers read.

The Society met at their rooms in Mott Memorial Hall, Tuesday evening, March 18, Pres. Anthon in the chair. Mr. A. Loudon Snowden was elected an Honorary Member, and Messrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., and J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, Corresponding Members. The roll now consists of thirty-six Life and Resident, sixty Corresponding, and fourteen Honorary Members. Resolutions were adopted on death of Dr. H. J. Linderman, late an Honorary Member. The Treasurer's Report showed a favorable condition of the Society's finances, and the other Annual Reports showed upwards of 2,000 volumes, pamphlets, catalogues, &c., in the care of the Librarian; 1,638 Medals, 1,003 Coins, and many dies, impressions of seals and antiquarian curiosities, in the Society's cabinet.

Pres. Anthon then delivered his Annual Address, containing many suggestions for the welfare and increase of the Society's usefulness, and concluded by presenting it with an elegant silver vase. The thanks of the members were voted for the Address and the beautiful gift. Letters and gifts were received from various gentlemen,—including the Mickley Medal, by Mrs. Ahlborn, from Mr. Du Bois. Several papers were also presented and read, as follows:—"Notes on some Frank Sepulchres of the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries, of the Christian era," written by Mr. Henri De Morgan, and read by Mr. Frederick Voss; and one on "The Masculo-Feminine Demiurges of the Egyptians," by Mr. Gaston L. Feuadent. The thanks of the Society were voted for these valuable and interesting papers, and the Secretary was directed to print them at length in the Proceedings. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—*President*, CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL.D. *Vice Presidents*, ALEXANDER BALMANN, DANIEL PARISH, JR., and FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER. *Secretary*, WILLIAM POILLON. *Treasurer*, BENJAMIN BETTS. *Librarian*, ISAAC F. WOOD. *Curator*, RICHARD H. LAWRENCE, Mr. Groh declining a re-election. Exhibitions of various coins and medals followed, among them a

copy of the rare Italian Medal of Frederick Barbarossa — “Ecco la Fico,” exhibited by Mr. Wood, with an interesting account of the piece. He also exhibited two bronze impressions of the large Memorial Medal of Daniel Webster, by the late C. C. Wright, calling attention to the reverses as being somewhat different, a fact which few collectors seem to be aware of; there were two dies, distinguished in fluting of column, in surmounting globe, in character and position of buildings and lettering; and a copy of Miner’s “Wyoming,” with plates illustrating a rare Medal of George the First, Rev. Indian with bow shooting at a stag from behind a tree; dug up near the scene of the massacre, and supposed to have been buried with an Indian chief; a similar one appears, according to Mr. Phillips’s notes, in the Philadelphia Society’s Exhibition at Memorial Hall. He also exhibited a number of fine cents of various types from 1793 to 1804, in behalf of Mr. Henry G. Sampson. Adjourned. WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

LORD SELBORNE read a paper, at a recent meeting of the London Numismatical Society, on a large find of Roman coins in Blackmoor Park, in the parish of Selborne, in 1873. This remarkable hoard consisted of 29,802 coins, contained in two vases, rather more than a foot in height. Lord Selborne gave reasons for supposing that these coins were buried by Allectus, or one of his officers, in A. D. 297, at the time when his troops were surprised and routed by the army of Constantius Chlorus. Nearly all the coins belonged to the period between A. D. 238 and 274.

COINS AND MEDALS FOR THE ROMAN MUSEUM.

M. STANZINI, a Roman architect, who died two years ago, bequeathed to the Museum of the Capitol at Rome a rich collection of medals and ancient coins. He was well versed in numismatics, and had collected over nine thousand valuable pieces. The Municipal Archæological Committee of Rome has just concluded a careful examination of them, and is about to prepare a report which will be communicated to the press. The rarest specimens are of Tartar coins of a far-back period, and of some very ancient Persian paper money. Some of the first named are in the form of cubes, others represent animals. The most rare and curious piece is a Russian leather coin of the time of Catharine II.; and at that epoch copper must have been very scarce indeed in the empire to compel a resort to such a material.

NUMISMATIC DISCOVERIES IN SWITZERLAND.

A GENEVA correspondent writes, under date of March 22:—“The last few days have been rich in interesting archæological finds in various parts of the country. At Seew, in Canton Zurich, a farmer, in the course of stubbing up some old stone fences, found a collection of Roman coins of the third century, bearing the effigies of the Emperors Hadrian and Severus, mixed up with which were a lance head, a small bell, and a seal with the impress of XXI. Roman Legion. Hard by were found a seal of the L.XXI.S. Legion, beautiful specimens of pottery, and a Roman mile-stone. As the men in ploughing are constantly coming on the remains of ancient walls and buildings, it is believed that systematic explorations in this neighborhood would result in discoveries of great interest to the scholar and the antiquary. In a cave at Einsiedeln have been found a quantity of gold and silver coins of the date of the Thirty Years’ War, and in Lagenthal a wood-cutter has found, under the root of a tree, torn up in the great storm of last month, thirty-one silver coins and medals of the seventeenth century. Among them are specimens of the coins then current in Berne, Fribourg and Soleure; some are Imperial, others Episcopal, and one bears the effigy of Pius IV. A few days ago, at Corsier, in this canton, some men working in a gravel pit unearthed

an ancient sepulchre, in which was found a skeleton of, as is supposed, a Gallo-Roman warrior, with his sword by his side. The skeleton was, unfortunately, partially destroyed before news of the discovery came to the knowledge of the local antiquaries. In the course of some repairs which are being executed at the Chapel of the Maccabees here the old doorway communicating with the Cathedral of St. Peter's has been accidentally discovered. The passage, in the form of a pointed arch, is ornamented with elegant columns, which are surmounted by remarkably shaped capitals adorned with paintings."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

AN OLD-TIME THEATRE TICKET.

If any of your readers who can go back in their memory to the year 1817 and the places of amusement at that time, can inform me concerning the following token, I should be obliged :

The token is of copper, a very little larger than the present dime, and has a beaded edge but plain rim. On either side is a beaded oval bearing in the one the word "Admit," and in the other the date "1817."

Metal tickets of admission were not uncommon in former times. I have one of the old "Parthenon" and the "Park," etc. This nameless little piece can of course only be of interest from definite association, and if proved to belong to any old New York theatre or other resort, it will add one more to the list of historic mementoes in the numismatic line relating to New York, which the writer is collecting for deposition with one of our public institutions. The series of medals and tokens concerning New York State history begins with the Dutch settlement, and runs down through those relating to the Duke of York, to the State coinage in colonial days and to the present time.

LIGNUM.

TWO SORTS OF COINS.

THE following is found in the Epistle of Ignatius to the Magnesians, chap. ii. 2 :—"For there are two sorts of coins, the one of God, the other of the world, and each of these has its proper inscription engraven upon it." What is the explanation?

w. c., *Portland.*

MEDAL OF THE COLUMBIAN ORDER.

THE medal of the "Columbian Order," (*Journal*, Vol. XIII. p. 102,) doubtless refers to the "Tammany Society of the Columbian Order," familiarly known in New York politics as "Tammany Hall." It was instituted May 12, 1789.

ISAAC F. WOOD.

SEAMANS' BELLEVILLE TOKEN.

THE Belleville token of T. D. Seamans has lately appeared in some sale catalogues as a Canada piece ; this hallucination was effectively disposed of in the *Journal* for August, 1867, by Mr. Groh, and we hope that the erroneous reference will not again be revived.

CULEX.

AN OLD SWEDISH PIECE.

EDWD. SHIPPEN, who wrote in 1663, says that he saw in that year at Heidelberg, in the Prince's Library, "a Swedish dollar, being a large square piece of brass stamp'd at the four corners, and in the middle a gold medal for the young Prince, whose name (Carolus,) and picture is on it, and on one side is written *Juvat usque morari.*"

G. H. P.

A MEDAL OF 1760. — There was lately on exhibition at Mr. Charles Gennet's, 917 Main St. (Richmond, Va.,) an oval-shaped engraved medal, in size one and nine-sixteenths by one and fourteen-sixteenths of an inch, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, with loop, made of gold of sterling fineness ; the color unlike the ordinary copper-tinged ornaments of the period, is identical with that presented by the alloys of the present day. *Obverse*, A brigantine in full sail, bearing seven guns. *Reverse*, The following inscription, THIS MEDALL | GIVEN BY THE UNDER- WRITERS | TO THE BEARER CAPT. JAMES | WEIR OF THE MARS FOR HIS | BRAVE DEFENCE AGAINST | TWO FRENCH PRIVATEERS | APRIL & JULY | 1760. The engraving is of excellent workmanship. The circumstances prompting the award of the medal, if known, would doubtless be interesting.

R. A. B.

THE nickel cent in our coinage owes its origin to a desire of Mr. Bryant's, [William Cullen,] after his first visit to Germany, to replace the old fashioned copper cent with something more nearly resembling the Kreutzer.—*Memoir, Evening Post.*

MR. HARZFELD lately read a very interesting and valuable paper on Falsifications of Ancient Coins, before the Philadelphia Society, which has been issued in a pamphlet form, in which he alludes to the widow's mite, so called, — or *lepton*, — in the Mint Cabinet. That coin is doubtless common enough, but the circumstance which gives interest to that particular piece in the Philadelphia collection is the fact, mentioned by Mr. Du Bois in the *Journal* for August, 1867, (p. 51,) that it was picked up on Mount Zion in Jerusalem. It was given to the Cabinet by Dr. Barclay, a well known archaeologist, who resided some years in Palestine. x. z.

COIN SALES.

WE called attention in the last number of the *Journal* to more coin sales which had then recently taken place, than we had ever before had occasion to chronicle in a single issue. Whatever may be said of general business, the coin dealers continue in a state of great activity, if we may judge at all from their catalogues, and the multitude of sales they have been conducting and are announcing.

COOK'S SALES.

March 18, Mr. Charles F. Libbie sold a small collection, at his rooms 13 Beacon Street, Boston, catalogued by Henry Cook, — 317 lots, 8 pp., but containing nothing of special interest. A second sale at the same place, took place May 20; the catalogue by Mr. Cook, 18 pages, contained 673 lots, mostly American coins, with a few Colonials. The prices received were very low; we mention only a half dollar of 1801, v. f., sold for \$12.95, and the New York Colonial, *Non vi virtute vici*, for \$21.

BARRATT COLLECTION.

March 27, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York a portion of the collection of the late Mr. J. E. Barratt. The catalogue, thirty-six pages, we commented upon in the last number; it was prepared by Dr. C. E. Fraser, Jr., of Rome, N.Y., whose knowledge of the value of ancient coins seems to have been somewhat limited, if we may judge from his preface. He asked "particular attention to the medallions and first bronze of Maximinus, Nero, 'Elogabalus,' Domitian, &c." The first sold for 25 cents, the second for \$1.00, the third for 80 cents, and the fourth for \$1.05. A flying-eagle dollar, Gobrecht on base, "v. f., has been a proof," sold for \$8.25; a cent of '93, wreath, \$10.00; one of '99, "good as one in the Randall sale that sold for \$25," brought \$14.50; another, "supposed to be Haseltine's new variety, fine," but which connoisseurs pronounced a counterfeit, brought \$10; another, said also to be a counterfeit, of 1804, sold for \$6.30; a Confederate cent, copper, proof, Lovett's dies, sold for \$8.00. Beside these named there were scarcely a dozen pieces in the sale which brought \$5.00. The 708 lots sold for something under \$650.00.

WOODWARD'S TWENTY-FIRST SALE.

Which was announced in the April number, took place in New York, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., March 31, and April 1 and 2. The catalogue, 104 pp., of 2,359 lots, was prepared by Dr. Woodward, and was interesting as containing perhaps the first tolerably complete list of coin dealers in the United States yet published. Beside a large number of catalogues mostly priced, Indian relics, postal currency, and American and foreign coins, there were many Presidential and political medals, store cards, sutlers' checks; one or two valuable pieces disappeared mysteriously, which has been the case rather too frequently lately for comfort. A rare Lafayette, tin, size 30, — "Hero of two hemispheres, &c.," sold for \$2.75; one of Fulton, \$4.13; Good Samaritan shilling, struck over an English guinea, v. f. and unique, \$15.00; one of the Louis XV. tokens, "Non vilis aureo," copper, \$8.00. A Washington, rev. Apollo Gardens, copper, proof, v. r. \$6.25. The Gloucester token, 1714, formerly in the Clay collection, sold for \$16.50. A rare Franklin, obv. bust, rev. globe, &c., from Holland collection, silver, pr., size 24, \$9.05.

THE MOORE COLLECTION.

May 1 and 2, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York the valuable collection of Michael Moore, Esq., of Trenton Falls, N.Y. The catalogue, by Mr. Cogan, 74 pp., contained 1,120 lots. Beside the usual variety found in a general collection, there were some valuable numismatic books, which brought good prices. Snelling, (English and Scottish Coins, &c.,) London, 1762-9, in one volume, a scarce book, sold for \$10.00; Ruding's Annals, 155 plates, \$5.50; Hawkins' Silver Coins of England, 47 plates, \$6.00; and Dickeson's Manual, \$8.25. Among the coins and medals, we note the following: — *Denarii*. — Pompey, \$4.25; Claudius Caesar, v. f., and r., \$4.75; Gordianus Africanus, billon, v. r., \$10.50. *Washingtons*. — Declaration of Independence, copper, s. 58, \$21.00; small eagle cent, 1791, \$5.50; Eccleston, copper, \$4.75. *Cents*. — '93, wreath, \$7.50; chain, \$9.50; '95, thick planchet, \$18.00. *Half-Cent* of '93, \$4.50. *Pattern Pieces*. — 1838, proof, \$35.50; 1839, do. \$34.00; nickel cent, 1856, \$3.62. *Colonials*. — 1786, Nova Caes. v. f., \$6.50; 1787 Immunis Colum. v. g., \$5.10. *Medals*. — James I., to commemorate translation of the Bible, silver, v. f. and r., s. 26, \$21.00; Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1644, \$12.00; Cromwell, 1650, 'The word at Dunbar,' v. f. and r., s. 21, \$10.00; James III., Pretender, s. 31, \$13.00; Clementina, wife of Pretender, 1719, s. 31, \$11.00; Frederick III. of Denmark, 1730, v. f., s. 31, \$14.00; Pitt, by Wyon, 1813, extremely f., s. 32, \$9.00; Godfrey, a very interesting medal of about 1680, s. 24, \$9.50; Irving, pr. s. 43, \$6.00; two of Katharine II. of Russia, 1763 and 1770, s. 40 and 41, \$10.00 and \$11.00; N. Y. Society's Lincoln, cop., s. 52, \$5.00; Henry Clay, cop., s. 56, \$16.63; Napoleon and Eugenie, on their reception in London, 1855, cop. s. 48, \$6.00. *Ancient Coins*. — Stater of Alexander, \$14.00; Aureus of Nero and Agrippina, \$21.00; another of Trajan, \$11.50; do. Lucilla, \$20.00; do. Ptolemy Soter, v. f. and ex. r. \$38.00; do. Ptolemy III., \$57.50; do. Ptolemy VIII., \$66.50; do. Arsinoe,

\$56.00; Tetradrachm of Agathocles, \$7.00; do. Alexander, \$5.00; do. Amyntas, \$8.00; do. Antigonus, \$9.00; do. Antiochus I., \$6.75; several others of the same family, from \$5.00 to \$6.75: Tetradrachms of Catana, Sicily, \$8.00 and \$7.00; one of Philistis, Syracuse, \$14.00; do. Philetærus, \$11.00; do. Ptolemy I., \$7.50; do. Ptolemy II., \$9.00; do. Tyre, head of Baal, \$6.00; a shekel in silver, "Yaddons, High Priest of Judea," guaranteed original, \$47.50; Roman G. B. of Didius Julianus, \$14.00; one of Trajan, \$18.50. The ancient coins all brought good prices. *U. S. Dollars.*—1794, \$38.00; 1795, flowing hair, \$29.00; 1851, proof, \$44.00; 1852, v.f. \$36.00. *Half Dollars.*—1794, \$5.50; 1815, \$6.00; 1836, Gobrecht head, \$6.00. *English silver.*—Crown of Edward VI., \$7.00; do. Philip II., v.r., (Angl. Rex. 1558,) \$6.25; pound piece of Charles I., \$32.00; double crown do. \$16.00; Commonwealth crown, \$15.00; Mary, Queen of Scots, crown, \$9.50. The sale generally must have been very satisfactory.

HARZFELD'S FIFTH SALE.

June 5 and 6, the same gentlemen sold for Mr. S. K. Harzfeld a collection of 1,094 lots, catalogued by him in 44 pp. In this sale the ancient coins again brought very good prices, and we must congratulate not only Mr. Harzfeld, to whom much of the increased interest in these coins is due, but also collectors generally, on this fact, as betokening an advance in popular taste. A tetradrachm of Ephesus, \$5.00; one of Antiochus V., \$10.00; one of Sybaris. v.r., \$10.25; denarius of Julius Caesar, rev. Venus Nicephorus, \$4.75; gold solidus of Marcianus, \$7.50. *U. S. Cents.*—'96, varieties, \$.50 and \$.75; '99, do. \$.80 and \$.30; 1804, fair, \$.50; another, g. \$10.50: large eagle Washington, 1791, \$5.00. *Half Dollars.*—1815, v.f. \$11.50; 1836, unc. \$7.10; 1852, \$7.00 and \$10.50. *Quarters.*—1796, v.f. \$22.75. *Dimes.*—1797, 16 stars, \$11.00; 1804, g. \$8.50. *Masonics.*—Key's Indian Head, rev. Phila. temple, copper, said to be unique, \$3.20; Springfield temple, v.r., silver, proof, \$3.10; Franklin, Boston temple, \$2.00; Wood's new Washington Keystone. bronze, 75 cents; Cyrene Commandery, silver, v.r., \$2.00. Some foreign coins and silver medals brought very fair prices, and a copy of Crosby's Early Coins, bound, \$10.50.

THE WILDER COLLECTION

The very valuable collection of Mr. Lyman Wilder of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., was sold in New York by Messrs. Bangs & Co., May 21-4. The catalogue, 60 closely printed pages, contained 2,063 lots, and was prepared by Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia. For the number of varieties of United States and Colonial coins, and many rare early American pieces, this collection has rarely if ever been excelled by any as yet sold. We shall in the next number give prices of some of the rarer pieces, which we are reluctantly obliged to omit from this.

OTHER SALES.

April 15, 1879, Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son sold in Philadelphia, for the benefit of a dealer, as was generally understood, though no names appeared, a small collection of American and foreign coins and medals, but containing nothing of remarkable interest. The catalogue, 24 pp., contained 578 lots.

May 26, Messrs. Leavitt & Co., New York, sold a collection of antiquarian curiosities, old pottery, and a few coins and medals. The catalogue, by Mr. T. R. Strobridge, 20 pp., contained 332 lots. The following day they sold another collection; the catalogue, also by Mr. Strobridge, containing only 280 lots, 16 pp., but the prices obtained could scarcely have paid the expenses of the sale.

May 29, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold a small collection of 575 lots. The catalogue, by Mr. Cogan, containing 30 pp., comprised the usual variety, and also some French patterns which have never before been offered at auction, but which brought only nominal prices. Two Half Dollars of 1861, slightly differing, sold for \$5.20 and \$5.30. We notice nothing else worth quoting.

Woodward, Cogan and Frossard have also held sales, but so near the time of our publication that we can only mention them in the present issue. We shall refer to them in the next number. Mr. Woodward's twenty-third sale, to take place in September, which will include the Pecker and Gerdt's collections, will contain several thousand pieces. Catalogues will be ready near the close of next month.

The collection of early British, Anglo-Saxon and English coins of Gen. William Yorke Moore were lately sold in London. Among the prices, which were unusually high, we note the highest: Cunobeline, on the reverse a cow resting upon her haunches against a tree, £40. 10s.; Baldred, a king of Kent, £69; Cœnwolf II., diadem bust to right, reverse, two seated figures holding a globe, a Victory standing at the back, £81; and Charles II., the celebrated petition crown, by Thomas Simon, £86. The total of the sale was £2,087 6s. 6d.

HENRY R. LINDERMAN.

THE death of DR. HENRY R. LINDERMAN, for several years Director of the Mint, which took place January 27th, 1879, was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*. He had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected. Dr. Linderman was born in Lehman township, Pike County, Penn., in 1826, and was the eldest son of the late Dr. John J. Linderman, who married a sister of the late Senator Richard Brodhead. On the father's side the family is of German descent, and on the mother's, English and Dutch. He adopted the medical profession, and continued in its practice until 1853, when he was appointed Director's clerk at the Philadelphia Mint. He resigned that position in 1865 to engage in private business pursuits. He was appointed Director of the Mint by President Johnson in 1867, and retired from that office in 1869, and shortly

thereafter accepted a commission from Secretary Boutwell to examine the Mints on the Pacific coast. In 1872 he reviewed, in a special report to Secretary Boutwell, the condition of the silver market, and predicted the decline in the value of silver which afterwards took place. In that report he recommended the coinage of the Trade Dollar. When the Coinage Act of 1873 took effect, (April 1, 1873,) he was appointed Director of the Mint, and in that capacity organized the new bureau, under the direction of which the operation of the several Mints and assay offices have since been conducted. His official reports have been highly commended, as also a volume on "Money and Legal Tender," which he published in 1877. Suitable resolutions upon his death were adopted by the Department, and also by the American Archæological and Numismatic Society of New York.

DR. OTTO BLAU, German Consul at Odessa, Russia, and a distinguished Archæologist and Philologist, died Feb. 26, 1879. He was a man of most varied culture. To the Journal of the German Oriental Society alone, he contributed above a hundred articles, and he was a frequent writer for publications of the Vienna Numismatic Society. He was an enthusiastic coin collector, and issued not long ago a catalogue of the Odessa Coin Collection, which was characterized as "a model of conciseness and accuracy." Dr. Blau's favorite studies were Phœnician Inscriptions and Mohammedan Coin lore.

DR. KARL KARMARSCH, a German Scholar and Numismatist, born in Vienna, October 17th, 1803, died in Hanover on the 24th March last. While not so widely known as many others, perhaps, he had yet rendered valuable service to the science in some special directions, by his contributions to Numismatic Journals, and particularly also by an essay on the Technics of Coinage, (*Technik des Münzwesens*.) He received the honorary degree of Doctor from the University of Gottingen. Honorary Citizenship was conferred upon him by Hanover in 1846, and also by his native city of Vienna; and he received many other marks of the distinguished honor in which he was held, from various literary and other societies in his Fatherland.

BOOK NOTICES.

DIE BREMISCHEN MÜNZEN.

MUNZEN UND MEDAILLEN DES ERZBISTHUMS UND DER STADT BREMEN MIT GESCHICHTLICHER EINLEITUNG. BEARBEITET VON HERMANN IUNGK. MIT 39 TAFELN. HERAUSGEGEBEN VON DER HISTORISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT DES KUNSTLERVEREINS. BREMEN: VERLAG VON C. ED. MULLER, 1875.

THE standard of Numismatic book-making has been very high of late years, and I know no volume which can be taken as an example and model better than this on the coins and medals of Bremen. Fortunately the city did not require a work of volumes, and its numismatic history is contained in one very handsome large octavo of 420 pages. There is a short introductory note of one page by the Society, followed by a hardly longer preface by the author. 182 pages are devoted to the historical records of the coinage of the Archbishop and City, with a list of mint-inspectors, mint-masters and engravers, and various proclamations of the Archbishop and City, and that of the Emperor Charles V. of 1541. In 60 pages are described the coins of the Archbishops from 1000 to 1646, and in 95 those of the City from 1369 to 1871. The different dies are described with the most exact details of punctuation and ornament; 25 pages contain descriptions of medals, followed by a concise chronological list of the coins issued, and 3 pages of quoted works. There are thirty beautiful engraved plates of coins, and nine photographic plates of medals. There is an omission, which should hardly have been made, of the coins of the Duchy of Bremen, which comprised much of the territory of the Archbishopric, though not the City itself, and for which the Dukes, Kings of Sweden, struck money between 1648 and 1719.

W. S. A.

DICTIONNAIRE NUMISMATIQUE.

DICTIONNAIRE NUMISMATIQUE, &c., &c., &c. — The first few pages of this work were briefly noticed on page 80 of Vol. XII of the *Journal*. Mr. T. O. Weigel has lately sent the first part of the first volume, 335 pages, printed in double columns, and therefore counting 670. It contains the coins of Pompey the Great, Juba I., Julius Caesar, Brutus, Cassius, Sextus Pompey, Lepidus, Mark Antony, Octavia, Cleopatra, Juba II., Polemon I., Pythodorus, Dynamis, Octavius Augustus, &c. The prolonged labor expended on the work can hardly be appreciated in this

country, where there are few collections containing any of the coins described, and still fewer students of them. There are not many plates, but the notes are most elaborate on illustrious contemporaries, on the literature of each series of coins, and on the rivers named on the coins, the last extending to over seventy columns. The work is one of great interest and value, and we most sincerely hope that the author may live to finish it, for it will certainly fill several volumes.

SCOTT & COMPANY, 146 Fulton Street, N.Y., have issued a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, containing fifteen fac-similes of Colonial Paper Money, with the different series, denominations, and prices, to which is added a list of Confederate Notes and the United States Fractional Currency, 1863-1875, with prices of the various issues. Also, a pamphlet of twenty-four pages of plates of American Colonial, English, Roman, and other copper coins. Price fifty cents each.

EDITORIAL.

THE story of the Maximilian Dollar, reprinted in the last number of the *Journal*, has aroused some interest in similar prognostications. A correspondent in an article in this number gives an account of a Lincoln Medal, which shows a crack in the die. Within a few days we have seen a story in one of the papers that this die showed, when nearly completed, a crack, running across the head, from the temple, and Mr. Paquet discovered it "one morning, but on informing the proper authorities, was ordered to finish the medal in spite of the blemish. A few hours later (!) Pres. Lincoln was shot, &c., &c." The rest of the tale our readers can supply from their own imaginations. We expect soon to hear a similar story about the Czar, should the Nihilists carry out their threats.

THE plate in this number was prepared by the Heliotype Company, from the original coins themselves, in Mr. Appleton's collection. It shows well the capacity of this process to give exact copies, and the light and shade are well brought out.

THE next number of the *Journal* will contain an article by Mr. Feuardent on Ancient Coins, and their relations to the Fine Arts, which we intended to have printed in this number, but are obliged to defer, from press of other matter.

THE *Academy* has a very just and truthful criticism on the beautiful plates engraved by M. Jules Jacquemart, of Paris, for the elegant work of Mr. Loubat, on the Medallion History of the United States. The exquisite skill displayed, the careful and accurate manner in which the Medals are reproduced, are commented upon with a generous appreciation which it is refreshing to find in these days of acrid and often ill-natured criticism. Critics too often feel themselves bound to censure, as if it were a simple duty; but for these plates the *Academy* has naught but praise, and any one who has compared them with the originals, must admit it is well deserved. It is plain to see also that M. Jacquemart rose to the difficulties of the occasion, when after following the brilliant and spirited work of Dupre and Duvivier, he undertook the irksome task of depicting those of later and American efforts. It is pleasant to learn that his talents have been officially recognized, at home, the united juries of the Beaux arts awarding him the grand Medal of Honor.

CURRENCY.

Who will find the next coin-cidence?

THE penny's mightier than the sword!

"AND little eagles wave their wings in gold." When are we to have the Gold Dollar?

"Copper money is coined exclusively for religious purposes. It enables a man to feel he has contributed to the spread of the Gospel without drawing too largely on his income."

THE coinage of Frederick the Great, with the inscription "Ein Reichs-thaler," (one State dollar,) was read by the conquered Saxons, "Ein Reich stahler," (he stole a state.)

A PENNY's worth of yeast will sometimes do a good deal of *raising*. It raised the d—— in a neighboring city, not long since, when Bliffkins came home and found Mrs. B. had invaded his cabinet and taken his best '93 cent to buy her weekly supply.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
AMERICAN
Numismatic and Archaeological Society
OF NEW YORK,
AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 18, 1879.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



NEW YORK:
SOCIETY'S ROOMS, MOTT MEMORIAL HALL.
1879.



PROCEEDINGS.



THE ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Rooms, at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison Avenue, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 18, 1879, at 8 o'clock.

The President, Prof. CHAS. E. ANTHON, LL.D., took the chair.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the officers and various committees were presented.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee reported as follows :—

The Executive Committee take pleasure in submitting this their Fifth Annual Report.

Since our last report we have had two meetings, at which we received and passed upon the following propositions for membership, and we herewith recommend the election of Hon. A. Loudon Snowden, of Philadelphia, as an Honorary Member, and Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, as a Corresponding Member for two years. The term of Mr. J. W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, as Corresponding Member for two years having expired, we herewith nominate him for re-election for two years. Besides the ordinary correspondence, letters accepting resident membership have been received from Rev. George C. Athole and Mr. Samuel Carter.

The death of Honorary Member Dr. H. R. LINDERMAN having recently occurred, a committee has been appointed, who will present a report this evening.

The committee would call the attention of the members to a subscription list recently started for the purchase for our library of a copy of "Loubat's Medallic History of the United States," and we hope the members will assist us in obtaining the amount necessary without taking the funds from our treasury.

The prosperity which marked our affairs when the last annual report was made, has been continued the past year, and our membership has steadily increased. Our roll of membership now consists of thirty-six Life and Resident, sixty Corresponding, and fourteen Honorary Members, being a gain of six Resident, and a loss of three Corresponding Members and one Honorary Member.



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The committee would call the attention of the members to a subscription list recently started for the purchase for our library of a copy of "Loubat's Medallic History of the United States," and we hope the members will assist us in obtaining the amount necessary without taking the funds from our treasury.

The prosperity which marked our affairs when the last annual report was made, has been continued the past year, and our membership has steadily increased. Our roll of membership now consists of thirty-six Life and Resident, sixty Corresponding, and fourteen Honorary Members, being a gain of six Resident, and a loss of three Corresponding Members and one Honorary Member.

On motion of Mr. Balmanno the report was adopted unanimously.

REPORT ON THE DEATH OF DR. LINDERMAN.

Mr. D. Parish, Jr., for the committee appointed to report on the death of our Honorary Member, the late Dr. H. R. LINDERMAN, made a report as follows :—

It is with great regret that the Society hears of the death of one of its Honorary Members, H. R. Linderman, M.D. He was the son of Dr. John Linderman, a well-known physician of Pennsylvania, and was born in Pike County of that State, December 26, 1825. He studied with his father, and at the Medical School of the New York University. He practiced his profession at home from 1845–53, when President Pierce appointed Hon. J. R. Snowden Director of the Philadelphia Mint, and as it was advisable that Senator Brodhead, from Pennsylvania, should be conciliated, the subject of our remarks—a nephew—was appointed chief clerk. In this position he remained for twelve years, until 1865, when he retired to become a broker, in which he did not meet with much success. In 1867 he was appointed Director of the Mint by President Johnson, but retired in 1869. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant to the head of the Mint Bureau, having charge of all the Mints in the United States, which position he held at the time of his death in January last. His official reports gained him great credit, as well as the volume on “Money and Legal Tender,” which he published in 1877. Though I believe he was not personally known to any of us, he is described by his friends as being a man free from jealousy or harshness, tolerant of rivalry, and reluctant to speak evil of any one, declaring that the only fair judgment between man and man must be rendered after “putting yourself in his place.”

On motion of Mr. Groh the report was adopted, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Parish, and the committee discharged.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Betts, then presented his annual report as follows :—

RECEIPTS.		
Balance, March 18, 1878,		\$ 64 72
For Dues and Initiation Fees,	\$ 118 36	
For Life Membership Fees,	30 00	
For Certificates and Journals,	23 00	
For Wm. Poillon Fund,	28 76	
For Interest,	19 76—219 88	
		\$ 284 60
PAYMENTS.		
For Rent,	\$ 62 50	
For Printing Constitution and By Laws,	38 00	
For Printing Pamphlets,	37 00	
For Printing, Postage, &c.,	34 76	
For Miscellaneous,	3 75	
Deposited in Bank,	69 00—245 01	
Balance,	\$ 39 59	

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund, March 19, 1878.	\$ 380 00
Received for one Life Member,	30 00
Interest due January 1, 1879,	88—410 88

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY FUND.

Original amount of Fund,	\$ 35 25
Interest to January 1, 1879,	8 00—43 25

DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Original amount of Fund,	\$ 57 00
Interest to January 1, 1879,	11 94—68 94

WM. POILLON FUND.

Amount of Fund, March 18, 1878,	\$ 22 14
Received during the year,	28 76
Interest due January 1, 1879,	24—51 14
	\$ 574 21

ASSETS.

In the Brooklyn Savings Bank,	\$ 574 21
Cash on hand,	39 59—613 80

On motion of Mr. D. Parish, Jr., the Treasurer's report was accepted.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Isaac F. Wood, submitted the following report:—

The contents of the library now number 271 bound volumes of all classes, and 1,993 pamphlets, catalogues, unbound serials, newspapers, photographs, broadsides, &c., &c. The variation in sum totals from year to year, as expressed by figures, forms only a superficial criterion as to the actual increment in the available value of the Society's collection. To some it may seem as if there were a decrease *numerically* from time to time. A glance at figures in past reports will show, however, a slow but sure appreciation in the number of *bound volumes*, arising not so much from donations, which are more apt to be in the pamphlet and *brochure* line, not much from direct and most-to-be-desired purchases, which our lack of funds effectually precludes, but from a few judicious exchanges, and especially from the binding up, as fast as the funds at our disposal will allow, of the various serials, catalogues, and pamphlets most germane to the objects of the Society, liable otherwise to be lost or destroyed. If this course be carefully pursued, the bound volumes will in the future, as they now do, most fairly represent the Society's capacity for usefulness; for in these few we possess practical attraction in every *prominent* department of, at least, *numismatic* interest. A considerable addition in this way might be immediately made most useful, notably in the case of the numismatic periodicals, &c., if some kind friend would open his heart and his purse with a single eye to numismatists' good and a double one to his own *éclat*. A very small sum would go a long way, as your Librarian has special facilities at command for low rates. Not a little of the binding aforesaid has been done at his own private expense, whether from one or both of the above motives, he leaves you to judge; suffice it that he does not feel longer *able* to carry it on alone.

I have annually called attention to the Permanent Fund, proposed a few years ago by subscriptions of \$50 and upwards, to amount to \$1,000, the *interest* of which should be for additions to the library only; but as yet nothing further has been done, although I believe several of the original subscribers, including myself, stand ready to renew their subscriptions if a concerted effort be made. Something of this kind would give increased life and value to the Society's efforts; for while cabinets of specimens are very useful and necessary to us, the comparative cost thereof is vastly greater, and, judging by experience, they are not at present so much sought after by the individual collector as a good list of works of reference not usual in private libraries, together with serial publications and priced catalogues. The rich treasures to which Dr. Anthon called your attention last year, and which that miscarriage of a great intention *pro bono publico*, yclept the Astor Library, seals up from five P. M. till nine or ten the next morning, are from this very cause inaccessible to many of our members whose pursuit of science must be regulated, in time at least, by the urgent calls of business during the day. Our other so-called public libraries are not only defective in our specialties, from never having attempted their cultivation, but are subscription associations requiring special membership in each, for the full use of any advantage possible. And until our city follows the halcyon example of Boston with a great free lending library, well furnished in every department, we must fain make the best of what we have, and endeavor to increase our resources in every way for our mutual benefit.

An increment in books of reference will also doubtless lead to an addition to our cabinets, on the principle "to him that hath," etc., and we can continue to nurse our present valuable nucleus, the result almost without exception of friendly donation, in the hope of yet consociating ourselves with kindred societies more fortunate than ourselves in the possession of a roof of their own, and to whom the use and exhibition of *our* collections may be of some importance. Said the late George P. Putnam:—"The great trouble with us in the way of literary and scientific associations, is too much individuality and lack of concentration, and hence loss of power for good. Had we one large building in which all the different societies could meet and have their collections and exhibitions, it would be of mutual and general advantage." Other cities have more or less of such accommodation with a well-ascertained advantage. The hopes entertained of something of this kind in connection with the plans of the founder of the Cooper Institute, were disappointed, and New York must yet wait for the man or men whose wealth is proportionate to the desire to freely and *mutually* foster such societies as the Historical, the Geographical, Biographical, Numismatic, Philological, etc. That a spirit which may produce such happy results is increasing, there can be no doubt; and it is evidenced in the founding of the Museums of Art and Natural History, and the liberal facilities already extended by them.

When we moved our headquarters to Mott Memorial Hall, some years ago, it was in the hope that some such community of interests would result from the fact that it was already the *locale* of various kindred societies. But although our removal hither has doubtless been advantageous, the constantly increasing drawbacks in the lack, on the part of the Trustees, of proper care and heating, &c., and the successive removal of the Journal Association, the Academy of Sciences and others, to more eligible quarters, have left us almost alone in our occupancy, and we find ourselves at present not only with no corresponding benefit, but in such a plight that more satisfactory rooms are urgently necessary.

It is hoped that some of the arrangements which are now under consideration will result at least in giving our members that full use of the collections, from which well known causes now debar them. The day will come when some such concentration as is here referred to, in one building, erected for the purpose, shall be had; and the yearly addition of even only fifty to a hundred dollars' worth of well selected acquisitions, will not only contribute to our attractions and probable consequent membership, but also to that dignity of property that shall give us commensurate recognition at the proper time. To these ends the establishment of the proposed subscription fund is urgently called to your attention, and in view of the present increasing interest in all matters of Art and Archæology, it is not impossible that courses of lectures on some branches cognate to our pursuits might result in valuable addition to the Permanent Funds.

The only fund whose interest is *specially* applicable to library purposes, resulted from the sale, some years ago, of a small numismatic collection belonging to the present Librarian, donated for that purpose, and named at his request in memory of a deceased parent, whose liberal tastes had early fostered a love for such collections. As will be seen by the Treasurer's report, this memento fund is *very small*. It was established in the hope of a larger imitation by those better able, and with the idea of accumulation. The absolute need, however, of even the small interest has prevented the latter.

The Executive Committee have from time to time, whenever the funds in the Treasurer's hands would allow, appropriated small sums; but they have been rather for necessary contingent expenses than for books, outside of a few magazine subscriptions. In this way, however, a good copy of Vaillant, and one or two other standard works, have lately been added. Special funds, the interest of which could be used in subscribing to the more important foreign periodicals, of which we are sadly in need, (complete sets, for instance, of the *London Chronicle*, and the *Revue Numismatique*, would be of exceeding value to us,) — as well as for publishing a digest of the Society's proceedings from its foundation, would be most welcome. There is a provision in the By-Laws, I believe, relative to patrons who become such by the contribution of a certain sum of money. Will not some members put their names on record? Again, the steady and increasing accumulation of pamphlets and catalogues requires the use of pamphlet cases for their proper and useful arrangement and accessibility. Most of those which we have were presented to us. A small sum for the purchase of a much needed increase here would be very acceptable.

By weeding out through sale and exchange such material as is absolutely useless to us, as well as by excerpting from pamphlets and newspapers, for our scrap-books and files, such matter only as is cognate, our limited space and its subjective interests may be increased. We have indeed a few specimens of such material, of rarity and historic value, presented by friends, which should *not* be mutilated, and which linger so nearly on the borders of that "broad-lands" whose gateway is inscribed with our secondary cognomen — Archæology — that for the present they add sufficient interest and importance to be retained. But though a librarian's temptation is, especially where the collection is small, to enlarge the "phylacteries," it is best to limit the selection, in a society of specialists such as we are, to the field of *special pursuits*. *Certes*, in purchases, this rule should be followed, and has been in the few opportunities allowed us, except perhaps in one or two important historical magazines which are necessarily more general, though germane. *Donations* of anything, however, down to the veriest scraps, are gladly received and made available; whatsoever is likely to be of interest is preserved; what

cannot be to us, is held for exchange whenever possible, for what is. Thus matter pertaining to biography, (a field of certain attraction to the numismatic student,—for coins and medals *most* relate to men and their affairs,—) to topographic geography, historic and prehistoric explorations and discoveries and their elucidative results, all come within the scope of direct acceptability. But if the donor have only to offer something on metaphysics, botany, geology, astronomy or mathematics, or any other scientific abstruseness foreign to our immediate purpose, let him send it along. It will be received with cordial thanks—conveyed by post—credited on our records, and exchanged in the donor's name at the first opportunity. It is pleasant to add here that the character of donations for the last two years has been increasingly on the side of our specialties, although we still miss much that the publication of the *Journal* formerly gave us in exchanges. Our list of coin-sale catalogues—a section most *valuable* for reference in such a collection as ours, and almost useless to libraries of other kinds,—is according to Attinelli's "*Numisgraphics*," (the only standard authority on the subject,) tolerably complete in the American line. More *priced* ones would be acceptable, and if our friends will kindly *lend* us such priced copies as they possess, the Librarian will see that our unpriced ones are made perfect. In this connection I may say, we are under obligations to Mr. Henry G. Sampson, a non-member, for a considerable number of recent catalogues priced purposely for us, and presented by him. Our foreign catalogues are few and far between, but important additions have latterly been made by our friends, Messrs. Adolph Hess, A. Weyl, and G. F. Ulex, of Germany, Messrs. Rollin and Feuarent, of Paris, &c. To any one who may be willing to fill up from his reserves any of these series, as well as our set of the old Historical Magazine,—now lacking but a few numbers,—and other serials, lists of needs will be forwarded. It may be remarked here, that a set of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" would be a most invaluable addition, and the Society's face would beam with gratitude upon the donor of it.

We are indebted, as usual, to our Corresponding Member, Mr. John Bowne, and through him to the Department at Washington, for continual additions to our series of Finance Reports, containing the Mint Reports, detailing the statistics of the national coinage, with much of importance relating to foreign coinages. Of these series we yet lack all previous to 1856-7, that for 1858-9, and that for 1862, none of which the Department can furnish. Donations of these "missing links" are earnestly solicited.

We are also under obligations to Gen. John C. Eaton, Gen. John Jay Knox, and others, for important public documents relating to education, international coinage, the metric system, etc.

One of our most steady foreign contributors is the Imperial Commissioner of Archæology of St. Petersburg, Russia, whose reports we receive through the Smithsonian Institute. It is matter of regret that many earlier files of these, together with much of similar interest, and some valuable books, appear by the records to have been lost or abstracted during the librarianship of one Leathe, some years ago, and also by some of Mr. Groh's predecessors; a disgraceful chapter of carelessness that finds its fitting counterpart in the almost total loss to us of the small collection we formerly possessed of busts, engravings, relics, and other historical or archæological specimens, deposited for safe keeping with a former Vice-President during a brief period of abeyance in the Society's career. And I cannot forbear saying here that but for the careful guardianship and watchful promptness of Mr. Groh at that time, we should, perhaps, have had nothing but our most recent acquisitions to show.

During the year your Librarian, desiring in the interest of numismatic propagandism to present a set of the *American Journal of Numismatics* to the Union League Club, obtained from the Executive Committee especial permission to take one of the few complete sets in exchange for books, which were furnished at lowest wholesale rates. Thus twenty-one valuable volumes were added to the library. This suggests that by some such arrangement the *incomplete* sets and odd volumes, a considerable surplus of which the Society has thus far retained, might be advantageously used, and the co-operation of members is invited. It is desirable, also, that a duplicate set of the *American Journal of Numismatics* be bound and kept in the archives, not only because of its growing scarceness and hence a substitution of one for the other in case of loss or breakage, but also to have a *lending* set. I should say here that we have now less than a dozen sets left of the first four volumes complete, and still less of subsequent volumes, some of which are equally scarce. Members and others desirous of completing sets, should make early application. The price of the set of the first four volumes has been fixed by the Executive Committee at \$25. Price lists of all volumes and numbers will be forwarded on application to the Librarian.

In the matter of lending out books, past experience does not favor the idea in connection with our present accommodations; and on this account, as well as from the drawbacks to consultation at the Hall, it becomes more than ever desirable to seek quarters where members can "read, mark, and inwardly digest" at their leisure. In the meantime, the use of part of the gallery for storage, kindly allowed us by the Genealogical Society, will give us more case-room, and make more readily accessible material now locked up in cupboards: and your Librarian will always endeavor to meet by appointment any member desirous of examining the collections, it not being advisable to leave the keys with those in charge of the Hall at present. It would be an excellent thing if the proposition from the Genealogical Society mentioned some time ago, could be carried out, viz. that we should combine if possible with the Trustees of the Mott Library in procuring the services of a young man or woman-clerk, who should, on certain days of the week, for a small compensation, attend to visitors to all the different libraries. The expense thus divided would be one of which we could probably readily bear our share; but thus far negotiations for combined action have not resulted in anything definite, it being claimed by the Mott Library Trustees, I am told, that there is no fund to support the Hall; and taxes and other expenses eat up the rentals and preclude any expenditure for the employment of other than the janitor and his family, to whose tender mercies neither Society has yet felt willing to commit their property's entire custodianship.

It was hoped that Dr. Loubat, following the example of Hickcox, Dickeson, Snowden, Lee, and other American numismatic authors, would have distributed copies of his elegant work on the "Medallic History of the United States" to the various Numismatic Societies, as yet so few in number, but it is possible he thought them so interested already, that he had better scatter his generosity in the way of presentation copies among other bodies, as a superb inducement to the cultivation of our specialty. At any rate, it appears that we must depend upon ourselves to obtain this in every way most desirable addition to American numismatic literature, and as we have no available fund for its immediate purchase, and the edition is said to be limited, I have started a subscription, (the publisher kindly consenting to give us a slight discount,) and hope from present indications to add the book to our shelves before the next meeting.*

* Since the above was written the book has been purchased.

I suggest, that the proper department for the deposition and exchange of the Society's publications is that of the Librarian; and also, that the care and management of the Medal of Membership be more properly transferred to the Curator and Treasurer, the former to have charge of the distributive details, and the latter the financial ones. The matter appears to have been left in my hands, rather because I originated the medal idea and had naturally carried out in behalf of the Executive Committee the contract for dies, &c., than from any fitness of things. The details have been at times very vexatious, largely owing to the delays and blunders of the sinker and engraver, the first pair of dies being unsatisfactory and new ones ordered; and a few of the replies to the circulars sent to members have been, apparently from a misapprehension of the character and intent of the medal, of a very ungratifying nature. The medal was *not* intended as a numismatic rarity, as some seem to have thought, but simply as a MEDALLIC certificate of membership, peculiarly appropriate to a Numismatic Society, and more convenient than the usual diploma. In the main, however, the responses to the circulars have been in a vein complimentary both to the idea and the design and execution of the medal. Some members still remain to be heard from, and it is greatly to be desired that the medal should be taken out by all, it being understood that any surplus that *may* arise from its sale is to be added to some of our permanent funds; perhaps that for the Curator's use would be the most appropriate. Thus far, so nearly at cost is the medal furnished, the receipts have little more than covered the expense of dies, medals, engraving, cases, printing, and delivery, but the way is now at least open for the purpose indicated.

To those as yet unfamiliar with the matter and to whom this may come, I would say that the medal is struck *only to order*, in gold, silver, and bronze, and its issue is of course limited to members. Circular price lists containing full information, with a cut of the medal, will be forwarded to those whom they may not have already reached, on giving notice to the Secretary.

In closing this report, I must apologize for its length, and its somewhat rambling character. It may seem to some that I have done an unnecessary amount of talking about a very small collection, and have sought to magnify my office: but I have desired to make it something more than a barren *résumé* of statistics as to the number of books and pamphlets; partly because this is, as it were, the twenty-first birthday anniversary of our Society; and I have wished, if possible, to interest members more actively in the increase of the little library, which is the slow accumulation of years of ups and downs,—every one with a little exertion or outlay, can add to the satisfaction of all,—partly because the printing of the reports this year will enable me with such few suggestions as I have felt interested to offer in the Society's behalf, to reach a wider circle of our members than can or do attend our annual meetings; and partly because I may not again have the opportunity to invite the Society's attention to these suggestions, whether of value or not. For reasons of much force to myself, I hope ere long to resign to other and more competent hands the office to which, in spite of my oft remissness, you have so often and so kindly reelected me.

I append, herewith, the names of donors to the library the past year:—

Charles E. Anthon, LL. D.
J. Henry Applegate, *San Francisco, Cal.*
E. J. Atinelli, *New York City.*
M. N. Baer.

Alexander Balmanno, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
Charles H. Bechtel, *New York City.*
Mr. Bicking.
E. P. Boon, *New York City.*

J. W. Bouton, *New York City*.
 John Bowne, *New York City*.
 Richard H. Bowne, *New York City*.
 R. Alonzo Brock, *Richmond, Va.*
 Wm. P. Brown, *New York City*.
 Canadian Antiquarian Soc., *Montreal, Canada*.
 Henry Chapman, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Edward Cogan, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 Jeremiah Colburn, *Boston*.
 Charles Collins, *New York City*.
 Wm. C. Coup, *New York City*.
 Wm. E. Du Bois, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Gen. John Eaton, *Washington, D. C.*
 Essex Institute, *Salem, Mass.*
 Gaston L. Feuardent, *New York City*.
 E. Frossard, *Irvington, N. Y.*
 Ferguson Haines, *Biddeford, Me.*
 S. K. Harzfeld, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 J. W. Haseltine, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Isaac S. Hatch, *New York City*.
 H. W. Henfrey, *London, England*.
 J. H. Henry, *London, England*.
 Adolph Hess, *Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany*.
 A. L. Hirschorn, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 G. A. Holmes, *Montreal, Canada*.
 Imperial Commissioner of Archæology, *St. Petersburg, Russia*.
 Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, *D. D., Chicago, Ill.*
 Hon. John Jay Knox, *Washington, D. C.*
 Richard H. Lawrence, *New York City*.
 "Library Table," *New York City*.
 H. R. Linderman, *M. D., Washington, D. C.*
 J. N. T. Levick, *New York City*.
 George H. Lovett, *New York City*.

F. S. Lusk, *Cleveland, Ohio*.
 Edward Maris, *M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.*
 W. T. R. Marvin, *Boston, Mass.*
 R. W. McLachlan, *Montreal, Canada*.
 Mercantile Library, *New York City*.
 J. J. Mickley, *Philadelphia, Pa.*
 Robert Morris, *L.L.D., La Grange, Ky.*
 Alex. B. Mott, *M. D., New York City*.
 Daniel Parish, Jr., *New York City*.
 William Poillon, *New York City*.
 N. Ponce de Leon, *New York City*.
 Dr. Prince.
 George P. Putnam's Sons, *New York City*.
 Rev. Anselm Rheame, *Quebec, Canada*.
 Rollin & Feuardent, *Paris, France*.
 D. B. St. John Rossa, *M. D., N. Y. City*.
 H. G. Sampson, *New York City*.
 "Science Observer."
 Scott & Co., *New York City*.
 Scribner, Armstrong & Co., *New York City*.
 G. Sinsons.
 Starr & Marcus, *New York City*.
 B. S. Stevenson.
 C. C. Stevenson, *Carson City, Nevada*.
 W. H. Stobridge, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*
 C. A. Watters, *Liverpool, England*.
 F. Weisman, Jr.
 Adolph Weyl, *Berlin, Germany*.
 A. J. Wheeler.
 Isaac F. Wood, *New York City*.
 Wm. H. S. Wood, *New York City*.
 W. Elliot Woodward, *Roxbury, Mass.*
 George F. Ulex, *Hamburg, Germany*.
 J. Henry Vail, *Tarrytown, N. Y.*

On motion of Mr. Alexander Balmanno, the report of the Librarian was accepted.

CURATOR'S REPORT.

The Curator, Mr. Edward Groh, submitted his annual report on the condition of the Society's cabinet in brief as follows:—

The Society's cabinet contains 1,638 medals, tokens and jetons, 1,003 coins, 59 dies, 32 of which are cancelled; 203 bills of credit, Confederate notes and bonds, and United States fractional currency; 184 impressions of seals, and nearly 100 pieces of Indian pottery, arrow-heads, etc.

On motion, this report was also accepted.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The President, Prof. Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., then read his Annual Address :—

Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society :—

By our Constitution it is made my agreeable duty to address you, at this Annual Meeting, on some subject included in our joint pursuits, or on matters of interest and importance to our association. On this occasion, therefore, our twenty-first yearly assembly, let me first congratulate you on the pleasing fact that our Society is now of age. It is no longer a minor ; it has now reached the threshold of manhood, and from this point, in accordance with analogy, its more energetic and influential life ought to begin. There is, indeed, a wise saying which runs to this effect :—“ If a man know nothing at thirty, be nothing at forty, have nothing at fifty, there is no hope for him.” Judged by this standard, our Society may not be positively required to stand high in knowledge, in reputation, or in wealth, for several years to come. But I think that we will all prefer to accept the other comparison as our basis of action ; and regarding ourselves as having, corporately, attained our majority, endeavor from this moment to know, to be, and to have, as much as circumstances will allow.

At the present time, circumstances seem inclining to become favorable to Numismatics and Archæology, and consequently to a more vigorous development of our Society. There is evidently in the American mind a strong and constantly increasing tendency towards the various paths of scientific and artistic collection, instructive, refining, exciting and entertaining as they all are ; and a very slight impulse would probably suffice to direct the taste of the day to our favorite pursuit, which so remarkably combines the attractions of the others. In this respect, among many, the establishment in our city of our esteemed associate, Mr. Feuardent, is warmly to be welcomed. His sagacity and experience, particularly as to ancient coins—in regard to which the most wary of us have sometimes been grossly deceived—combined with his knowledge of their fair value, and his high sense of honor, may well have the effect of inducing the wealthy and fashionable to purchase medals or gems, whether as curiosities of a striking kind, or for personal adornment, now that they can receive positive assurance of not being imposed upon. An extensive and favorable influence over the science proper may thence be expected to arise.

While, however, anticipations of this nature remain yet to be realized, we have ample evidence that the regular cultivation of Numismatics is every day making steady progress. One auction sale quickly succeeds another, and at every one an object of worth is pretty sure to elicit lively bidding. Many dealers are engaged in private traffic, the aggregate of which must be very considerable ; many rare and valuable pieces are being imported, by individuals, from abroad ; and the older numismatists observe a never-ceasing addition to their ranks, both from men of their own age and from their more youthful contemporaries. Without making any particular effort in that direction, we have, during the last few years, received from these two sources some most desirable accessions to our Society. We greatly desire an increase of such accessions, and there is a general disposition on the part of the office-holders, who—I speak of my colleagues only—have most zealously and self-sacrificingly labored in their respective functions, to give up their places to younger men, as soon as they show an inclination to accept the duties, and whenever the Society thinks its interests would be promoted by such a change.

I do not hesitate to express my conviction that, when the favorable moment arrives, the number of members of this Society can be, by concerted action, quadrupled in a single winter. Were each actual member to pledge himself to obtain three others, the thing would be accomplished. Now if, as I have said, no effort has yet been made in this direction, it is chiefly because the favorable moment has not yet arrived, though it is probably approaching. There are evils to be remedied before we can boldly invite recruits. Our present place of meeting is unattractive, inconvenient, not freely accessible. It has been communicated by a member, that the Geographical Society would perhaps grant us the use of room in their building. That Society has been approached through its President, without any result as yet, and it is questionable whether we would not forfeit our independence, and not better our position in other respects, by placing ourselves under its protection. Mr. Feuardent has made an informal proposition that the Society hold its meetings in his beautiful, well-situated and commodious house. His offer, should he seriously present it, has many very inviting features, but would of course require ample consideration and discussion.

Another obstacle which has hitherto stood in the way of our soliciting friends to become members, has, in my opinion, been the disorderly condition, not to say discreditable character of our cabinet. It is not in itself of any great worth, and systematic arrangement would only serve to make its deficiencies more conspicuous. I venture to say, that there is not a member of the Society who, if this collection were his private property, would not be ashamed to show it to his acquaintances. What impression then must it make on strangers, who, seeing that the cabinet exists, must naturally infer that it is an important element in the Society's existence, or rather, that the Society exists chiefly for its sake. This, however, is far from being the fact. The cabinet is more properly an incumbrance, and does not at all represent the state of numismatic science among the members. There is a noteworthy peculiarity which distinguishes our association from almost all other scientific ones. While, in the case of these latter their museum, or collection, of whatever kind it may be, forms their central point or bond of union, and furnishes its specific intellectual food to all who compose them, receiving on the other hand contributions from every quarter, the individual members of our Society, on the contrary, caring little for the few and generally insignificant specimens which they own as a corporation, devote themselves to the study and development of their private cabinets, which are, almost without exception, of great interest and large pecuniary value. In view of these considerations, it has been suggested by a prominent officer of the Society, and the suggestion strikes me most favorably, that, for the time to come, we altogether give up the formation of a collection, and bend our strength rather towards the enlargement of our library, which is already very extensive, far more so than those of most private collectors. We might, or might not, in that case, dispose of the coins and medals which we already possess ; but it would be right to retain, at all events, such donations as we may have received, like the exquisite Mickley medal, which has just reached us through the kindness of our highly esteemed Honorary Member, Mr. Du Bois, and such as we may acquire in the same manner hereafter. It sometimes happens that a society is allowed to purchase, or has presented to it by public authority, a medal which a private person is not permitted to obtain on any terms. Pieces of this nature, combined with our ordinary donations, would constitute, in lieu of a cabinet, a very choice and desirable mass of heirlooms or *κειμήλια*.

In connection with this matter of things to be preserved and handed down to our successors, allow me, Gentlemen of the Society, to offer to your acceptance this silver

bowl* or dish. Succeeding Presidents may, if they think proper, fill it, as now, with flowers, at our quarterly meetings. The inscription, A M N & A SOC is so engraved, that the first two letters not only signify "American," but likewise, if you will kindly so interpret them, "Anthon Memento." Since the propriety of such a souvenir may not at first be evident, I would remark that it is not unusual with societies of various kinds in England to own sometimes many similar objects, and institute similar customs.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I thank you heartily for the honor you have done me in electing me as your President for the past year, and during that which is now beginning let me wish you happiness and prosperity in full measure, each and all.

On motion of Mr. Betts, the thanks of the Society were voted for the address, and the beautiful and appropriate gift accompanying it.

On motion of Mr. Levick, the Executive Committee were directed to have the following inscription engraved on the vase, "THE ANTHON MEMENTO, MARCH 18TH, 1879."

DONATIONS.

The Secretary read a letter from Honorary Member Wm. E. Du Bois, accompanying a beautiful medal of the late Joseph J. Mickley. This medal was the work of Madame Lea Ahlborn, the lady-engraver of the Mint at Stockholm, and he considered it a perfect likeness, and not surpassed in medallion art.

On motion of Mr. Levick, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Du Bois for his donation.

The Librarian stated that the Society was under obligations to Mr. Henry G. Sampson, for a continuous series of priced coin catalogues during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Balmanno, the Secretary was directed to forward to Mr. Sampson the special thanks of this Society.

PAPERS.

Mr. Henri De Morgan presented the following paper, which was read by Mr. Frederick Vors, and at its conclusion the special thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. De Morgan for his paper, and to Mr. Frederick Vors for reading it.

ON SOME FRANK SEPULTURES OF THE SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CENTURIES.

During my residence in the cool and delicious valleys of Normandy, it was my good fortune to hear from some peasants of the district, the story of certain singular discoveries that had been made, while the ground of their farm was dug up to prepare it for a plantation of apple trees. In a tract of land near Blangy-sur-Bresle, the peasants reported that "Iron hatchets, coarse potteries, and human bones" had been found.

* The silver vase presented by the President is eleven inches high, fifteen inches long, and eight inches high. It was filled with flowers; the inscription on it is A M N & A SOC.

"Monsieur, they are Englishmen from the time of the old wars," added the rustic who seemed the best informed of the group.

Naturally such remarks excited my curiosity, and I determined to investigate the matter. The ground where the objects have been found, was on a low hill facing the rising sun, and an old road traversed it. Popular tradition had preserved to this spot the name of "Camp Comtois." The first excavations made under my direction were begun with no preconceived plan, on the 12th of July, 1871; but on the following day I came across a tomb which contained human remains. At the feet were two vases, one of white clay, the other of black; near them were the bronze chiselled clasps which held the belt, the dagger, the knife, some pieces of silver, and different ornaments in bronze and silver; at the head of the buried warrior lay his lance and his battle-axe. I had discovered a Frank cemetery, for the body before me was the body of a Germanic warrior, such as Tacitus describes with his costume and his arms.

The excavations were afterward continued incessantly; trenches were dug following the direction of the magnetic needle, and we felt we were sure to strike some of the tombs transversely, for according to the Germanic custom they all faced the rising sun. These tombs stood out in strong contrast of black against the white chalk in which they rested. As soon as we knew that a sepulture had been struck, the earth was removed at right angles with the trench. The depth of the excavations, which often vary from two to eight feet, makes this portion of the work very long, and requires great care, for fear of breaking the buried treasures. After that may be said to begin the interesting part of the work. All the earth is removed, only a thin layer being allowed to remain at the place where the knees were supposed to be, this part being the least interesting in the tomb. At the feet, where vases are invariably found, the earth was left thicker to avoid the danger of breaking what might be there. As the different objects were found, all details relating to the position they occupied in the tomb were carefully noted.

The Frank sepultures of Blangy belong to the Sixth and Seventh Centuries of the Christian era, and show that among these men, whom the Romans treated and despised as barbarians, there existed a state of civilization which they were far from suspecting even in the slightest degree.

The objects found in these excavations can be divided into four groups, viz: Coins, vases, arms, jewels.

Very few coins have been found during these explorations, and those exhumed are without any numismatical value, being small brass of the late Roman period,—those of Magnentius, Constantius, &c., but they are interesting as giving an approximative date to the sepultures.

The vases are in coarse clay in most cases, sometimes of a reddish white, but more frequently black. The ornamentation on them is of a primitive kind, composed of incised lines or dots. I have never found but one vase presenting the emblems of Christianity. Very few tombs contain more than one vase, and it often happens that none at all are found discovered.

Glass vases are the most scarce, and they are almost always found broken; the shape is generally that of a horn without a foot. They are sometimes ornamented with blue or white enamel.

The arms are totally different from those of the Romans. They are all made of iron, and very well wrought; they consist of the "framée" or lance, the "Francisque"

or battle-axe, the "scramasaxe"* or dagger, and the "angou," a javelin or dart. The only defensive arm that has ever been found is the shield.

The "framée" or lance, is found in large numbers; the shapes and sizes are of endless variety, but the point is always long and sharp.

The battle-axe, which is not so common, is only found in tombs of warriors grown old in service. Certain authors ascribe to the Franks the double-headed axe, but I have a contrary opinion, for I have never met with one of that shape, and do not know of any. The battle-axe was the favorite weapon of the Franks, and its name, "Francisque," derived from them. The story of Clovis braining with this weapon the warrior who had refused to give up to him the vase of Soissons, is well known. It is also with a blow of his axe that the same prince stretches out at his feet the last king of the Visigoths in the battle of Vouglé. The Francisque was also found in the tomb of King Childeric at Tournay.

The long sword, or "épée," is an arm even less frequently found. The grip was in wood, very short, and had no metal guard; the blade was flat, about two inches wide and double-edged; the length often reaches three feet, and some swords are found even longer. Tacitus, in his "Germania," tells us that few only of the warriors use them. The use of the sword was exclusively reserved for the chiefs, and the tomb of King Childeric contained one richly ornamented with gold and precious stones.

The scramasac, or sabre, is found more frequently; the dimensions of this arm vary from that of the short sword to one with the most enormous proportions, but the type is always the same. It is a thick blade, sharpened only on one side, ending in a sharp point, and bearing in the length parallel grooves to contain poison. It was with a weapon of this description that King Sigebert was assassinated under the walls of Metz, and the chronicles of Gregoire de Tours show us Fredegonde giving orders to her followers to cut the grooves of one of the swords deeper, to make sure of inflicting a mortal wound on the bishop Pretextat. As to the daggers, they are found in large numbers, and having a great variety of forms and dimensions.

Another arm, of which I have only found one specimen, is the "angou." It is a long javelin with a double-barbed point. Agathias describes the way in which the "barbarians" used it in battle. The Franks hurled this lance against the enemy's shield, where it was held by the barbed points; bounding forward, the warrior would press down with his foot the long shank of the javelin, which rested on the ground, and, forcing his antagonist to lower his shield, could strike him on the head with his Francisque. The specimen, found at Blangy, is incrustated with small blades of silver near the point, and answers very well to the description of Agathias.

The shield was the only defensive weapon of the Franks. It was composed of a hemispherical cap in iron, which protected the hand, with ribs supporting the different parts of the shield. Tacitus tells us that they were decorated with brilliant colors.

It is with defensive arms so weak, but with such powerful modes of attack, that we find these barbarians keeping up their endless strife with the trained legions of Rome. We see them opposing their naked breasts to the Roman soldiers clothed in metal; but helmets and breastplates are shattered to atoms under the terrific blows of the new arms, and the Legion itself is crushed under the terrible hammering of the barbarians.

We have seen what a character of originality is presented by the armament of the Franks, but, if we turn to the decorations displayed on their jewels, we are surprised

* Scramasaxe, or Scramasac, — the name of this weapon, may be derived from an old word cognate to the Italian *scaramucciare*, to skirmish, from *schermire*, to fence, old High German, *skerman*. It is spelled in various ways.

to find ourselves in presence of a singular art of a decided oriental nature, and which reveals a state of civilization little expected.

First come those necklaces of glassy pastes and interwoven enamels of all colors, which have retained all their primitive brilliancy. Those jewels in "cloisonné," or covered with filigree work, cabochous or engraved lines, those large belt-buckles, damascened in gold and silver, which twine and twist themselves into the most complicated designs, surprise our experience. The brooches assume the forms of fantastical animals with large red eyes, made of garnet; or, again, that interwoven ornament which reappears in the monuments of the middle ages. This ornamentation, which contains the principle of the Roman and Gothic, has an Indian or Persian flavor, which excludes it from comparison with anything but itself.

These savage races have borrowed nothing from the Roman civilization, which they overthrew. They brought with them their arms, their costumes, and their arts. To the pilum and the short swords of the Romans, they opposed the "Francisques" and the "framée." To the depraved morals of Rome, they contrasted the vigor of a new race. To the worn out and decrepit Roman art, which at last became but a fatiguing iteration of copy upon copy, these barbarians brought with them a new art, from which the Gothic itself was born. It would be too long to go further into the details of these excavations, which lasted over four years, and during which at Blangy, as well as at Nesle, Criel, and Mareuil, more than eight hundred tombs were explored. I should fear to draw too much on the kindness you have already shown me by any further extended remarks.

Mr. Feuardent then presented and read a paper which he had written for the Society on

THE MASCULO-FEMININE DEMIURGOS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

Gentlemen:

In answer to the kind request of your Secretary, I am about to say a few words on a matter which at first sight may seem objectionable, perhaps even repulsive, to such a dignified audience; but I trust that the interest of my subject will soon dispel this first impression. My remarks will have for their subject a figure thus described in General Di Cesnola's work on Cyprus, (page 101,) "a female figure with movable terra-cotta earrings; the stopper, also of earthenware, represented a crown, which, when placed on the aperture at the top of the head, completes the figure. This figure was seated on an earthenware chair. * * This curious vase holds a quart of water."

The question of its meaning, which, like many others, would have called for archæological research, seems to have been overlooked in this work. To enable us to form a proper idea of the object, we will add a few words to the above description. A phallus of gigantic dimensions, accompanying the female organs, makes the object no longer a female figure, but the representation of a masculo-feminine being.

The archaism of the figure shows that its date of manufacture belongs to the most remote Phœnician period, and I think I shall have no trouble in showing that this curious figure is one of the early attempts to represent in material form the world-creating deity of the Egyptians. Although their divinities are very numerous, yet when carefully studied we find that they are all impersonations or elements of one God, their religion in fact being a divided monotheism. In citing different authorities, I hope to be able to demonstrate, that although the name of this bi-sexual god varies, yet the idea conveyed,

in all cases, relates to the one being, or Demiurgos, presiding over the creation of all things. In Pritchard's Egyptian Mythology, we find the following:—"All individual beings were represented as proceeding from the essence of the universal deity, by a mystical generation, which is described under various types. Sometimes the god is feigned to be *both male and female*, and is said to produce all things from himself. The god is named sometimes a male, sometimes an immortal nymph; hence the epithet ἀρσενιοθηλής, which may mean the marriage of heaven and earth,—heaven being the masculine or active essence, and earth the feminine or passive. In the Samothracian mysteries, which seem to have been the most anciently established in Europe, we are informed by Varro, that the heaven and earth were worshiped as *male and female* divinities."

In the *Argonautics* of Orpheus we read:—"First the vast fatal reign of ancient Chaos and Kronos, who in the immense regions brought forth æther, and produced the *masculo-feminine* Eros, splendid and glorious." Horapollo also says that "Pthah and Neith were represented by the Egyptians as both being *male and female*." Macrobius says that the moon was the principle of all things, and was a *male and female* being, and, quoting from Philochoros adds, that in sacrificing to it, men were dressed as women, and women as men.

Representations of this masculo-feminine being are very rare; yet I have the privilege this evening of showing you an intaglio from the collection of gems of the Rev. C. W. King, of Cambridge, England, whose own description I will quote:—"The mother of creation, a *bi-sexual* figure standing in front face, with extended legs, in order to fully exhibit her double nature; in the field is a butterfly, which represents life, perched upon a snail, also a bi-sexual animal, and the ancient emblem of salacity." Mr. King adds,—“This curious type, of which no other examples are known, may be explained by a remark of Plutarch, that the Egyptians called the moon the mother of the world, and affirm that it is both *male and female* at once.” As the names of this god change according to periods and localities, I will attempt, in as few words as possible, to give the most accredited versions.

The first god is Cneph, and is described as an eternal and unchangeable being, subsisting by himself until a certain period, when he is represented as bringing forth the egg, the symbol of the chaotic state of the world, and at the same time giving existence to a secondary being, whom the Egyptians termed Pthah. Pthah is evidently the male element of Cneph, while Neith was the female element. The three impersonations of the original principle are often represented as having *both sexes*. In the hieroglyphic inscriptions, to designate a male, or father, we find the scarabæus, which they endowed with the virtue of procreation without the assistance of a mate. To designate a female, or mother, they drew a vulture, for they thought that no male birds of this kind existed, and that the eggs of the hen were fecundated by the wind. The hieroglyphic names of Pthah and Neith, to show that they represent one individual, are represented by the same signs; but to designate the male principle, Pthah, they use a scarabæus, then a vulture, and to designate the female principle, or Neith, they put the vulture first. In the Grecian mythology, we find Pthah, who was an artisan, assimilated to Ἡφαίστος, or Vulcan, and Neith, the goddess of the mind, to Ἀθήνη, or Minerva. The mystical birth of each of these divinities seems to prove still more the assimilation of Vulcan and Minerva to Pthah and Neith. In his *Pantheon*, Champollion describes also a masculo-feminine figure which he calls Neith Generatrix. It would occupy too much of

your time to cite similar examples from other religions, but the same idea is found in the Indian and Japanese mythologies.

To come back to facts more within the scope of general knowledge, I quote from a poem by Erasmus Darwin, written in 1803. The Mosaic history of Paradise, and of Adam and Eve, has been thought by some to be a sacred allegory, and that this part of the history, where Eve is said to have been made from a rib of Adam, might have been a hieroglyphic design of the Egyptian philosophers, showing their opinion that mankind was originally of both sexes united, and was afterwards divided into males and females; an opinion later held by Plato, and I believe by Aristotle, and which must have arisen from profound inquiries into the original state of animal existence.

In modern times we find again the same thought of Amphigone in the philosophical school of the Evolutionists. In his *History of Creation*, Ernst Haeckel says:—"The simpler and more ancient form of sexual propagation is through double-sexed individuals, (hermaphroditismus.) It occurs in the great majority of plants, but only in a minority of animals, for example, in the garden snail, &c. * * * Sexual separation, (gonochorismus,) which characterizes the more complicated of the two kinds of sexual reproduction, has evidently been developed from the condition of hermaphroditism at a late period of the organic history of the world."*

As everything in France ends with a song, I beg leave, after these perhaps tedious remarks, to follow the custom of my country by reading, not singing, a song published in *Blackwood's Magazine* some years back, on the Origin of Species.

The original Monad, our great-great-grand sire,
To little or nothing at first did aspire;
But at last to have offspring it took a desire,
Which nobody can deny.

This Monad becoming a father or mother,
By budding or bursting produced such another;
And shortly there followed a sister or brother,
Which nobody can deny.

But Monad no longer designates them well—
They're a cluster of molecules now, or a cell;
But which of the two, Doctors only can tell,
Which nobody can deny.

These beings, increasing, grew buoyant with life,
And each to itself was both husband and wife;
And at first, strange to say, the two lived without strife,
Which nobody can deny.

But such crowding together soon troublesome grew,
And they thought a division of labor would do;
So their sexual system was parted in two,
Which nobody can deny.

In concluding these remarks, I wish to thank Mr. Thomas Bland, the well known conchologist, for pointing out to me the modern theory of the "Origin of Species." The great knowledge of Mr. Bland is always found to be at the disposal of any seeker for information, a thing "which nobody can deny."

* History of Creation, (Appleton's edition, Vol. I., p. 196.)

On motion of Mr. Betts, it was voted unanimously that the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent for his very interesting paper.

On motion of Mr. Levick, it was voted that the Executive Committee have the annual proceedings of the Society printed in pamphlet form.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers being next in order, the President informed the members that although it was the duty of the Executive Committee to present a list of nominations, they had decided not to do so.

Messrs. Dodd and Wright were appointed Tellers.

The result of the balloting was the re-election of the present officers, excepting that Mr. Richard H. Lawrence was elected Curator in place of Mr. Edward Groh, who declined re-election.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANTHON MEMENTO.

Mr. Wood here remarked, that as our President had taken us all by surprise by presenting us with his beautiful and appropriate gift, he had since prepared the following Resolution, which he would now offer : —

Resolved, That in accepting the beautiful Memento, presented to us this evening by our President, we do heartily join in the spirit of fraternal comity with which it is given, and recognize in its character and mode of usefulness, a most fitting and graceful means of annually calling to mind, at future reunions, the value which we must ever set upon the past services of DR. CHARLES E. ANTHON to this Society, and to the sciences it endeavors to foster. The contents of the vase suggest the sentiment, "Floreat Praeses," (May the President flourish.)

On motion, Mr. Wood's Resolution was adopted unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Letters were then read from various Corresponding Members.

Exhibitions of a number of coins and medals followed, among them the rare Italian Medal of Frederick Barbarossa—"Ecco la Fico," shown by Mr. Wood, with an interesting account of the piece. Accompanying the Medal he brought a rare volume by Peter Heylins, giving the reputed origin of the piece, which is of bronze, size 32. The obverse bears a helmeted head of the Emperor to left; the bust in armor and draped with a military cloak. Legend, FED. ANOB. IMP. Rev. The Empress crowned, facing, seated on a mule, holding up the animal's tail, while a citizen attempts to extract a fig from a bunch suspended just below it. This Medal commemorates the punishment inflicted on the citizens of Milan, for their cruel and insulting treatment of the Empress

Beatrice in the latter half of the twelfth century, when, after various indignities, they placed her upon a mule, her face towards the tail, which they forced her to hold as a bridle, and having then showed her through the city, ejected her disgracefully from the gate. In revenge for this treatment, her husband having captured the city, condemned the citizens to death, except those who should be able to secure a fig from a bunch suspended behind a mule, as shown in the Medal. The exclamation *Ecco la Fico*, with an accompanying scoffing gesture, since used by the Milanese and other Italians as an insult, perpetuates the memory of the event. He then exhibited two bronze impressions of the large Memorial Medal of Daniel Webster, by the late C. C. Wright, calling attention to the reverses as being somewhat different, a fact which few collectors seem to be aware of; there were two dies, distinguished in fluting of column, in surmounting globe, in character and position of buildings and lettering; he also showed a copy of Miner's "Wyoming," with plates illustrating a rare Medal of George the First, Rev. Indian with bow shooting at a stag from behind a tree; dug up near the scene of the massacre, and supposed to have been buried with an Indian chief; a similar one appears, according to Mr. Phillips's notes, in the Philadelphia Society's Exhibition at Memorial Hall. He also exhibited a number of fine cents of various types from 1793 to 1804, in behalf of Mr. Henry G. Sampson.

Adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.



FOUNDERS.

1858.

EDWARD GROH.

JAMES OLIVER.

*HENRY WHITMORE.

*AUG. B. SAGE.

*EZRA HILL.

*JAMES D. FOSKETT.

ASHER D. ATKINSON, M. D.

DR. ISAAC H. GIBBS.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M. D., LL.D.

JOHN COOPER VAIL.

ALFRED BOUGHTON.

JACOB J. MILLER.

THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

* Deceased.





HONORARY MEMBERS.

Lossing, Benson J., LL.D., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	June 17, 1858
Hickox, John H., Washington, D.C.	January 6, 1859
*Mayers, W. S. Frederick, China,	February 17, 1859
*Felt, Rev. Joseph Barlow, Boston, Mass.	February 24, 1859
Dickeson, M. W., M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
Stevens, Henry, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*Valentine, David T., New York,	July 28, 1859
Squier, Hon. E. George, New York,	March 9, 1865
Clay, Dr. Charles, Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
*Mickley, Joseph J., Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Colburn, Jeremiah, A.M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
Du Bois, William Ewing, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Cogan, Edward, Brooklyn, N.Y.	February 25, 1869
*Seymour, Rev. William Wood,	December 1, 1874
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, Eng.	March 21, 1876
Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N.Y.	January 16, 1877
*Linderman, Henry R., M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
*Snowden, Col. J. Ross, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
Marvin, William T. R., A.M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Snowden, Hon. A. Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Endicott, Charles, Detroit, Mich.	August 24, 1858
Gale, Gabriel N. B., Albany, N.Y.	December 2, 1858
Morse, Charles H., Washington, D.C.	March 10, 1859
Trumbull, Walter, U. S. Navy,	April 24, 1864
Coates, Edward H., Philadelphia, Pa.	April 28, 1864
Dodge, Robert J., New Jersey,	June 9, 1864
James, Dr. F. H., Lancaster, N.Y.	September 14, 1866
Applegate, J. Henry, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	June 14, 1866
Bowne, J. T., Glen Cove, L.I.	November 22, 1866
Vail, J. Henry, Tarrytown, N.Y.	May 9, 1867
Brock, R. Alonzo, Richmond, Va.	June 13, 1867
Nichols, C. P., Springfield, Mass.	June 13, 1867
Appleton, William Sumner, A.M., Boston, Mass.	July 3, 1867
Heaton, Samuel, Platt Kills, N.Y.	July 16, 1867
Woodward, W. Elliot, Roxbury, Mass.	October 10, 1867
Bramhall, W. Leggett, Washington, D.C.	October 10, 1867
Stickney, Matthew Adams, Salem, Mass.	November 14, 1867
*Taylor, James H., Charleston, S.C.	November 14, 1867.
*Wiggin, John Kimball, Boston, Mass.	November 14, 1867
*Finotti, Rev. Joseph Maria, Central City, Colorado,	November 14, 1867
Perkins, F. S., Burlington, Wis.	November 14, 1867
*Parker, James, Springfield, Mass.	November 14, 1867
Ely, Herman, Elyria, Ohio,	November 14, 1867
Moore, Michael, Trenton Falls, N.Y.	November 14, 1867
Cantoni, Leon Vita, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Sandham, Alfred, Montreal, Canada,	November 14, 1867
Cauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Taylor, Alfred B., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Barnard, Charles E., Utica, N.Y.	February 13, 1868
Cleneay, Thomas, Cincinnati, O.	February 13, 1868
Davis, R. Coulton, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	February 13, 1868
Cohen, Col. M. I., Baltimore, Md.	February 27, 1868
*Engstrom, A. B., Burlington, N.J.	February 27, 1868
Richards, E., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	February 27, 1868
Paine, George T., Providence, R.I.	March 12, 1868
Phillips, George L., Dayton, O.	March 26, 1868
*Leonhardt, George, Augusta, Ga.	April 20, 1868
Bolen, J. A., Springfield, Mass.	May 28, 1868

* Deceased.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

27

Bates, T. T., Grand Traverse, Mich.	June 25, 1868
Gschwend, Charles, (Bennett P. O.,) Pa.	June 25, 1868
Da Silva, B., New Orleans, La.	June 25, 1868
Ralston, Rev. J. Grier, D.D., LL.D., Norristown, Pa.	October 7, 1868
Gschwendt, Peter, Jr., New York.	October 22, 1868
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, New York,	November 12, 1868
Ezekiel, H. C., Cincinnati, O.	November 12, 1868
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill.	December 10, 1868
*Ogden, R. W., New Orleans, La.	January 28, 1869
Busam, William, Bellevue, O.	February 25, 1869
†Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	April 22, 1869
Field, Dr. Edward M., Bangor, Me.	May 27, 1869
Fewsmith, William, Camden, N.J.	December 9, 1869
Bowne, John, Rahway, N.J.	November 20, 1877
Rheame, Anselm, Quebec, Canada,	November 19, 1878

(FOR TWO YEARS.)

†Marvin, William T. R., A.M., Boston, Mass.	November 21, 1876
McLachlan, Rodney W., Montreal, Canada,	May 15, 1877
Davidson, John, London, England,	November 20, 1877
Knox, Hon. John Jay, Washington, D.C.	November 20, 1877
Gilman, Marcus Davis, Montpelier, Vt.	November 20, 1877
Thayer, Charles P., M.D., Boston, Mass.	November 20, 1877
Henfrey, Henry W., London, Eng.	November 20, 1877
Warner, Thomas, Cohocton, N.Y.	November 20, 1877
Ulex, G. F., Hamburg, Germany,	January 15, 1878
Fuller, Walter, Rahway, N. J.	March 19, 1878
Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	November 19, 1878
Holland, Henry W., LL. B., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Lee, William, M. D., Washington, D.C.	November 19, 1878
Haseltine, John W., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Phillips, Henry, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879

* Deceased.

† Elected Honorary Member.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh,	April 6, 1858
James Oliver,	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood,	January 12, 1859
*James Lorimer Graham, (Life Member)	March 31, 1859
Isaac Francis Wood (Life Member)	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr.	April 13, 1865
Joseph N. T. Levick,	December 14, 1865
Robert Hewitt, Jr. (Life Member)	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith,	February 22, 1866
Charles Edward Anthon, LL. D.	December 13, 1866
Capt. Wilson Defendorf,	April 11, 1867
Gen. John Watts De Peyster, (Life Member)	April 25, 1867
John Antoine Amelung,	June 13, 1867
Wilmer Stanard Wood, (Life Member)	July 16, 1867
George H. Lovett, (Life Member)	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts,	February 27, 1868
Robert L. Stuart, (Life Member)	March 25, 1869
Frederic J. De Peyster, (Life Member)	April 22, 1869
William Poillon, (Life Member)	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie,	December 1, 1874
Alexander Balmanno,	December 1, 1874
J. Edward Poillon, (Life Member)	January 29, 1875
Charles Pryer, (Life Member)	June 4, 1877
Gaston L. Feuardent,	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon,	January 16, 1877
Robert Morris, LL. D.	January 16, 1877
Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, S. T. D. (Life Member)	March 20, 1877
Sigmund K. Harzfeld,	May 15, 1877
Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood, (Life Member)	January 15, 1878
John M. Dodd, Jr. (Life Member)	January 15, 1878
Henry De Morgan,	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence,	November 19, 1878
Charles H. Wright,	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye,	November 19, 1878
Samuel Carter,	January 21, 1879
Rev. George C. Athole, (Life Member)	January 21, 1879

* Deceased.



CCCLXIX.



CCCCXV. Obv.



CCCLXXXIV.



CCCCXV. Rev.



CCCXCIX.



CCCCXVII.



CCCLXXXV.

MASONIC MEDALS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XIV.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1879.

No. 2.

THE RELATION OF COINS TO THE FINE ARTS.

"The knowledge of coins is absolutely necessary to those who desire to study history thoroughly ; for history is not to be learned in books alone, which do not say always everything, nor always the truth. We must, then, have recourse to documents which justify it, and which have not been affected either by malice or ignorance : and such documents are coins. We learn by them thousands of things equally important and interesting, which are not to be found anywhere else."—*Rollin*.

In estimating the value of Rollin's words just quoted, it is necessary to call to mind the fact that in ancient times coinage was quite a different act from what it is at present. Instead of striking a simple, unvaried piece of metal, differing only in the date, and otherwise presenting a dull monotony of design, the ancients employed their coins, as we do medals, to perpetuate the memory of important occurrences or historical facts. Thus the coins of the people filled the place of archives, becoming so many metallic and imperishable records of their deeds.

Thus, in Greece, not only the people and the kings were accustomed to coin money, but the towns had also their distinct coinage, upon which were displayed the effigies of their favorite divinities, information concerning their principal products and manufactures, and facts in their history, running back often into the period of fable : even the games and other customs of the people were faithfully recorded and delineated by this means. All these curious particulars are found illustrated on coins, and so finely executed as to make them as well real monuments of art.

So, also, the Roman coinage illustrates the history of Rome through a period covering many centuries. At first, the rude bronze pieces, struck by order of the kings of Rome, convey no record, save by the absence of all memorial whatsoever. Soon, however, we find these pieces impressed with images through which we may communicate with the dead past they chronicle ; and, finally, we reach the gold and silver coins struck by order of the Republic, in whose inscriptions and designs we may read the history of Rome down to the time of the Empire.

The imperial coins date from Pompey to the last of the Byzantine Emperors—a period of over fourteen centuries. Upon these we find an unbroken series of portraits, not only of the emperors, empresses, and Cæsars, but also those of those tyrants who played so important a role in the great

Roman drama; yet of whom some held sway but for a few days, and are known to history only through their coins.

And it is to be observed that the portraits of Roman coins are not—like those of our day—conventional figures (as the effigy of Queen Victoria on the British coinage of 1879 represents her as she appeared when she ascended the throne in 1837). Among the ancients, on the contrary, the portrait followed, with each recurring coinage, the actual changes of physiognomy in the personages portrayed, thus exhibiting correct representations of the same dignitaries at the different stages of their official lives.

And as the obverse of these coins displayed the rulers, so the reverse set forth the leading incidents of their reigns. Here we have the victories of the people over their enemies, monuments illustrating important events, progresses and processions, triumphs, donations to the people, public games, races, and combats in the arena. We have, too, representations of heathen divinities; and, finally, public works, built or restored under the reigns of the emperors designated, such as monuments, bridges, aqueducts, roads, and canals.

The progress of coins from the condition of dumb tokens of barter, to that of artistic symbolism and record in metal, is the most marvellous feature in the study of numismatics.

It is one of the wonders of man's ingenuity, that, with a few trays of coins before us, we are supplied with the genesis of art in all the phases of its rise and its decadence. This, however, would not be the case, were it not that the dies for ancient coins were designed by the best artists of the period—those having already a high reputation as engravers of cameos and intaglios.

We first meet with art in coins at their very invention, about 800 B. C., and witness the first steps of artists in this direction, in their efforts to copy figures of persons or of animals, as the initiative of design. On one side of such pieces we find the rude image, the reverse containing only a hollow square employed to hold the metal to the lower part of the die during the process of striking. Gradually, as the image on the obverse becomes disclosed and perfected—the sunken square of the reverse takes form in its turn, and presently small subjects are found engraved therein. Now the field of the reverse becomes flat, and about the year 400 B. C. noble bas-reliefs, representatives of Greek art of the time of Phidias, Scopas, and their contemporaries, begin to appear. The coins of that period are the finest monuments of numismatic art imaginable, and have never been equalled by those of any other people at any period of the world's history. It is the fashion to say of such pieces—"How well these are struck for such an early period." This betokens either ignorance or the absurdity of affectation. So far from deprecating criticism, the coins of those times have never since been approached as works of art; and in following the course of coinage, we witness its gradual decay as a fine art, until the universal conquests of the Romans, and their ascendancy as a purely military people had given art its death-blow. By restraining the freedom of design, this condition of their country imposed upon the Roman artists a certain mannerism and stiffness of execution fatal to excellence in art.

This result, it may be observed, invariably characterizes art under a purely military regime. Originality of conception is struck silent and pulse-

less through its chilling influence, and purposeless and unmeaning vagaries assume the place of the ancient vital and impressive designs.

During the long period of the reigns of the Roman emperors, we are enabled, thanks to their coins, to follow the progress of art with fidelity, almost day by day. Now a fatal decadence begins to display itself. It is true, that in certain reigns, as those of Nero, Hadrian, Commodus, and even Postumus, a certain appearance of renaissance is visible; but under the reign of the successors of these emperors, it becomes obvious that these were only faint and fitful glimmerings of the flambeau of art, which is, meanwhile, expiring. And so the standard and level of art continue to lower, until, when Christianity first appears on coins (about A. D. 312), it is almost at its ebb; for we find on the coins of the successors of Constantine only barbarous images, the artists of the period being unable either to create, or even to copy the simplest figure or legend accurately, not to say artistically. At last the Roman coins come down to us covered with meaningless lines, performing a duty which is purely perfunctory.

Now appears the dead blank of the "dark ages," under whose malign influence, art is stifled and voiceless, as is every other element of progress and civilization. And as the decay was gradual, so is the restoration. Slowly and with struggles light begins to dawn, barbarism gives place to intelligence, and our coin chart depicts the better efforts of the Gothic period, of which the reign of St. Louis of France, in the thirteenth century, offers, perhaps, the best examples. A constant improvement is discernible through the reigns of Louis XII. and Francis I., of Charles V. and Henry VIII., and we are in the midst of the Renaissance, when fine portraits take their place on coins, and maintain themselves there in almost their ancient beauty of execution, until the time of Louis XIII. and Cromwell, during which comparatively brief period coinage has regained in mechanical perfection of fabrication, what it has possibly lost in artistic excellence of design.

But since those days a new descent has occurred, and it is a fact, that, excepting in the barbaric times, there has never been a period when insignificance in design and feebleness of execution so characterized a majority of the pieces struck by the leading nationalities. Though affluent in images of kings, and symbols of all the virtues, there is neither portraiture nor wise suggestion to be found in them. It would certainly be to the advantage, not of ourselves alone, but of our posterity, if those who direct the designing of the coins of the present day, were to study the splendid examples to which we have referred. Meanwhile, it remains, and deserves repetition, that for a complete and imperishable history of human art, one has only to choose judiciously and study faithfully a few trays of those metallic archives which we call coins.

G. L. FEUARDENT.

A NIHILIST PIECE.

THE Russian Nihilists have issued a medal, or penny-piece, to be worn secretly on the breast, as religious medals are sometimes worn, having on the obverse the portrait of the Czar Alexander II., and the legend, "Death to Despotism," and on the reverse, Liberty distributing bread and salt, in the Russian manner.

NUMISMATIC BOOKS PRINTED AT THE ALDINE PRESS.

THE Aldine Press was established in Venice about 1490, by Aldo Manuzio, or as he loved to style himself in his volumes, Aldus Pius Manutius Romanus et Philhellen. The first book published by Aldo bearing a date, was a Grammar by Lascaris, printed in 1494. It is thought by Renouard to be the first work that issued from his press. More than a thousand works were printed during the century that the press continued in operation, under Aldo and his descendants.

The well known Aldine device, the anchor and dolphin, first appeared in *Le Terze Rime di Dante*, printed in 1502. From this date it was placed, with few exceptions, upon the first or last page of each book. The design was taken from a denarius of the Emperor Vespasian. We are told by Erasmus in his *Adagiorum Collectanea*, that P. Bembo gave Aldo one of these coins some years before the device was used.



In the following list I have endeavored to give complete descriptions of the numismatic books printed at the Aldine press, the title in full, collation and mention of other editions. Renouard's *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde*, Paris, 1834, 8vo., has been the principal authority consulted for the Aldine editions; while Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire* and other bibliographical works have been referred to for the other editions.

BUDE (Guillaume). Born at Paris 1467, died 1540.

I. Gvillielmi Bvdæi Parisiensis Secretarij Regij, Libri V de Asse, & partib. eius post duas Parisienses impressiones ab eodem ipso Budæo castigati, idq: authore Io. Grolierio Lugdunensi Christianissimi Gallorū Regis Secretario, & Gallicarū copiarū Quæstore, cui etiam ob nostrā in eum observantiā a nobis illi dicantur. M.D.XXII.—*Venetii In ædibus Aldi et Andreæ Soceri*. [Small 4to.; 12 leaves unnumbered, 260 pp., numbered to 262 by mistake—page 158 being marked 158, 159, 160. At the end two leaves not numbered.]

The first edition of this work was printed at Paris in 1514. There are many reprints: Paris, 1516, 4to.; 1532, folio; 1542, folio; Lyons, 1550, 8vo. It is also to be found in Budé's complete works; Basileæ, 1557, 4 vols., folio; and in A. Rechenberg's *Historiæ Rei Numariæ veteris*. Lips. & Lugd. Batav. 1692-5, Vol. I, p. 95. This work is so full of digressions, entirely foreign to the subject, that abridgments have been thought necessary. An abridged French translation was published under the following title: *Summaire et epitome du livre de Asse fait par le commandemēt du roy, par maistre Guillaume Budé*. [At the end] *Imprimé a Paris p. maistre Pierre Vidone, pour . . Galliot du Pré libraire juré. Ce xx iour de feburier Mil cinq cens vingt et deux*. Small 8vo., 4ll., 79 pp. Other editions appeared in 1529, 1538, 1558, &c. An Italian translation, by Giovanni Bern. Gualandī, was printed at Florence, 1562, 8vo. The Aldine edition is the only rare one, and the only one much sought after.

"As a first work upon a most intricate and difficult subject, it is a truly wonderful performance. He had no previous authors whose track to follow, or whose ideas he could just remodel, improve, or make additions to: his only guides were the monuments themselves, and with the few detached passages that lie scattered through the works of ancient writers, he worked out a science for himself."—*Humphrey's Ancient Coins*, page 6.

VICO (Enea). Born at Parma about 1520, died about 1570, probably at Ferrara.

II. Omnivm Cæsarvm verissimæ Imagines ex antiqvis nvsmismatis desvmptæ. Addita per brevi cvivsque vitæ descriptione ac diligenti eorvm quæ reperiri potvervnt nvsmismatvm, aversæ partis delineatione.—Aeneas Vicus Parm. F. Anno M.D.LIII. [4to.; 61 leaves unnumbered, including plates and frontispiece.]

This book was written by Antonio Zantani, in Italian, and published at Rome, 1520, 4to. The Latin edition was reprinted by Manuzio in 1554, with Italic type, the edition of 1553 being in Roman type. Neither of these editions bear the name of Venice or Manuzio. Renoard, however, asserts that they were undoubtedly printed at Venice by P. Manuzio. Another edition, called *editio tertia* on the title page, appeared at Rome, 1614, 4to. In 1730, G. P. Bellori published an annotated edition at the same place.

"This is a remarkable book, both for the beauty of the engravings of the coins, and also the ornamental borderings of the pages, the whole forming an exquisite specimen of Venetian printing of the period."—*Humphrey's Ancient Coins*, page 6.

III. Avgostarvm Imagines æreis formis expressæ; Vitæ quoque earundem breuiter enarratæ, Signorum etiam, quæ in posteriori parte numismatū efficta sūt, ratio explicata: ab Aenea Vico Parmense. Feliciss. Othonis Truczis Cardin. Genio D. Venetiis M.D.LVIII. Cum priuilegijs. [4to. .10 leaves, 192 pp. and 2 leaves of errata.]

Renouard states that this book is certainly from the Aldine press, although it does not bear its imprint. The work is translated from the Italian edition of 1557, by Natalis Comes [Conti].

IV. Ex libris XXIII Commentariorvm in vetera Imperatorvm Romanorvm numismata Aeneæ Vici, liber primvs. Venetiis. M.D.LX. Cum priuilegijs. [4to., 130 pp. of which 8 are plates; 1 leaf of errata, with the anchor and dolphin, and 8 leaves containing indexes, &c.]

Some copies are dated 1562; the edition is the same throughout, only the date being changed by the addition of II. A third edition was printed at Rome, Apud Mascardum, 1614, 4to. (See *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XII, p. 13.) This work, together with No. III and the book mentioned below, were published by J. B. Duval, in one volume, Paris, 1619, 4to.

Vico published another numismatic book of some importance, which, though printed at Venice, is not from the Aldine Press: Discorsi di Enea Vico, Parmigiano, sopra le medaglie degli antichi, divisi in due libri. In Vinegia, 1555, 4to. Second edition, 1558, 4to.

RICHARD HOE LAWRENCE.

New York City.

"NEOKOROI."

In the *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. vii. p. 57, was an article on "the Temple Sweepers," or Neokoroi. The exact meaning of the word has caused some discussion, and we give below the opinion of Mr. Thomas L. Donaldson, an English antiquary and numismatist, taken from a valuable work entitled "*Architectura Numismatica*." Mr. Donaldson gives a different interpretation to this word from that contained in the article alluded to, and we believe his essay will be found of great value to all students of these interesting medals of antiquity.—Eps.

THE word ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΣ occurs on many hundred medals and on a few inscriptions, notably on those of the Oxford Marbles; but it is rarely met with in ancient authors, and then only in a casual way. It is found in the Acts of the Apostles, (xix. 35,) in the following passage, and forms a curious undesigned coincidence in proof of the authenticity of the sacred Scriptures; "Ἄνδρες Ἐφεσίοι, τίς γάρ ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος ὃς οὐ γινώσκει τὴν Ἐφεσίων πόλιν νεωκόρον οὖσαν τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς Ἀρτέμιδος; which is thus rendered in the English version, "Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there that knoweth not, how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshiper [guardian of the Temple] of the great goddess Diana &c."

English commentators, in further explanation of the word Νεωκόρος, here imperfectly translated as worshiper, recur to the common and ordinary meaning of the word, as a temple cleaner or sweeper. But architecturally considered, Νεωκόρος embraces a large topic of deep interest, ultimately carrying with it the erection and endowment of a temple by a city, by a community, or by a union of states. This honorific title of super-

intendence and guardianship of the sacred fane and its treasures, as also of the rites, ceremonies, festivals, games, college of priests, (flamines,) and communities connected therewith, was accompanied by great power, dignity and honor. Plato (v. 130, seq.) gives this title to the person or priest, whose duty it was to take care of a temple, and of the sacrifices; the same name is applied by Xenophon (Exp. v. 3, 6) to that officer of Artemis at Ephesus. In the "Ion" of Euripides is portrayed such an individual, and his duties are supposed by commentators to be thus defined:—

MERCURY. "O'er the treasures of the god
The Delphians placed him, to his faithful care
Consigning all, and in this royal dome
His hallowed life he to this hour had passed.
I see
This son of Phœbus issuing forth t' adorn
The gates before the shrine with laurel boughs."
ION. "My task, which from my early infancy
Hath been my charge, shall be with laurel-boughs
And sacred wreaths to cleanse the vestibule
Of Phœbus; on the pavement moistening dews
To rain; and with my bow to chase the birds,
Which would defile the hallowed ornaments.
A mother's fondness and a father's care
I never knew: the temple of the god
Claims then my service, for it nurtured me."—*Potter.*

But the Neokor was originally in the temple of gods alone. In later times the office existed in the fanes erected in honor of deified men. During the reign of the emperor Augustus we find the commencement of a system of deification of the city of Rome and the Roman emperors,—a superstitious adulation, which degenerated into a general system of consecration of each emperor after his decease, becoming a widespread practice among the towns of Asia Minor, where, from the peculiar character and antecedents of the people, it found a genial soil, and became the source of important privileges and wealth.

Tacitus (Annal. iv. 56, page 12,) states, that at the end of the second Punic war the Smyrnians had erected a temple to the "city of Rome;" and their legates before the senate, claimed it as a merit, "that they had been the first to do so, ere the state had arrived at its most palmy height, Carthage still standing, and the kings of Asia in power." Not long after, the inhabitants of Alabanda erected a like temple to Rome. From Dion Cassius (l. li. c. 20,) we learn that during the life-time of the emperor Augustus this worship of Rome, the city, greatly spread among the Asiatic cities, and thence extended to other Roman provinces. The first four cities, which the emperor constituted as Neokor, were Ephesus, Nicæa, Pergamus, and Nicomedia. The concession was granted to Ephesus and Nicomedia to erect jointly a temple to Rome and Julius Cæsar. Tacitus (lib. i. c. 68; Krause, p. 7,) mentions that in A. D. 15, Tarragona in Spain had the privilege accorded of erecting a temple to Augustus.

In what did this distinction consist? We have seen that the term Neokor signified a person connected with a temple, its rites and treasures. But when Augustus was emperor, the dependent states of the Roman empire found that the personal favor of the sovereign carried with it such important advantages, that they were anxious to secure the special patronage of the sovereign, and therefore petitioned the senate, that they might be permitted to erect a temple to his worship, which, if granted, required the confirmation of the emperor himself. The Seleucidan kings of Syria and the Egyptian Ptolemies are frequently designated as *Θεοι* on coins and inscriptions; consequently we can understand how the eastern provinces of Rome should have been the first to imagine this species of adulation to conciliate the favor of their rulers. Krause draws attention to the distinction made by Augustus in the concession of imperial worship. He would not allow Roman citizens to erect a temple to himself, but "*Urbi Romæ et Jul. Cæsari.*" And Suetonius, in his life of this emperor, (l. ii.,) mentions that he would not permit any divine honors to himself within the city, and melted down all the silver statues that had been erected to him, and converted the whole into tripods, which he consecrated to Apollo Palatinus. But to

foreigners it was conceded to raise a temple to a living emperor, — a thing unheard of in Rome or Italy, as Tacitus and Dion bear witness; nor was it allowed to Roman citizens even in the provinces.

Eckhel (vol. p. 136,) has the following remark: "In the marble of Cymes *Ætides*, edited by Count Caylus, there is named Polemosas priest ΤΑΥ · ΠΟΜΑΣ · ΚΑΙ · ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ · ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ · ΘΕΩ · ΥΙΩ · ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟ. Therefore the Cymæans had a temple of Augustus while living, and even then designated ΘΕΩΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ."

The privilege so much desired was that of erecting a temple for the worship of a certain emperor, with his statue, whether in bronze or marble, an altar, a regular college or establishment of ministering priests (flamines,) certain rites and festivals, periodical games, immunities and rights as those of an asylum, and probably tributes for the maintenance of the worship.

This was sometimes assumed by a single city, as Ephesus; occasionally by two or more, then called *ὁμόνοια*; frequently by a metropolitan city in behalf of a province; and thus a city, state, or union had the title of ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ. In order to commemorate and make generally known this distinctive honor, and possibly to attract a large concourse of strangers to the festivals, from which great wealth was probably derived, medals were struck bearing the distinctive word ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ, often without any particular edifice on the reverse; sometimes with an altar, as in the instance of Cyzicus, again, with a female holding one or two temples in her hand, as in one of Perinthus, (Mionnet, t. i. p. 414, n. 333,) or with a single temple on the reverse; and that either of the Neokor temple, or of the principal one of the place, as in a medal of Ephesus to Artemis; at times with two, three, or four temples. On the reverse of a Neokor medal of Commodus, struck at Nicomedia, there are in the upper part two temples in a line represented in perspective, and beneath them a full-sized vessel with one bench of rowers and the usual ornamental prow and stern, thus showing that there were naval games also.

Buonarotti ("Osservazioni Istoriche sopra alcune Medaglie," 4to. Rom. 1698, p. 751,) is of opinion in his observations on a Neokor medal of Perinthus, that the multiplicity of temples may indicate the small temples, probably made of silver or gold, given as prizes to the conquerors in the games. He also suggests that they may be meant to represent the temples, not of marble or stone, but merely temporary erections of slighter materials, put up on the Circi (Pausan. de Circ.) or theatres, with the image of that god or emperor in whose honor the games were celebrated; particularly as they might before those images make the sacrifices usually offered previously to the beginning of the courses. In like manner, on such occasions, the circi, theatres, and other public places, were temporarily adorned with statues and ornaments, which were removed after the games. Thus Pliny (l. 36, c. 2,) mentions the three hundred and sixty columns of precious marble, which were put up for the temporary decoration of the scene of the theatre erected by Severus in his edileship. And Spartian notices a prodigy, which occurred before the death of Severus, when certain plaster-cast figures of Victory having been put up during the days of the Circensian festival, a thunder-bolt struck down the shield which one of them held in her hands, (probably part of a trophy that she bore.) In like manner, says Buonarotti, may have been made of wood or other like matter, the temples and statues of the deities to whom the games were dedicated. Possibly those who made them were the *fabricators*, in contradistinction to the sculptors. Thus Formicus, "Tornatores aut simulacrorum sculptores vel fabricatores;" and above, "Fabricatores, deorum facit vel divinorum sculptores simulacrorum, aut deorum ornatores."

But there will be observed the numerals *B · Γ*. and *Δ* on these medals; and by a curious coincidence in these instances, they frequently correspond with the numbers of the temples on the reverses, and would seem to refer thereto. But various instances may be cited where that correspondence does not exist. Nor can these numerals relate to the second, third, or fourth occasions of the celebration of the festivals, for the medals of the later emperor have in some cities an earlier number than that on a medal of a preceding reign, and *vice versa*. Thus the Neokor coins of Nicomedia

(Mionnet, t. v. sup. p. 209 seq.; 219, seq.) under Alexander Severus, have *TPIC · NEQK*; under subsequent emperors, *JIC*; and, again, under Valerian and Gallienus, *TPIC*. Ephesus (Eckhel, vol. iv. p. 294.) alone had a fourth Neokorate. Perhaps the numeral may refer to the number of the contests (agones) or prizes.

The term *NEQKOPOC*, therefore, signifies the temple and divine worship paid to a Roman emperor, and the attendant festivals connected with that privilege, the care and celebration of which were conferred as a special grace and favor on certain cities, communities, or provinces; or that the place, on whose coin it occurs, had been invested with the privilege of erecting a temple, etc., and providing the fitting priests, games, etc., in honor of the Roman emperor, whose name and titles appear on the obverse.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XIV, p. 14.]

CCCCI. Obverse, Clothed bust to right. Legend, FRID. GUIL. COMES AB HOHENTHAL MINERVAE VATES SEMISAECULARIS • [Frederic William, Count von Hohenthal, semi-centennial Poet of Minerva Lodge.] Reverse, Three wreaths intertwined — one of oak, another of ivy, and the third of acacia; beneath is a sphinx seated and turned towards the left, below which in two lines, DIE III. DECEMBRIS | MDCCXIII Over the wreaths is a circle of nine seven-pointed stars, above which is the legend VETANT MORI [They forbid (his memory) to die.] Silver. Size 26. Rare.*

CCCCII. Obverse, Apollo standing and playing on his lyre; on the left is a square pillar of stone, on which he leans; laurel and roses are growing at its foot; on the right, in the distance, is a circular temple of four pillars, on a hill, illuminated by the sun, which rises behind it. Reverse, An open wreath of laurel tied with a bow at the bottom, in which NUR DEM | WÜRDIGEN | 58o5 in three lines. [Only for him who is worthy.] Silver, (gilt) bronze, and tin. Size 23. It is rare in silver.†

CCCCIII. Obverse, Two hands emerging from clouds hold a cornucopia, containing wheat, grapes, &c. Beneath it are the letters F. Z. G. the initials of the name of the Lodge, Ferdinand zur Glückseligkeit or Ferdinand of Felicity. Above is a scroll, its lower ends rolled up, bearing the legend FELIX NOS TENET COPULA [A fortunate or happy bond unites us.] From the lower ends of the scroll depends a ribbon, completing a circle around the field, to which at the bottom is attached a small jewel, — a crown on a star of rays, behind which is an equilateral triangle. Over the cornucopia is also a small star formed by a double triangle "braced." At the bottom, near the border, which is serrated, is LOOS DIR. on the left, and BLANKE FEC. on the right, in very small letters. Reverse, Legend, above, SAECULAR FEIER and below, MAGDEBURG and in the centre, in two lines, XXIII FEBRUAR | MDCCCLXI [Centennial Celebration, Feb. 23, 1861.] Border, serrated. Silver and bronze. Size 25.

CCCCIV. Obverse, An inverted triangle, a level, and a half moon, with the letters ESE interlaced and on the sides are leafy branches. Legend, LIAISON SANS PAREILLE. [An alliance without a parallel.] In exergue, IX. OCTOBR. | I. F.

* The word Semisaecularis denotes semi-centennial, but the 50th anniversary of the Lodge occurred in March, 1791, the date 1766, given as that of its formation in the July *Journal* not being correct. It seems probable that the Medal was struck on some subsequent occasion, perhaps of the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation, or possibly the death of the poet, and commemorated his services on

the semi-centennial.

† This is a member's jewel of the Apollo Lodge, Leipzig. It is generally found with a loop by which it was worn suspended. The date probably alludes to the time when this badge was adopted, as the Lodge dates its foundation from 1747. (Findel, p. 267.)

in two lines. Reverse, An oak having on its trunk the Hebrew letter γ in an oval of rays. At the foot of the tree on the right a coffin, on the head of which is the letter B. Near it four arms, three of females, and one of a man, are clasping hands, crosswise. On the left of the tree is a cubic stone or altar, its side adorned with Masonic symbols. In the background is a group of stones. Legend, DU CHENE ET DU TOMBEAU [Of an oak and a tomb.] In exergue, MDCCXLVII. Silver.*

CCCCV. Obverse, Bust to left, wearing orders and the jewel of a Grand Master; under the bust, in small letters, LOOS. Legend, in the outer circle, CARL GROSS-HERZOG VON MECKLENBURG STRELITZ and in the inner one, GEB. D. 10 OCTBR. 1741. GEST. D. 6 NOV. 1816. [Charles, Grand-duke, &c., born Oct. 10, 1741, died Nov. 6, 1816.] Reverse, Inscription in thirteen lines, DEM | FÜRSTEN | UND FREIMAURER; | DIE LOGEN | MECKLENBURGS: | ZU DEN DREI STERNEN, | TEMPEL DER WAHRHEIT, | PHOEBUS APOLLO, | HARPOKRATES | ZUR MORGENROTHER, | UND ZUM | FRIEDENSBUNDE. | 1817. [To the Prince and Freemason. The Mecklenburg Lodges of the Three Stars, the Temple of Truth, Phoebus Apollo, Harpocrates of the Aurora, (or Morning red,) and the Bond of Peace, 1817.] Silver and bronze.† Size 29.

CCCCVI. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing, of Baron Von Nettelbladt; around his neck is a ribbon from which hangs a cross (patee); a chain collar, from which is suspended a square, falls from his shoulders: on the coat, near the lapel on the left, LOOS D. in very small letters. Legend, On a slightly raised and roughened border, above, CHRIST. CARL FR. WILH. FREIH. VON NETTELBLADT and below, * GEB. D. XV. FEBR. 1779 GEST. D. IX JUL. 1843 * [Christian Charles Fr. William, Baron (Freiherr) Von Nettelbladt, born Feb. 15, 1779, died July 9, 1843.] Reverse, In a circle of twelve five-pointed radiant stars, the inscription in five lines, DEM | UNVERGESSLICHEN | SEINE | DANKBAREN | BRÜDER [To one never to be forgotten, his grateful brethren (dedicate this.)] Bronze. Size 26.

CCCCVII. Obverse, A draped female figure, having the square and compasses in her right hand, and a book in her arm, points with her left to a domed temple which she is approaching from the left. Its front has four Ionic pillars and three steps; the door is closed. In the pediment are the compasses, square and triangle interlaced: on its top a small figure in armor, and on the other corners are small draped figures. In the foreground, under the figure, LOOS in very small letters. In the distance, on the right, the sun rising from the sea. Legend, On a border slightly raised and roughened, MECKLENBURGS ERSTE FREIMAURERLOGE. ST. MICHAEL, GEGRÜNDET IN SCHWERIN. * [Mecklenburg's first Masonic Lodge, St. Michael, founded in Schwerin.] In exergue, curving, D. 15. MAI 1754. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement is an altar, on which is a closed book; two burning tapers on the right, and one on the left; the frontal is adorned with the square and compasses surrounded by fourteen six-pointed stars. Above, in a radiant triangle, the All-seeing eye: on the

* This Medal I describe from Merzdorf, who says, (p. 34,) that it was struck in Mecklenburg by order of the Grand Duchess Dorothea Sophia, shortly after the death of High Constable (Amtshauptmann) von Behmen. He says that a full explanation of the piece may be found in Evers, Mecklenburgische Münzverfassung, besonders die Geschichte derselben. (Schwerin 1798, 1799. II. 501.) I have not been able to consult that work. He gives the size as 1 8-12 zoll, (not far from 36 American scale,) and

the weight as 1½ loth. In the Hamburg Catalogue, p. 326, it is also mentioned, but erroneously called a token of the French "High Degrees."

† Pythagoras Lodge has this Medal in bronze. Merzdorf says that the statement in the Zacharias Catalogue that this Medal was struck "on the founding of the Provincial Lodge of Mecklenburg on the Hamburg Constitution," is imaginary, and not sustained by other authority.

pavement at the left, very small, SCHRODER. Legend, on a border like obverse, ZUR ERINNERUNG DIE PROV. □. V. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN U. STRELITZ ZU ROSTOCK. * [For commemoration, the Provincial Lodge of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz at Rostock.] In exergue, curving, D. 15. MAI 1854 Bronze. Size 24. This was struck in honor of the centennial of the Provincial Lodge* above named, having its East at Rostock, and which has one of the finest collections, perhaps the best, of Masonic Medals.

CCCCVIII. Obverse, The interior of a Lodge room, surrounded by pillars; the top is open to the sky, and the radiant sun is seen above, on the left. Upon a mosaic pavement stands an altar on the left, its frontal adorned with the square and compasses, and near it the three burning tapers. A female figure enters from the right, where a draped curtain nearly conceals a door; in her left hand she has the square and compasses, and in her right a torch. In exergue, 1760. Legend, WIEDER EINFÜHRUNG D. MAUR. LICHTS I. MECKLENBURG DURCH D. □. Z. D. 3 STERNEN I. OR. ROSTOCK * [Reintroduction of Masonic Light in Mecklenburg by the Lodge of the Three Stars in the Orient of Rostock.] Reverse, A pillar, over which are three six-pointed stars: on its capital is a globe, and on its shaft are a group of Masonic symbols,—the square, compasses, level and cable-tow interlaced, and the charter. In exergue, 1860. Legend, ZUR ERINNERUNG AN DIE SÄCULARFEIER DER LOGE ZU DEN 3 STERNEN IM OR. ROSTOCK * [In commemoration of the Centennial of the Lodge of the Three Stars, in the Orient of Rostock.] Bronze. Size 28.†

CCCCIX. Obverse, The arms of the Lodge of the White Dove (zur Weissen Taube) of Neisse, a dove's nest on a tree, surrounded by Masonic working tools. Legend, in two lines, UNSER WISSEN IST EIN FRIEDENSZWEIG, DEN WIR VOR UNS HERTRAGEN | EIN HIRTENSTAB MIT DEM WIR DIE WELT WIEDEN. [Our knowledge is a branch of peace which we carry before us as a pastoral staff with which we pasture (or shepherd) the world.] In exergue, in two lines, FERD. GÖRLICH LOG. MSTR. | FRANZ CIRVES DEPT. MSTR. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, DIE GER. U. V. ST. JOH Δ | ZUR WEISSEN TAUBE | ZU NEISSE. | GESTIFTET U. V. DER H. G. LANDES Δ V. DEUTSCHLAND Z. BERLIN ANERKANT | DEN XXIV. NOVBR. 1773. | FEIERT IHR 50JÄHRG. BESTEHEN | DEN XXIV. NOVBR. 1823. [The just and perfect ‡ St. John's Lodge of the White Dove, at Neisse. Founded by and in union with the M. W. Grand Land-Lodge of Germany, at Berlin, recognized Nov. 24, 1773. Celebrated its semi-centennial Nov. 24, 1823.] This Medal is of iron.

CCCCX. Obverse, Within a circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, a five-pointed star, surmounted by a triangle, on which, within a circle, are the letters I. | Z. E. in two lines; (the initials of the name of the Lodge, Joseph zur Einigkeit; § Joseph of Harmony, of Nürnberg.) Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel the inscription in four lines, DEM | VERDIENSTE | SEINE | KRONEN. [Its crowns (or rewards) for the meritorious.] Silver and bronze. Size 21.

The Lodge "zum Goldenen Hirsch," or the Golden Stag, of Oldenburg, says Merzdorf, has struck no Masonic Medals of its own, but presented to

* It will be observed that Mecklenburg is spelled without a c on both obverse and reverse. An account of this Centennial celebration was printed, and a copy is contained in the very extensive library of Pythagoras Lodge.

† This Medal is in the Pythagoras Collection.

‡ This Medal I describe from Merzdorf. The abbreviations have already been explained, except the v which I take to be for Vereinigte. Anerkant is so spelled on the

Medal. Its size I have not ascertained.

§ The Lodge Joseph zur Einigkeit, founded in 1761, presented to its brothers who had completed twenty-five years of Masonic service, a silver Medal, similar to that above described. The design of the obverse is the same with that of the seal of the Lodge. Pythagoras Lodge has one of these in bronze, gilt, and in its library an account of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Lodge.

the presiding officers of "Sister Lodges," (bodies formed under laws somewhat like those of the French Adoptive rite, and which met in the first decade of the present century,) three looped Medals, from dies by Loos; their peculiar origin, of which the Medals themselves give no evidence, and the bodies for which they were struck, give them place in Merzdorf, and I therefore include them. He describes them as follows:—

CCCCXI. Obverse, Hymen places on an altar, consecrated to conjugal love, a crown of myrtle. On the front of the altar are two right hands joined; below, on the left, are turtle doves, while roses and evergreen spring up and bloom around it. Legend, GLÜCK DER EHE [Happiness of marriage.] In exergue, LOOS. Reverse, Inscription in sixteen lines, from Homer, NICHTS | IST WAHRlich | SO WÜNSCHENSWERTH | UND ERFREUEND, | ALS WENN MANN UND WEIB, | IN HERZLICHERLIEBE | VEREINIGT, | RUHIG IHR HAUS | VERWALTEN: | DEN FEINDEN | EIN KRÄNKENDER ANBLICK; | ABER | WONNE DEN FREUNDEN, | UND MEHR NOCH | GENIESSEN | SIE SELBER. [Nothing surely is so desirable and pleasing, as when husband and wife, united in heartfelt love, jointly carry on their households. For their enemies a mortifying spectacle; but for their friends a delightful one, and much more do they enjoy it themselves.] Silver. Size 30.

CCCCXII. Obverse, Various implements of manly industry, lying on a square stone, here intended as an emblem of constancy, and typifying, says Merzdorf, the eternal duration of man's labor, united with strength. A female figure bends over these implements and wreaths them with a garland of roses. In exergue, LOOS. Reverse, Inscription, three stanzas from Schiller, arranged in thirteen lines: EHRE | DEN FRAUEN! | SIE | FLECHTEN | UND | WEBEN | HIMMELISCHE ROSEN | IN'S | IRDISCHE LEBEN | FLECHTEN | DER LIEBE | BEGLÜCKENDES | BAND. [Honor the ladies! they twine and weave heavenly roses into earthly life and twine the blessed tie of love.] Silver. Size 25 nearly.

CCCCXIII. Obverse, A mother, seated, instructs a child sitting before her, in reading, while she nurses the babe on her breast. A distaff, the emblem of a housewife's industry, leans against her seat. Legend, above, SÜSSE MUTTERPFLICHT. [Sweet maternal duty.] In exergue, LOOS. Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, WEM EIN | TUGENDSAM | WEIB | BESCHERET IST | DIE | IST VIEL EDLER | ALS DIE | KÖSTLICHSTEN | PERLEN. | SPR. SALOM. 31. v. 10 [Who can find a virtuous woman, for her price is far above rubies. Proverbs of Solomon, ch. 31. v. 10.] Silver. Size 30 nearly.

There is a Medal of Dr. Ehmsben of Osnabruck, refused a place by Merzdorf, in his Catalogue, though alluded to incidentally as often added to Masonic collections, because he was a prominent and popular member of the Order. The obverse bears the portrait facing, of a very stout man, his coat buttoned across his breast, and wearing a ruffled shirt. Around is the inscription, IOH GOTTL. EHMSBEN I. U. D. STADTRICHT. IN OSNABRUCK GEB. D. 11 NOV. 1773 GEST. D. 7. MAI 1827. The reverse has a long and eulogistic inscription in nine lines, under a small triangle, through which passes a cornucopia, all inclosed in a circle of forty-six six-pointed stars. The dies were designed by G. Loos, and cut by C. Pfeuffer, whose names appear on the reverse. Bronze, very thick planchet. Size 29. It was struck in memory of Dr. Ehmsben, by friends, among whom were his Masonic brethren, but has nothing distinctly Masonic about it, and is merely mentioned here, without special description, for the reasons given above.

261 See Denkmünzen, &c., p. 36, No. 78. This statement of Merzdorf, who was a resident of Oldenburg, was made in 1841. The Lodge celebrated its Centennial, Dec. 6, 1852. From his numismatic zeal, and his influence in

the Order, one would suppose a Medal would have been struck in honor of *that* event, but up to the present time I have met with none.

CCCCXIV. Obverse, A rose-bush with three roses. Legend, EX VULNERE DECOR. [Honor from the wound.] In exergue, in three lines, SOC. MURAR. HABIT. | III ROSAR. | 1753. [Masonic Lodge of the Three Roses.] Reverse, A beehive and bees in a flowery meadow. Legend, SCRUTARI PERICULUM [A danger to be considered.] In exergue, in two lines, MAG. EQ. SCYTH. | 1753. These abbreviations I have not deciphered. Merzdorf considers this a Medal of doubtful existence, knowing it only from an engraving on the title of an "Address for the enemies of Masonry, 1753."

CCCCXV. Obverse, A square and extended compasses, the points touching the ends of the arms of the square, enclosing a blazing star, five-pointed, (in the form of a pentalpha.) Reverse, Two pillars, between which, above, hangs a chain; below is the sun, with a crescent moon above it, and a cross patee beneath; on the left is a triangular level, and on the right one of the ordinary form. In exergue, in four lines, d. XIV. Julii CIO IO CCCXIII | vollendete XXV Jahre | d. □ z. w. Eintracht | im O. Schweidnitz. [The fourteenth day of July, 1813, completed twenty-five years for the Lodge of True (wahre) Harmony, Orient of Schweidnitz.] Iron. Size 26.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

GOLD MEDALET OF THE CONFEDERACY.

THE last number of the *Journal* contained a reference to silver Half Dollars, said to have been struck at the New Orleans Mint, while in the hands of the rebel government, the existence of which seems to be tolerably well authenticated. The *Richmond Standard* of August 9, 1879, publishes the following account of a Confederate States gold medalet of 1861:—

"There is in the possession of C. F. Johnston, music, musical instrument, and news dealer, 918 East Main Street, in this city, an interesting memorial of the late Confederate States of America. It is a coin or medalet of fine gold, eleventh-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, with milled edge, nearly one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Obverse: The head of the Confederate President in bold relief and in profile, to the left, with the initials, C. R. closely beneath, and the title, "Jefferson Davis," encircling above. Reverse: The typical wreath of acacia of the United States coins, enclosing the date "1861." Legend above: "First President, C. S. A." Mr. Johnston states that he was informed by the lady from whom he obtained the medalet, that it was designed by the late Gen. Charles Dimmock. Information is desired in confirmation or correction of this statement, as well as regarding the occasion of making or intention of the medalet, by whom engraved, the number struck, in what metals, and, indeed, anything of interest regarding it."—*R. A. B.*

Our attention having been called to this item, we wrote to Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., who sends us the following in regard to it:

To the Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:

The C. S. A. medalet, it is fair to presume, was designed (the drawing, I suppose,) by the late Gen. Charles Dimmock, as I have seen a letter from his daughter, who disposed of the specimen described, in which she states that the design was furnished by her father, in 1861, since which time the medal has been in her possession. I have no surmise as to the engraver.

The medalet in question I think not so well executed as it would have been if prepared since the war and designed for sales. The metal, gold, too, is against such a supposition; and this specimen has been worn as a charm, suspended by a loop which was soldered to the coin. It bears the marks, too, of an attempt at piercing, on both sides, near the edge, for the same purpose. If I learn anything further I will write to you.

Faithfully,

R. A. B.

MEDAL FOR SWIMMING.

THE recent swimming contests between Webb and Boyton have reminded me of a Medal in my collection, which may be of sufficient interest to bear description in the *Journal*. It was struck as a premium for the winner of a match in the Serpentine, London, August 12, 1867, and was awarded, with the amateur captaincy of the Alliance Club, to C. J. Miller, who won the race, over a course of six hundred yards by nearly forty feet. The obverse of the medal shows a swimmer, buffeting the waves "with lusty sinews," while the billows curve and dash over his head. On the bank is another, plunging in to join a third, who is seen in the waves at the right. Legend above, EXCELSIOR. At the bottom, on the right, in very small letters, W. J. TAYLOR. Reverse, A wreath of aquatic plants, water lilies, flags, &c., surrounding an engraved inscription: Alliance Swimming Club, 600 Yds Race for the Captaincy, Won by C. J. Miller, Aug. 12th, 1867. Below the wreath in very small letters, appears W. J. TAYLOR LONDON. The edge has the names engraved of the other contestants, in the order of their coming in. The dies are finely cut, and the medal is beautifully struck, though the water is not so well represented as it might be. Silver. Size 30 nearly. c. c.

A NEW FRENCH COIN.

A dollar of a weight of 27.215 grammes, and equivalent in value to the dollar of the United States, is now being issued from the Mint in Paris. It is intended for circulation in Cochin China, where the normal Five-Franc pieces of the French coinage, which are nominally exactly equal to the United States Dollar, have suffered depreciation in consequence of the general fall in the value of silver, and are worth, in fact, only four-and-a-half Francs, or a depreciation of ten per cent.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

FRENCH REGIME.

BY R. W. M^CLACHLAN.

IN preparing an amended Catalogue of Coins and Medals relating to Canada, I intend to depart somewhat from the order adopted by Sandham. Describing first those issued during the French Regime, I shall then take up the separate provinces in order, giving priority to the numismatically more important ones. As I intend to describe medals under the respective provinces to which they belong, no separate heading will be necessary for that department. Such information as may prove interesting to collectors will be given under the description of each coin to which it may relate, and with these preliminary remarks I will at once enter upon the proper work of this paper.

I. *Obv.* LUD. XIII. D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX. Laureated bust of Louis XIV. to the right. Mint mark, a sun.

Rev. GLORIAM. REGNI. V. TVI. DICENT. 1670 Arms of France crowned. Mint mark, a tower. Size 21 millimeters.

As colonies, in their infancy, seem to have been in a chronic state of impecuniosity, every imaginable expedient was attempted to retain sufficient of the circulating medium for the wants of the people within the country. They all seemed to fail. This special coinage for Canada was no exception; for among the Canadian collectors there are only three specimens, and these are importations. This was first recognized as Canadian, on

this continent, by Prof. Anthon, having been noticed by him at length in Vol. V, p. 65, in the *Journal*; it is also mentioned by Sandham, in the supplement to the "Coins of Canada," page 6.

II. *Obv.* As last.

Rev. As last. Size 27 millimeters.

Although this coin has been known, for a long time, as the Fifteen Sol Piece described by Leblanc, in the "Traite Historique des Monnoyes de France," page 388, no specimen was known in America until Mr. Anthon's article appeared in Vol. XI, p. 49, of this Journal. It is there held, on what I consider slender grounds,* along with the preceding piece, to relate to the United States. This idea I combatted in a review of the above article in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. V, page 194.

III. *Obv.* SIT. NOMEN. DOMINI. BENEDICTUM. Two L's crossed, surmounted by a crown.

Rev. COLONIES FRANÇOISES 1721 H occupying the whole field. Size 26 m.

This coin, together with the one following, is described by Dickeson in the "American Numismatic Manual," page 73. It is there claimed as relating to Louisiana, upon similar grounds to Mr. Anthon's for the *Gloriam Regni*. Canada, at that time being by far the most important, as well as the most populous of the French colonies, I have no doubt these coins circulated freely among its inhabitants, for whom they were mainly coined, until exported, as were all other moneys brought to Canada in those times. Crosby, in the "Early Coins of America," omitted them, as having no direct reference to the United States.

IV. *Obv.* As last.

Rev. Same as last, except that the date is 1722. Size 26 m.

Dickeson, in rather ambiguous phraseology, states that there are four types and six varieties of these colonial pieces of 1721 and 1722; but he does not designate in what the differences consist. Thus far, the only varieties I have been able to make out, are those indicated by the dates, as above described. That of 1722 seems to be much more plentiful, specimens having occasionally been met with in circulation at the present day in Canada.

V. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. *Ex.* D.V. Laureated bust in armor to the right.

Rev. SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT. *Ex.* COL. FR. DE LAM. 1751. Indian with bow and quiver, walking, while he looks back toward a group of lilies.

These jetons are only a few out of a large number issued under this and the preceding reign, relating to every imaginable subject. As a description of them has appeared lately in this Journal, (Vol. XIII, page 67,) a more extended account of them is here unnecessary. This jeton, no doubt, declares that French colonies were flourishing at that time in every clime.

VI. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. *Ex.* B. DUVIV. Bust of Louis, with long hair tied with ribbon and bow.

Rev. UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDI. *Ex.* COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. 1752. Mercury hovering over the sea. Buildings on the shore under the letters C N. R. Size 26 m.

Relating, no doubt, to the extension of French commerce, that was to be accelerated, or had already shown signs of improvement, through the building up of a vast colonial empire.

* The correctness of the claim advanced by Prof. Anthon depends on what is meant by the term "Canada," which at the time the *Gloriam Regni* was struck, included a large portion of the present territory of the Union; and these pieces were the "current coin of the realm" as much on the Mississippi as on the St. Lawrence. We therefore cannot agree with our contributor in his conclusions, and fail to see any reason why this piece is not properly included among *our* colonials, or why "Canadian" pieces should be limited to that portion only of the territory of the British Crown which to-day retains the name of "Canada."—Eds.

VII. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. *Ex.* J. C. R in monogram ; diademed head of Louis to the right.

Rev. SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE. *Ex.* COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. 1753. The sun shining on two hemispheres, inscribed with initials of their names. Size 26 m.

These suggest that as one sun was sufficient for two hemispheres, so, also, one king (that of France,) was adequate. An idle boast, soon to be proved empty by the extinction of French dominion in America.

VIII. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. *Ex.* F M Laureated bust of Louis in armor to the right.

Rev. NON INFERIORA METALLIS. *Ex.* COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. 1754. Three beavers at work on left of a stream ; on right Indian corn growing ; underneath, the letters C. N. R. Size 26 m.

This has reference to the failure to obtain the much-desired precious metals in Canada. It is here indicated that the fur trade, represented by beavers, of which the French almost held a monopoly, was in no degree inferior to the products of the Spanish possessions.

IX. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. Bust of Louis to right, hair tied with ribbon and resting on his shoulders.

Rev. Same as last. Size 26 m.

A variety, struck most likely from reverse die of last, with obverse of No. XIII.

X. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. *Ex.* F M Bust of Louis in lion's skin to right ; hair tied with a bow.

Rev. NON VILIUS AUREO. *Ex.* COL. FRANC. DE LAM. 1755. Ancient galley, from the top of which hangs a "golden" fleece. Size 26 m.

Many were the Jasons, in those adventurous days, who set out for New France, expecting to return with the much-coveted auriferous prize. But the fleecing of the poor *habitants*, indulged in by some of their governors, was the nearest approach to the golden fleece to which they ever attained. To this cause, more than to all others, may we attribute the failure of French anticipations in building up a glorious empire in America.

XI. *Obv.* Same as No. VIII.

Rev. Same as No. X. Size 26 m.

This, like No. IX, is struck from dies belonging to two different specimens. There may be others thus struck from mixed dies, but at present I have only heard of two.

XII. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. *Ex.* R. FILIUS. Laureated head to right.

Rev. SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT. *Ex.* COL. FRANC. DE L'AM. 1756. Two bee-hives with a swarm of bees between. Size 27 m.

Having reference to migrations of the French to the colonies. They, while leaving the mother land, do not lose their love of France or allegiance to her king.

XIII. *Obv.* Same as No. IX.

Rev. PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS. *Ex.* COL. FRANC. DE L'AMERIQUE 1757. Mars with spear and shield of France, and Neptune with trident floating on a shell. Size 26 m.

Some advantage gained over the English is no doubt here commemorated. Short lived it was, for, with the investing of Canada by Wolfe and Boscawen, the issue of these jetons ceased, and with them closed the series of French numismatics in Canada.

XIV. *Obv.* LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. *Ex.* B DUVIV. Laureated bust of Louis, with hair tied with ribbon.

Rev. EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS. *Ex.* COL. FRANC. DE L' AM. 1758. A sea having a rocky shore on the right, with buildings on the left. A flock of eagles flying towards the former. Size 26 m.

The French colonists, in the early troubled times, were famed for their daring encounters with the Indians and the English. This has reference to some such deeds of valor.

XV. *Obv.* .FR. CHRIST. DE. LEVI. D. DAMPVILLE. P. FRANC. PROREX. AMERICA. *Ex.* I. HARDY. F. 1658. Bust in armor to the right, with long hair streaming over the shoulders.

Rev. .EX. TE. ENIM. EXIET. DVX. QUI. REGAT. POPVLVM. MEVM. Arms quartered on an ermine mantle surmounted by a ducal coronet. Size 51 m.

The arms on the reverse of this medal are highly elaborate, the first and fourth quarter being alike, as also the second and third, while each is again quartered. There seems to be some doubt as to whether De Levis ever visited Canada, being rather a home functionary, superintending the whole French possessions in America.

XVI. *Obv.* LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. *Ex.* DOLLIN. F. Head of Louis XIV. with flowing hair.

Rev. FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX. *Ex.* KEBECA LIBERATA M.DC.XC. France seated on a rock, resting an arm on a shield with arms of France; on either side flags, and a shield at her feet. At the foot of the rock to the right is a river god, while a beaver crawls down the rock in front. Size 42 m.

This medal was struck to commemorate the defeat of Sir William Phipps before Quebec. It is described by Sandham, page 51, and also in the Journal, Vol. IX, page 1. In both, illustrations are given that differ widely from the original. The artist's name is not given under the bust, while the reverse is misrepresented in many particulars. The beaver is represented on the left, crawling upwards, whereas on the medal it is on the right, crawling down. The size of the engraving is larger. More than once my attention has been called to a new variety of the *Kebece Liberata* medal. That these illustrations were obtained from the same source there can be no doubt. Copied from an engraving found in an old volume, we have a sample of numismatic illustration of the early part of the eighteenth century, where detail was neglected and uniformity of size carefully followed.

XVII. *Obv.* Similar to last; a slight difference in the arrangement of the hair. *Ex.* I. MAVGER. F.

Rev. Same as last. Size 42 m.

This and the following are simple varieties, different obverse dies having been used. While the heads resemble each other closely, still there is enough variation to show the styles of the different artists who executed the dies.

XVIII. *Obv.* Similar to No. XVI; hair much fuller. *Ex.* R.

Rev. Same as XVI. Size 42 m.

This is somewhat scarcer than the other two, and I am inclined to believe that it is the original combination of obverse and reverse.

XIX. *Obv.* LUDOVICUS XV. D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX. *Ex.* DU VIVIER. Young laureated bust of Louis in toga.

Rev. LUDOVICOBURGUM FUNDATUM ET MUNITUM. *Ex.* M.DCC.XX. View of the fort and harbor of Louisburg, with vessels in the harbor and at sea. Size 43 m.

The foundation of Louisburg, and the erection of its almost impregnable battlements, well deserve the commemorative recognition of a medal; for had it been properly defended, it would have long remained a bulwark against the encroachments of English aggression.

XX. *Obv.* PAX UBIQUE VICTRIX *Ex.* GALLORUM ET BRITANNORUM CONCORDIA MDCCCLXIII. Peace standing, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and in her left a caduceus. At her feet a nude male figure is seated on a battering ram, with flags and implements of ancient warfare.

Rev. Same as last. Size 43 m.

One would suppose that more care would be taken in the manipulation of the dies at such an institution as the *Musée Monétaire*. But the above mule I received in place of a Louisburg Medal ordered. I also ordered the Peace Medal, and received in its place the two obverses struck together, forming a double-headed medal of Louis XV. We can thus account for the Kebeca Liberata Medal occurring with three different obverses,—dies having been taken out of their proper places and returned promiscuously.

[To be continued.]

A NEW PAPAL MEDAL.

WE take the following account of a Medal lately struck in honor of the Roman Pontiff, and his coronation, from a Vienna monthly journal, devoted to Numismatics, entitled *Numismatische Blätter*, and to which we have been indebted heretofore for interesting items.

A MEDAL has been struck by Herr Wittig, an Austrian artist residing in Rome, in honor of Pope Leo XIII., which is said to be the first portrait medal of the Holy Father that has yet appeared. The dies are engraved in the style of the Renaissance, the obverse bearing an excellent likeness of Pope Leo, with the legend, LEO XIII. PONT. M. EL. D. XX. M. FEB. A. MDCCCLXXVII. The reverse represents the Pontiff kneeling to receive the keys from the Saviour, who points with His left hand to a church in splendor. The Cardinals, Di Pietro, Mertel, Borromeo, Catterini, and Consolini, who bring forward the tiara, are portraits from life. Near the Saviour is an angel, who directs attention to the words CORONATUS D. III. MENS. MARTII. Legend, TIBI DABO. CLAVES. REGNI. COELORVM. MATTH. 16. The size is nine centimeters, and the price of the medal, which is to be sold by subscription, is, in bronze, 100, silver, 200, and gold, 1,500 francs. The workmanship is highly praised. The same artist has also engraved the dies for medals of Franz Liszt, and of Michael Angelo.

THE JEWISH COINAGE OF THE EMPEROR HADRIAN.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

I ENCLOSE some extracts from an article by Ernest Renan, in the July "Contemporary Review," entitled "The Last Jewish Revolt." It is evident that M. Renan has devoted some of his time to the study of coins. Below is the extract, which you may think worth preserving in the *Journal*.

"After a sojourn of two years in Rome, the Emperor Hadrian grew weary of repose, and began afresh to dream of travel. (A. D. 131.) First he visited Mauritania, then turned his steps for the second time in the direction of Greece and the East. Athens held him fast for nearly a year. He consecrated the buildings he had ordered on the occasion of his first journey. Greece was in a festive condition, and lived on him and his doings. Classical memories everywhere revived. Hadrian rendered them permanent by monuments and *cippi*, founded temples, chairs, libraries. The old world previous to dying made a pilgrimage to the places whence it sprung, and seemed to celebrate its last festivals. The Emperor presided as pontiff at these harmless solemnities, which hardly continued to amuse any but the empty-headed and the idle. The

august traveler next pursued his course through the East; visited Armenia, Asia Minor, Syria, and Judea. If we look only to externals, he was everywhere received as a tutelary divinity. Coins struck expressly for him welcomed him to every province. We still possess those of Judea. Alas, how false they were! Beneath the legend ADVENTVI. AVG. IVDAEAE. appears the Emperor in a noble and dignified attitude graciously receiving Judea, who presents her sons to him. We can trace in the Emperor that fine, gentle, philosophical expression of countenance that belongs to the Antonines, and seems the very personification of calm civilization holding fanaticism in check. Children bearing palms precede him. In the midst a pagan altar and a bull symbolize religious reconciliation. Judea, a *palera* in her hand, seems to participate in the sacrifice about to be offered. This is the way in which official optimism keeps sovereigns informed."

The writer goes on to describe the real state of Judea at that time—the disaffection that existed there. The Jews were arming for the third time. They soon broke out in open revolt, led by a personage who gave himself out as the long expected Messiah. He was called by the Christians, Bar-Cochebas, ("Son of Coziba") or son of a star. Then, in M. Renan's own words:—"The first care of the insurgents was the monetary question. One of the daily tortures faithful Jews had to undergo, was the handling of money bearing the effigy of the Emperor and idolatrous images. For religious offerings more particularly, coins of the Asmonean princes, which still circulated in the country, were assiduously sought out, or else those struck in the first revolt, when the Asmonean coinage had been imitated. The new insurrection was too poor and too ill provided with tools to issue new types. Its members were contented to withdraw from circulation such pieces as bore images of Flavius and Trajan, and to strike them anew with orthodox types that the people were familiar with, and which had in their eyes a national significance. It is probable that some ancient coins were discovered and facilitated the operation. The beautiful coins of Simon Maccabeus, the first Jewish prince who ever coined money, were especially chosen for this purpose. Their era, which was that 'of the liberty of Israel,' or 'of Jerusalem,' pointed them out as expressly made for existing circumstances. Still more appropriate were those that displayed the temple surmounted by a star, or those presenting the simple image of the two trumpets, destined, according to the law, to convoke Israel to the holy war. The superimposed impression was coarsely done, and in a great number of coins the primitive Roman type is still visible. This coinage is called 'the money of Coziba,' or 'the money of the revolt.' As it was partly fictitious, it lost, later on, much of its value."

R. H. L.

New York City.

A MEMENTO OF BULL'S RUN.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

In looking over one of the earlier volumes of your valuable Journal, my attention was attracted to an article descriptive of two Confederate medals, of Stonewall Jackson and of Beauregard; and as all mementos of "the late unpleasantness" have an historic value, I have thought mention of one in our Historical Society not out of place in your columns. Its being in so unpretentious a metal as lead will not, I trust, deprive it of proper recognition, for it must be remembered that lead was at a premium in the shooting season the event commemorated so emphatically opened. The medal is of the size of an old dollar. The device of the obverse is a full-face ass's head, over and around which is a three-quarter circle of thirteen stars; on either side the letters "U. S." and below, across the field, "Bull's Run, 1861." An eagle occupies the centre of the reverse; and the legend, "Long Legs and Live Weights," encircles the field.

Where this memento of an action which neither side in these days would care to medalize, even in soap, originated, I have no knowledge; but certain it is, that it was given to a gentleman in this city by one in Toronto, whither it had probably been taken by one of the "chivalry" to whom the Southern air had become uncomfortably hot, and to whom the lion was a less dangerous animal than the eagle.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 13, 1879.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; he also announced donations of the bronze medal of Eli K. Price, from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and of two pamphlets from Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia. For both of these the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Crosby showed two different Half Cents of 1796, and a rare variety of New Jersey Cent, with a doubt if the latter were genuine. Mr. Woodward exhibited a small lot of odd miscellaneous pieces and some fine German Thalers. The Secretary showed one of the specimens of the exceedingly rare token of Richard Dawson, Gloucester, Virginia. The Society adjourned shortly after 5 P. M.

June 6. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, accepting honorary membership. The President announced a donation from G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, of two copies of a rare variety of Annapolis Shilling and a jeton of Louis XVI, of France, dated 1777. The Secretary announced donations of Washington Medals, etc., from Isaac F. Wood, of New York, and of a pamphlet from S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, on *Falsification of Ancient Coins*; for all of these the thanks of the Society were voted. The President showed a collection of Papal medals, and a selection from the choice gold belonging to the late George W. Pratt, of the Society. Mr. Crosby exhibited a Half Crown of James I, of England. Mr. Woodward showed several pieces, including ancient silver Hindoo, gold of Pescennius Niger, etc. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Sec'y.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE regular April meeting was held at the usual hour, with President Price in the chair. A number of letters were read and donations and deposits for the library and cabinets received. A silver-chased gorget, or medal, presented to John T. Wheeler, Nov. 2, 1814, composed of two thin plates hammered together; a golden pentadrachm of Ptolemy I. of Egypt, in perfect condition, and a gold double stater, bearing on one side the heads of Ptolemy and Berenice, and on the other those of Ptolemy II. and Arsinoe accolated; a medal of Henry Meiggs, commemorating the opening of the railway over the Andes in Chili; a silver coin of Sardis, (in Lydia) with a bull and lion facing each other; some remarkable amber intaglios, and a knitting-needle which was thrown up by an earthquake in Chili from an old Indian grave, were also exhibited by members of the Society. Various committees reported, and Mr. S. K. Harzfeld then read a paper upon the falsification of ancient coins, setting out the danger and the remedy, showing that such forgeries were easy to detect.

Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, the metallist and die-sinker of the Swedish Royal Mint, was elected a member of the Society. In addition to her work on coins, she has executed a number of medals, among which is one of the late Queen of Sweden, which is esteemed an excellent likeness, and is finely done. Mr. Mickley placed several medals of her execution on exhibition in the Woman's Pavilion of the Centennial. Adjourned.

A stated meeting was held at the hall, May 4, President Price in the chair. Various special committees reported progress and were continued. A number of letters were read, and several interesting coins were exhibited, among which was a silver Five-franc piece of Louis Philippe, bearing date 1848. As the revolution which dethroned him occurred in February, 1848, it is very probable that such pieces are scarce. There were also exhibited a gold quadruple ducat of John Casimir, King of Poland, about 1650, a gold piece of the Duke of Saxony, the confession piece of John George I., 1630, a silver coin of Emmanuel Pinto, 1759, issued by the Knights of Malta, and a series of five Brunswick crowns, with the savage man holding the tree in different attitudes till he has finally wrenched it from the earth and holds it transversely.

Mr. Philip Howard Law then read an essay upon the causes which led to the English Revolution of 1640. A discussion ensued, which was participated in by Dr. Brinton, Mr. Chandler, President Price and others. Dr. Brinton made a communication in reference to some interesting discoveries recently made in Guatemala, near the village of Cozumel Whualpa. A number of basaltic stones have been found, with bas-reliefs, displaying a new form of American art, and full of symbolism of the most remarkable nature. It is to be noticed that no city or ruins of a city exist where these have been found. The Smithsonian Institution has accepted them as genuine, although they present a comparatively modern treatment of antique subjects. After the discussion of the papers, a number of members were elected, and the Society adjourned.

J. HAYS CARSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

MAY 20. The regular meeting of the Society was held at their rooms, Mott Memorial Hall at 8.30 P. M., Vice President Daniel Parish, Jr. presiding. Mr. William Boerum Wetmore of New York was elected to Resident Membership, and Gen. Gates P. Thruston, of Nashville, Tenn., a Corresponding Member for two years. Letters were read from various gentlemen, and the Librarian reported the purchase of Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States* by subscription, and also a number of donations from different sources.

The Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Mason & Co. of Philadelphia, offering to dispose of a Confederate silver Half Dollar; also the reverse die for the same. The Curator, Mr. Lawrence, reported donations of one white metal Washington Medal, and the reverse cancelled die of the Norwalk Medal from Mr. I. F. Wood; thirty-nine pieces Confederate Notes and Bonds from Richard H. Lawrence, and forty-one arrow and spear heads from H. C. Lawrence.

The following exhibitions were made:—By Mr. Zabriskie,—A gold Lincoln, rev. Washington, size 12, from the recent Moore Sale; an Oliver Cromwell Medal, ins. "The Lord of Hosts at Dunbar," rev. a representation of the Long Parliament, silver, oval. By Mr. Pryer,—a Charles I. Pound piece, silver, in very good condition, very rare, and also an engraved medal with raised bust of Charles I., supposed to be unique, and a Crown of Edward VI., 1552. By Mr. Parish,—A Medal struck in commemoration of the successful defence of Gibraltar after a siege of nearly four years, obv. a map, showing the peninsula of Gibraltar, and its relation to the surrounding country, and the position of the camp and fleet of the besiegers, ins. "Battering ships destroyed Sept. 13th, 1782," rev. the following inscription in a wreath, "By a zealous exertion of patience, perseverance, and intrepidity, after contending with an unparalleled succession of dangers and difficulties in the defence of Gibraltar during a blockade and siege of almost four years, the garrison under the auspices of Geo. 3d triumphed over the combined powers of France and Spain;" beneath the inscription is a lion on a pedestal holding a shield on which is a castle; on the pedestal is the inscription, "Blockade commenced June 21, 1779, siege terminated Feb. 11th, 1783." After which the Society adjourned.

Special meetings of the Society were held June 6, and 20, in reference to the contemplated change of quarters, and at the latter meeting it was voted unanimously to remove the rooms of the Society to 30 Lafayette Place, and a committee was appointed to carry this vote into effect.

The Librarian announced the receipt of a valuable work from the widow of the late Dr. Samuel Pickering. The Curator reported several donations from the Messrs. Richard H. Lawrence and Robert H. Lawrence; from Geo. H. Lovett, one tin medal of All Saints Church, N. Y., size 40 mil., one tin medal of St Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y., size 28 mil.; from G. F. Ulex, Hamburg, an electrotype of the Annapolis shilling, silver, size 21 mil., and from I. F. Wood, one bronze medal, obv. Washington, rev. emblems, size 51 mil. The minutes were then approved and the Society adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Sec'y.*

PITTSBURGH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

WE have received from the Secretary an abstract of the proceedings of this Society, which meets weekly; its gatherings are well attended, and the exhibitions by its members are evidently abundant enough to maintain an interest in its work. At the annual meeting in June, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, S. H. Morgan; *Vice President*, F. J. Kirk; *Secretary*, Geo. W. Rode; *Treasurer*, E. F. Maynard; *Curator*, J. E. H. Kelley.

CYRENAIC COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.

THE collection of ancient coins, jewels and pottery, brought chiefly from Cyrenaica by Lieut. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, lately in charge of the United States steamer Gettysburg, was purchased from Commander Gorringe, after that officer had refused offers from the British Museum, in order to keep the objects in this country by selling them to the United States Mint, which, however, was not able to purchase them, on account of the lack of funds available for such purpose. The series of coins, though small, is complete from the beginning of Cyrenian coinage, in the seventh century before Christ, down to the days when Cyrenaica fell into the power of the Græco-Egyptian monarchs. (300 B. C.) The typical representation on the first of these coins, which are autonomous or from self-governing municipalities, is the sacred silphium, the tree from which a peculiar gum, celebrated for its curative properties in pulmonary complaints, is extracted. This gum was the chief export, and was thought so precious that the Romans kept a store of it in the public treasury.

On the earliest of the coins, a rudely fashioned silver piece, the tree, with its fruits, is coarsely rendered, and unaccompanied by legend or other type. Gradually through the next four pieces, smaller, but also of silver, the representation of the tree becomes more correct and artistic—being seen at last on the sixth coin, a small gold piece, where it has become a veritable ornament. At the third piece (of the sixth century B. C.) the gods already begin to appear on the obverse, and gradually the silphium disappears and the gods occupy both sides of the pieces—religion thus replacing commerce. The deity principally represented on the coins is Jupiter Ammon. On the gold coin just mentioned, on the reverse of which is the silphium, the obverse is occupied by a beautifully executed relief of a horseman with a star in the sky behind him. The first four of the silver pieces are unique and unpublished. The first and largest, as said above, has on one side the silphium, and on the other the “sunk square.” The second bears on the obverse the fruit of the silphium, which covers the entire field, and on the reverse, in the “sunk square,” a dead lion’s head. The third has on the obverse the head of Pan, with half of the fruit of the silphium behind it, and on the reverse the opened flower of the tree in the “sunk square.” Finally, the fourth has the silphium tree on the obverse, and the head of Venus in a very archaic style on the reverse, ornamenting the “sunk square,” which at that period, 500 B. C., tends to disappear from the coinage, as is seen in this piece. The next two silver pieces, relatively well known, bear heads of Jupiter Ammon on the obverse and silphia on the reverse. The four very small gold pieces, which follow in chronological order the first and larger piece of gold described above, are beautifully executed, and all have heads of Venus on one side and of Jupiter Ammon on the other, having, in each case, the initials K Y (of Cyrene,) behind the heads of Jupiter.

The most important coin, and No. 13 of the “find,” has only one known prototype, which is in the French Cabinet of Medals. It is worth about \$1,000 and will probably go to the British Museum. This piece was struck by the Cyrenians in honor of Ptolemy Soter, who came into possession of Egypt and Cyrenaica, when the large empire of Alexander the Great was divided among his generals. It is a gold stater, of about \$5 intrinsic value, and is finely executed. It is the only Greek piece ever struck by a country in honor of a king. On the obverse is the helmeted head of Athene or Minerva, and on the reverse is the legend in Greek, “The Cyrenians to Ptolemy,” and a winged figure of Victory holding a standard and a wreath. Thus it is of the usual type of the regal pieces of Alexander. The remaining twenty-two coins, in gold, silver and bronze, are of little value, of the Byzantine period, (500 A. D.) and were found at Carthage.

The first specimen of the jewelry and seals from Cyrene, is the bezel of a silver ring of the time of Alexander, bearing in intaglio the representation found on the coins of that king—a winged Victory. A little gold statuette is a Cupid holding a mask in his right hand and with the left a garland which passes around his naked body. Such statuettes are always found suspended by little gold loops, and in the tombs of children. The third piece is a child’s antique gold ring,

in which the stone is a sard, bearing a Minerva *passant*. The two foregoing pieces are of the time of Alexander. The four seals which follow are of late Roman period and of little artistic interest or value. One is of a curious rose-colored stone of the time of Honorius.

The collection of pottery consists of thirty-six pieces—vases, terra cotta figures and lamps, chiefly of the first and second centuries B. C. They are principally from Cyrenaica, a few being from Cyprus and Troy. We will describe some of the most important examples. A terra cotta vase of beautiful form and carefully finished, is fourteen inches in height and was probably a model for one of bronze. This wine vase is in red clay glazed black, has three handles, and as its only ornament a fillet of pearls in red. A second and smaller vase is of the same material and form and four and a half inches in height. It is ornamented by two lines of palmated leaves, which are curiously stamped. A rare little lamp has a hole in the centre, showing that it was carried on a staff of wood or bronze. A little terra cotta statuette resembles those of Tanagra, though not decorated. It represents a woman with a *peplum* wrapped about her. A very ancient little vase of terra cotta, found at Neandria, near Troy, is in the form of a head of a warrior in his helmet, in archaic style. From Troy there is a small stone hatchet head and three stone spinning weights. An amorous little group is from Cyprus. A curious piece is a lead clamp for a huge vase, which comes from Cyrenaica.

COIN SALES.

THE activity among the Coin dealers continues with but little signs of cessation. We have received catalogues of several which have just taken place, or will within a few days. So many of them occur just as we go to press, that in the present number we can only allude to them in a general way.

THE WILDER COLLECTION.

The sale of this valuable collection of coins we mentioned in the last number. The catalogue by Mr. Haseltine, contained 60 pages, and 2,063 lots. The following prices were obtained for the more desirable pieces: *Medals*.—Holland, Peace, silver, \$5; Queen Charlotte, by Kirk, \$3. *Washingtons*.—Small eagle Cent, '91, \$5.50; large do. rev. Liverpool Halfpenny, v. r. with date 1791, \$6; Half Dollar, 1792, \$11.50; Seasons Medal, \$11.50. *Dollars*.—1794, v. f. and r. \$53; '95, \$2.75 to \$5.35; '96, \$3.75 to \$5; '98, fifteen stars, \$9.50; do. thirteen, \$10.10; '99, \$7; 1801, \$4.75; '36, flying eagle, \$11; another, br. pr. cost \$49.50 sold for \$43; another, \$34.50; '51, br. pr. \$44; '52, v. g. \$34.10; '54, uncir. \$9.25; '55, \$8. and \$5.50; '56, \$5. *Half Dollars*.—1794, \$7.20, \$8. and \$9; '95, seventeen berries, \$7.75; '96, fifteen stars, \$39; '97, \$29; 1801 and 2. \$7.25 each; '07, uncir. \$12; '15, \$12.50 and \$16; '21, \$5.30; '36, \$5.75 and \$8; '51, \$4.45 to \$6.60; '52, \$7.50 to \$9.25. *Quarters*.—1815, v. r. \$7.30; '53, no arrows, \$9. *Dimes*.—1797, \$6.30; '98, \$5.70; 1800, v. f. \$11; '01, \$6.50; '02, \$8; '04, v. g. \$13.25; '07, v. f. mint lustre, but slightly imperfect, \$10.50; '22, v. g. \$7.25; '24 over '22, v. f. \$5.50. *Proof sets*.—1858, (3 cent piece out.) \$50.25; '77, with 20 cent, \$10.50; '78, do. \$9.50. *Half Dimes*.—1794, v. g. \$5.90; '96, \$7.75; 1805, barely circulated, \$16. *Colonials*.—Pine tree Shilling, \$4. and \$5.75; Sixpence, \$5; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, nearly fine, v. r. \$6; Rosa Americana Penny, 1723, \$6; Immunis Columbia, 1787, rev. eagle, uncir. (said to be "the finest specimen known.") \$35; Pitt Token, uncir. \$15; Vermont, Immune Columbia, obv. Georcius Rex, fair, \$10; Vermontis Res Publica, 1785, sun in centre, legend extends round border, date between it and plow; rev. rays and stars, "Stella Quarta Decima," poor, but said to be unique, (not mentioned by Crosby,) \$10.50; Granby Threepence, (3 hammers,) ex. r. \$12; Connecticut, '86, head to right, variety not in Crosby, \$6.20. *Cents*.—1793, chain, Ameri, \$6.25; do. America, \$7. and \$9.25; do. wreath, vine and bars on edge, (Maris, 4.) v. r. \$11.25; do. edge lettered, v. f. \$25.50; do. Liberty cap, almost uncir. ex. r. \$38.50; do. cracked die, \$22.50; '95, thick planchet, \$5.15; do. thin do. \$6.10; '96, with fillet head, \$10; '99, v. f., knobs on 9's, \$23.50; 1801, uncir. \$9; 1804, perfect die, v. fair, \$8.75; do. broken die, \$9.25; 1809, uncir. \$15.50; '12, do. \$6.13. *Half Cents*.—1796, v. r. \$19; '31, proof surface, \$8.25. Fractional Currency begins to appear in Coin Sales, and those of the "Third issue" seem to bring the best prices. We learn that Mr. Wilder's famous collection of minerals, valued at nearly \$20,000, has been purchased by Mr. Clark, of New York, and presented to Williams College.

HASELTINE'S SALE.

July 29 and 30, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York a private collection of United States and foreign coins, and a few medals, together with a small assortment of Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, some fractional currency, &c. The Catalogue, 29 pages, contained 1,000 lots, and was prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine. We give a few of the prices:—A Daler of Baron Gortz, "never before offered at auction in this country," good, ext. rare, \$2.10. *U. S. Half Cents*.—1796, v. r. 13; '21, Mint restrike, br. pr., v. r. 7.25; '36, do. 6.50; '40, proof, original, 8; '41, uncir. 8; '43, pr. 8; '44, br. pr. 10.25; '45, do. 9.50; '46, uncir. 8. *U. S. Pattern pieces*.—'38, Half Dollar, head of Liberty to left, pr., v. r. 6.75; '68, large Cent, like the old cents, uncir. 7.25; '69, set of three each, Half, Quarter, and Dime, "standard silver," 7.50. *Colonials*.—Annapolis Sixpence, v. fair, 13.50; Rosa Americana Penny, sharp, uncir. 6; 1787, Immunis Columbia, 8.50. *U. S. Cents*.—'93, wreath, barely cir. 10.75; do. Liberty cap, v. g. 7.50; '99, fair, 11; do. poor, 6.25; 1804, fine, 18.25; '21, v. f. 6. *Dime*.—'96, v. f. 7.25. *Twenty Cent*.—'77, br. pr. 5.70; '78, do. 4.30. *Quarter*.—'53, no arrows, 6. *Half Dollars*.—'94, v. g. 9; 1802, g. and v. r.

9.75; '15, g. 7-13; '52, g. 7; '66, without "In God we trust," 5.65. *Canada*.—Medal of George III., (Sandham, supplement, 49.) 8. *Miscellaneous*.—Waterloo medal, the large die. 9.25; Two pieces, one Japanese, another, Adam and Eve, &c., very broad. 5.50 and 8.25; Two dollar green-back, letter A, No. 1, genuine. 8.25. *Dollars*.—'94, v. fair, 38; '98, small eagle, 13 stars, g. 5; do. 15 stars, 6; 1804, electrolyte, 6.38; '54, 7-10; '58, plugged, worn, 27.50.

COGAN'S SALE.

September 2 and 3. Mr. Cogan sold through Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, a small collection of gold, silver, and copper coins, &c., made up in great part at least, from the stock of a coin dealer from another city; the Catalogue, 32 pages, contained 776 lots, among them some very fine silver Thalers, which sold at low prices; one of the Jernegan cistern pieces, v. f. sold for 1.50; a very good wreath Cent of '93, "stars and stripes," 6.25; a fair '99. 20; a Half Cent of '96, rubbed and poor, 19. Pattern Half Dollar, cracked die, Gobrecht head, 1838. 9; set of six patterns, 1873, all different, 26; an Annapolis threepence, 6.60; Nova Eborac, 1787, head of Liberty to left. rare variety. 10.25; very fine Immunis Columbia, 1787. 8; Martha Washington Half Disme, v. g. 6.10; Half Dime of 1795, uncir. 8.50; Proof set of 1877, with Trade and Twenty-cent piece, 10.35; do. 1878, 9.25. The prices generally were not satisfactory.

SCOTT'S SALE.

September 4. Messrs. Leavitt & Co. of New York sold a collection of coins, medals, &c., partly the collection of Hon. Alfred Watkins of London. It was an evening sale, and the prices were quite low, considering the pieces offered, a few of which were very interesting to collectors. A piece of 80 reis, cast from the bell metal of a burned convent on St. Michael's Island, Azores, sold for 2.75; a Philadelphia "Shilling," German silver, 5.75; Half Dollar of 1794, 6.25; another, 1806 over 1809, (?) described as "a variety heretofore unknown, and possibly *unique*," very good, 5; another, with curiously altered die, "'24 over '22, over '20, in turn over '19," fine and v. rare, 6.00. Some Fractional Currency brought good prices, one 25 cents, (No. 27 in Scott's revised Catalogue of Paper Money,) 8.00, and a 50 cent piece, (No. 31,) 4.00. A proof set of '58, brilliant condition, 49.00. In connection with this, we find it stated that "not more than sixty dollars were struck of this date, and consequently it is one of the rarest of coins." The catalogue, 25 pages, contained 658 lots.

HARZFELD'S SIXTH SALE.

September 11 and 12 Mr. S. K. Harzfeld held his Sixth Sale at the new rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., Broadway, New York. The Catalogue, 1140 lots, and 40 pages, was prepared in his well known careful manner, contained many valuable and interesting pieces,—some very fine French Medals of Louis XIV, and a large collection of Numismatic Catalogues and books. The prices were well sustained.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

Mr. Wm. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, announces three sales,—one of the Pratt Collection, which is now taking place, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1. The catalogue, 88 pages, contains 1962 lots; among the pieces offered is a collection of gold coins, some of which from personal knowledge, we can say, have never been surpassed, if indeed they have been equalled, at any sale we remember. They are from England, France, Russia, Portugal, Spain and Mexico, as well as from the United States. Some beautiful foreign medals, English and French, a choice cabinet of Cents, and many other valuable pieces, make it in some respects the most remarkable sale that has taken place for years. We trust that Mr. Woodward's efforts may be satisfactorily rewarded, but fear the prices which the gold will bring will fall short of its value, when judged by European standards. October 15 and 16, he sells in Boston the John Robinson Collection, which embraces about 1200 lots, mostly of United States coinage, with Medals, Numismatic books, &c. The Catalogues of this sale are now ready. Later he is to sell the Pecker and Gerds Collections, containing about 2000 lots. These we shall hope to refer to in the next *Journal*.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

Mr. Edward Frossard sells in New York a choice assortment of United States coins, with some interesting foreign pieces, especially a very fine collection of Masonics, among which is the rare "Franklin," struck by the Lodge of the Nine Muses, in Paris, which it is thought will bring a high price. The sale takes place on Friday the 26th, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., and there are about 550 lots. Mr. Frossard's previous sales have contained some very choice pieces, notably that which catalogued the Merritt Collection, and this is no exception to those which have preceded it.

OTHER COMING SALES.

The Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia announce a sale to take place early in October, with some very fine antiques, which will be found advertised in this number.

On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, October 14 and 15, will be sold by Messrs. Bangs, a collection of very rare Roman, Greek, and Phœnician coins, in silver and copper, brought from Syria, and containing a number of very valuable and interesting pieces, among which we notice several Parthian coins; the Catalogue, 38 pages, contains 672 lots, not the least interesting of which were several cups, vases, jars and lamps of ancient pottery from Cyprus, Nola and Pompeii; and was prepared by Mr. T. R. Strobidge, of Hoboken, N. J.

From these sales it would appear that Coin dealers certainly are feeling the revival of business, and the Collections that they are offering are, many of them at least, filled with very desirable pieces. We shall give as full reports of these different sales as our space will allow.

NEW MEDALS.

MR. ISAAC F. WOOD has issued two new Washington Medals; the first bears upon the obverse a keystone with a sunken panel, containing a bust to right, and surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves; on the sides, the date of his birth and death, and below it a small monogram. The reverse has an arch and keystone, bearing the name WASHINGTON. On the supports at the left and right, the dates 1776 and 1876, below which the initials of the designer and die cutter: beneath the arch, the inscription, "Fit keystone in the triumphal arch which spans the nation's century." It has been struck—a limited number only—in silver, copper, and tin. Size 20. A second has on the obverse a bust of Washington, with the legend, "True and Wise and Merciful and Just." The reverse bears a view of the tomb at Mt. Vernon, surrounded by the legend, "Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 228, R. A. M." &c. Size 20. Struck in silver, copper, and white metal. Impressions in the three metals can be obtained by addressing the New York Medal Club, 177 Second Avenue, New York. Price of the set, \$2.25. Bronze, 50 cents, and tin, 25 cents. The impressions are limited.

MR. G. H. LOVETT, whose removal across Broadway was advertised in the last number of the *Journal*, has struck several new medals lately. One of Washington, for the Historical and Forestry Society of Rockland County, with reverse, Washington's Headquarters, Tappan, 1780. Another, with obverse, bust of Andre, and legend, Maj. John Andre, October 1, 1780; reverse, "Old Dutch Church, Tappan," &c., and also a medalet on the Dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, May 25, 1879.

A REMARKABLE ANCIENT COIN.

THE following newspaper notice of an "ancient coin" is "important if true." The minuteness of detail as to its discovery, the interesting point that it was made with "some kind of flint stone by the ancients," the "peculiar hieroglyphics" it bears, and indeed all the particulars so gravely told, surround this piece with a halo of glory, above all the other coins known to numismatists, and we hardly know which to admire most, the genius who could invent the story, the faith which accepted it, or the sublime indifference with which Antonio Barteoni parted with it to *present* it to a transient acquaintance.

A correspondent writes us that Captain Edwin C. Nichols of the bark *Noriena*, of Portland, while stopping at Port Mahon, in the Mediterranean, making repairs, and taking new sails in place of those which were blown away in heavy gales experienced during the passage out, made the acquaintance and friendship of a well-known citizen of that port, Antonio Barteoni, who presented him with a silver coin which is supposed to be very valuable, and one of the most remarkable curiosities ever brought to this country. Mr. Barteoni claims this coin to be one of the original silver shekels used in the purchase of Joseph at the time he was sold by his brethren into Egypt, and that it was made with some kind of flint stone by the ancients. He says it came into the possession of his family from the Moors, and has been handed down from generation to generation until now. While people are at liberty to take their own view of this estimate of its antiquity, it seems to be better established that the coin is one which was eagerly sought after fifteen years ago by the officers of one of our United States men-of-war, who applied to the owner for it, and which Signor Barteoni then carefully kept from them. It is nearly square in shape, and has some peculiar hieroglyphics worked on both sides. This coin is now in the possession of Captain Nichols, and has a very curious appearance.

CHURCH TOKENS.

[See *Journal*, Vol. VI., pp. 70, 84, Vol. VIII., pp. 44, 92.]

THE afternoon preceding the Sabbath, "the pastor, before dismissing the congregation, came down from the pulpit, and standing before the communion table, declared the qualifications of such as should be welcome to approach the ordinance in view; * * * and then poured out on the table a great number of small square pieces of lead on which the initial letters of his name were stamped in capitals," * * * "the communicants were desired, one by one, to come up and receive their tokens from the pastor's hand."—*Ancient Dominions of Maine*, pp. 359-60.

FINDING OLD COINS.

MANY years ago, there was in the vicinity of Paris, at Vincennes, a good *maraicher*, or truck-gardener, whose wont it was to furnish the metropolis with cabbages. Ever since the history of Paris, Vincennes has been inhabited. The fields in that particular neighborhood have been turned over and tilled by long successions of market-gardeners for over a thousand years. The crops of lettuce, spinach, and cabbages of Vincennes have gone, century after century, to fill that huge maw, which the realistic Zola calls *le ventre de Paris*. Now, a certain Jean Baptiste had a field of fair cabbages, and when the season of their bulky ripeness had come, he commenced to pull them. It is a plucking process, for you take the round hard head firmly in your two hands, you put a knee on the ground, and you jerk the cabbage out of mother earth as if it were a cork from a bottle. There was one cabbage, a fairly good one, perhaps a little better than the rest, that Jean Baptiste had selected, among some others, to top his load with, when he should take the whole lot on his cart to the Halles Centrales. It is not recorded whether, when the extirpating process took place, that exceptional cabbage gave a groan or any particular sign of distress, only the *maraicher* had quite a tussle with it before it could be eradicated. Of course, the roots came up with the cabbage. When Jean Baptiste prepared that cabbage for market, which was to wash it, behold! held tight in the delicate filaments of the root was a broad gold piece. Jean Baptiste rushed back to the field, and, in a mad kind of way, jerked out vegetables indiscriminately, but there were no more auriferous cabbages. The cabbage was taken to Paris, and the gardener sold cabbage and all, just as it was, to a *marchand de bric-à-brac*. It may be depended upon that, although the bric-à-brac merchant might have paid full price for the cabbage, he gave a very small sum for the gold piece. Subsequently, and in due course of time, the gold piece found its way to the leading numismatic dealer in Paris. It turned out to be a medallion struck by Constantine, (A. D. 310,) on the occasion of the blessing of the town of Trèves. It was unique of its kind, and was valued at \$1,000. To-day it forms one of the numismatic ornaments in the fine collection M. le Vicomte Ponton d'Amécourt. Who ate the cabbage, or whether it was good of its kind, has never been recorded. It is supposable, however, that Jean Baptiste since that find has devoted himself to planting cabbages.

During the Haussman *régime* in 1863, when old Paris was demolished and rebuilt, in the neighborhood of the Hotel Cluny a superb coin-placer was struck. In driving through the Boulevard Sebastopol, right under the Fountain of St. Michael, the workmen dug into ten thousand gold coins of the time of the Romans. Many of the pieces were of the reign of Julius Caesar, but the series was continuous, extending down to the period of Alexander Severus. Now it happens, that although money of the time of Caesar is not very rare, the coins of later Roman emperors are quite scarce. The earlier coins were fairly worn, showing how they had passed from hand to hand, but the Alexander Severus money was in beatiful preservation, and had possibly never been circulated. This find was worth in weight of gold alone some \$50,000, but estimated in numismatic sense was valued at three or four times as much. A discovery of this kind was of the utmost importance, as it filled up many a gap in the cabinets of European and American collectors.

BOOK NOTICES.

MONOGRAPH OF THE UNITED STATES CENTS AND HALF CENTS, ISSUED BETWEEN THE YEARS 1793 AND 1857. * * * A CONTRIBUTION TO THE NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. BY ED. FROSSARD.

We have received from Mr. E. FROSSARD of Irvington, N. Y., sheets of his work on the United States Copper Coinage; it is a beautifully printed book of 60 pages, small quarto, with a useful list of Colonial pieces and "Washingtons," and illustrated with nine heliotype plates. From the brief examination we have been able to give it, we can only say it gives abundant evidence of careful and minute study. The distinguishing differences in the dies are clearly

described, and the illustrations of the different varieties are profuse. It will doubtless be of great value to those who make the collection of Cents and Half Cents a specialty,—following out as it does the work so well begun by Mr. Crosby. The price of the book, we understand, is \$3.00. We shall endeavor in a future number to review this volume more at length, when we shall have had opportunity to examine it more carefully. c.

THE SILVER COINS OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED AND DESCRIBED; WITH REMARKS ON BRITISH MONEY, PREVIOUS TO THE SAXON DYNASTIES. BY EDWARD HAWKINS, F.R.S., F.A.S., &c., *Keeper of Antiquities in British Museum*. SECOND EDITION, WITH ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS BY R. LI. KENYON. LONDON: BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY. MDCCCLXXVI.

A HANDBOOK TO THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND, GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY VARIETY ISSUED BY THE SCOTTISH MINT IN GOLD, SILVER, BILLON, AND COPPER, FROM ALEXANDER I. TO ANNE. WITH AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER ON THE IMPLEMENTS AND PROCESSES EMPLOYED. BY J. D. ROBERTSON, MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON. LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 1878.

THESE two volumes are worthy of association with those we have lately noticed, and of the present high standard of works on Numismatics. They are written for very different purposes, and on entirely different plans. The former is an enlargement of a standard work published in 1841, in a volume of three hundred and eight pages. The studies and discoveries of thirty-five years had so added to the knowledge of the subject, and to the material necessary for that knowledge, that the grandson of the original author undertook what his grandfather had in view till his death, viz.: a completely rewritten work. And Mr. Kenyon has worthily honored his grandfather in this filial labor. The new edition contains five hundred and four pages, with a few additional plates. It shows thorough study of the coins themselves, and careful reading of the essays of others, particularly in the matter of the coinage of the Heptarchy, of the Henries, I, II, and III, and also IV, V, and VI, and of Charles I, to whom over sixty pages are given. The volume has been highly praised by English writers.

The second book is a condensation, in one hundred and forty pages, of the matter contained in the three other principal works on the coinage of Scotland, the most important of them having Supplements, which make it awkward for use. The volume is exquisitely printed, with woodcuts in the text. The coins of gold, silver, billon, and copper are arranged separately, and the descriptions are at the same time concise and complete. It is impossible to make any criticism of the author's judgment and correctness, as no really full series of Scottish coins is at hand for examination. Probably there is none of much importance in this country.

Both these volumes should be placed in every library where works on Numismatics are thought worthy of collection, as they are now in several of our principal ones. W. S. A.

OBITUARY.

COL. MENDES I. COHEN.

MENDES I. COHEN died at his residence, No. 115 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md., May 7th, 1879, after a brief sickness, during which he was at no time confined to his bed, nor did he consider himself seriously ill. His family were originally from Prussia, but settled before the Revolution, in Richmond, Va., where they were among the most substantial citizens, and where he was born May 25th, 1796. His father died in early life, and his mother, six brothers and a sister, (none of whom survive him,) removed to Baltimore in 1808. Here he became engaged in the business of banking as one of the firm of J. I. Cohen, Jr., and Bros., a well-known house in its day, at the north-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, subsequently occupied by Josiah Lee & Co. as a banking house.

In 1829 Col. Cohen retired from active business, and spent some years in traveling in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He made a journey up the Nile at a time when such a trip was nearly as perilous as the more recent expeditions of Livingstone and Stanley to the interior of Africa. This journey was made on horseback, on camels and by boats. Col. Cohen frequently entertained his friends by describing scenes and incidents of his travels in Africa and Asia. He carried the first American flag that was

ever seen on the Nile, which he made with his own hands. It was afterwards kept by him as a memento of his adventures.

One of his uncles was a banker in Richmond during Colonial times, and some of the family connections took part in the Revolutionary war. A member of the family in Baltimore is in possession of a pair of army pistol holsters which antedate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. He was himself one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1812-14, and served in Captain Nicholson's Company in the defence of Fort M'Henry against the British forces. He received the title of Colonel from Gov. Veasey, confirmed by the Executive Council in 1836, having been appointed one of the Governor's Aides, in recognition, as the letter announcing it stated, of his services during the war of 1812-14.

Thirty years ago he served in the Maryland Legislature, and for twenty years he has been a director in the Firemen's Insurance Company. He was also a vice-president of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and a director in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He possessed a vigorous intellect and refined tastes, and took great delight in his favorite literary pursuits. In his later years he had several fine collections of ancient coins, and took much pleasure in their collection, and in Numismatics generally. For three years he has been entirely blind, and this, combined with his great age, somewhat enfeebled him. He was, however, almost daily on the streets, attended by a servant, and his tall and commanding figure could frequently be seen on North Charles and Baltimore Streets, near the scenes of his early activity.

Col. Cohen was brought up in the Hebrew faith and adhered to it during life. He was connected with one of the leading congregations of this city, but seldom attended public worship, preferring the more quiet mode of discharging his religious duties in his family. He left a handsome estate, to which up to within a year or two ago he gave his personal supervision. He never married, but leaves a large number of nephews and nieces.

WILLIAM BARBER.

MR. WILLIAM BARBER, late engraver of the Mint of the United States, was born in London, May 2, 1807. He was the son of John Barber, an eminent die-engraver in that city, and was brought up to the same profession. Much of his work was in connection with manufactories of silver plate; and he was also employed in making dies for embossed cards and labels, for Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

In September, 1852, partly from a desire to better his condition, but specially from a growing dislike to the government there, both civil and ecclesiastical, he resolved to emigrate to this country, with his family. In doing so, he declined good offers. He resided in Boston ten years, and was variously employed in his line of work, of course not finding much opening for work on coins and medals. Indeed, a chief reason why there are so few superior artists in that line, anywhere, is because there is so little to do, if we except the inferior class of tradesmen's tokens, political medalets, and the like. Afterwards he was employed in the Gorham silver ware manufacture, making dies for ornamental embossing. His skill, in this way, came to the knowledge of Mr. Longacre, then engraver of the Mint, and he secured his services as an assistant. This was in 1865.

In January, 1869, upon the death of Mr. Longacre, he was appointed as his successor, and continued in that position for the remainder of his life. In August, 1879, during a brief vacation, which was spent at Atlantic City, he went into the surf, when he was not feeling very well, and from this a succession of chills and fevers resulted. Naturally he was of a strong constitution and robust frame, and it was supposed he would soon rally from the attack; but it was found necessary to bring him to his home in the city, where he expired, Sunday, August 31.

His fellow-officers, and those employed with him in the Mint, assembled, and voted that "in parting with him we lose the co-operation of an affable, active, pains-taking and meritorious officer, skillful in one of the most difficult of all arts, and evincing progress and improvement in it continually." In his manners he was well-bred and courteous,

and in his conduct upright and honorable. Besides much original work on pattern coins, he also produced over forty medals, public and private. The work on all of them was creditable, but we may specify those of Agassiz, Rittenhouse, and Henry, as very superior specimens of art. D.

GERMAN numismatic publications have recently announced the death of several prominent numismatists, the best known of whom to American collectors is doubtless that of FONROBERT, of Berlin, the sale of whose large collection by Herr Adolph Weyl, recently attracted so much attention. H. NOEL HUMPHREYS, the well known author of "The Coin Collector's Manual," "Coinage of the British Empire," &c., deceased early in the summer of this year.

EDITORIAL.

THE *New York Herald* for August 25, ultimo, has an interesting account, which we print on another page, describing a collection of Cyrenaic coins and antiquities on exhibition by Feuardent & Co., Lafayette Place, New York. These gentlemen have been very successful in placing some extremely valuable collections of gems and antiques before American amateurs, and securing them for the cabinets of some of our public institutions. It is greatly to be hoped that this collection, containing of so many objects of interest, and some of which cannot be found elsewhere, may find a purchaser on this side the water.

THE Cyrenaic gold coin, which is likely to be taken by the British Museum, was brought to Capt. Gorringe by the Arab who found it, and who said he could not pass it. The Captain handed him a piece of twenty francs for it, and the man expressed his astonishment and gratitude by many protestations of thanks, and by kissing his hand. The intrinsic value of this stater is about five dollars; but, for its extreme rarity and fine condition, it is expected to bring one thousand dollars.

THE article on "A Coin of Eucratides," in our July number, was originally printed in the "New York Times" of March 9, 1879. It was communicated to one of the editors of that journal by Mr. Feuardent, the well known numismatist.

WE notice that one of the Confederate silver Half Dollars, described in the *Journal* for April and July, is offered at the price of \$1,000, which, considering the uncertainty of the number actually struck, is modest. It was offered, we hear, to a well known collector in Boston, for less than one-third that price and declined, and one of the pieces, with the reverse die, was offered to the New York Society, and also declined. It has been suggested by a correspondent of *Numisma* that this piece having been struck in the New Orleans Mint by Government officers, with Government tools, and on silver stolen from the United States, should be restored to its true ownership, and that it be placed in the Mint cabinet. The obverse die, we hear, was claimed by the Government: why not the reverse also?

THE *Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society* have issued a Medal in commemoration of the Exposition held at Pittsburgh. Copies in white metal can be obtained of G. W. Rode, 49 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, at twenty cents each, post paid.

THE *Art Interchange* (see advertisement on second page of our cover,) is of special interest to those who desire to cultivate the art of household decoration. Each number contains a design for painting or embroidery.

SMALL gold pieces for circulation are needed, to accustom the people to the sight of "the specie basis." The larger pieces, eagles and double eagles, are good things to have, but half and quarter eagles, if once more brought into daily use, would be among the best means of converting popular opinion from the greenback craze, which has gained the most victims where no "little eagles wave their wings in gold."

GERMANY is said to be paying out silver again, and the bimetallists are encouraged.



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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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No. 3.

FORGED COINS.

ALTHOUGH the taste for gathering rare and ancient coins was long prevalent among savants and antiquaries, it was not until the beginning of the sixteenth century that true collections were really formed. Numismatics then became a science, the number of whose students has steadily increased until they are now found among all classes of people. The liking for the study has, with many, grown into a passion. At the period referred to, so great became the demand for these beautiful relics, yet so limited was the means of acquiring them, that skillful engravers soon found that fortunes were to be made by clever counterfeits, and their dies and struck-coins became all but perfect imitations of the originals.

Some Italians in Smyrna, early in the sixteenth century, seem to have been the first to engage in this business, and so much skill did they bring to bear on their work, that even to this day their counterfeits are sold as genuine coins. Specimens of their forgeries are very numerous. The next to follow in this dishonest occupation were members of a family at Padua. The name "Paduans" was given to them, and the same term is still applied to designate their clever productions, which are principally imitations of the scarcer coins of the Roman Emperors.

Not to dwell too long on the list of these forgers, I will pass to the master of them all, one Becker, who lived in Germany at the beginning of this century. He was a man of high cultivation, a savant and an artist, who began by collecting coins from a love of science. Being of dissipated habits, however, and lacking the means to indulge them, he fell back upon his skill as an engraver, and cut several hundred dies, from which he struck thousands of coins, which were really admirable imitations of the genuine ones, and in the purest of metal. To give them an antique appearance, he used to place them in a box under his carriage, among old rusty nails and other rubbish. He carried them with him in this way on numerous excursions, and the rubbing and tumbling which they thus received by contact with the rusty nails, produced the worn and ancient look so much desired. He facetiously called these journeys the "Promenade of the Ancients." At the present time there are many forgers, the most of them to be found in Italy and Greece, but none of them have attained the audacious perfection of their predecessors named.

Having shown how the forgeries of ancient coins originated, let me proceed to explain how they may be detected. In this country, where there is no public collection of ancient coins, the study of Numismatics presents unusual difficulties : for books are unsatisfactory as guides to the detection of counterfeits, and the longest theories are of little or no service to those who need to fortify them by practical experience.

CAST COINS.—The forgeries most frequently met with are those made by simply taking a mould of each side of an antique coin, and then casting gold, silver or copper in the mould. These imitations, which are usually of a coarse character, are made everywhere, but are carried to various historic places and there buried, where Cook's excursionists or other travelers find them, on excavating a few feet under the surface. The joyful discoverers, after having well rewarded their guide for his happy direction, bring back the invaluable treasures in triumph to their own country.

If the reader will bear in mind that, with the exception of a few heavy coins of the time of the early kings of Rome, all antique coins were "struck," and were besides of an exact and uniform weight, he will see how easy it is to detect the modern "casts," which have not the weight of the genuine compressed coin ; thus, if the eye should not at once perceive that the metal is not pressed, an examination of the specific gravity of the coin will soon show whether the metal is cast or struck. Electrotypes are also made from antique coins, but these are the poorest of the imitations, and are easily detected at the edge, where the joining of the two plates is distinctly seen.

FALSE DIES.—Of course, the surest way to recognize a false die is to have made a special study of the history of such forgeries ; as thus only are you enabled to say at once, on seeing a coin, that it was made at this or that period, and by so-and-so. In this country, however, such thorough study is at present impossible. The only safety, therefore, lies in studying the distinctive features of antique art. This can be done with comparative ease, and with such success, that by simply knowing the date of a coin, you may at once declare the style of art which should be impressed upon it. The fine arts of a given period bear the unmistakable stamp which characterizes the art work of that period, as well in its prime as in its decadence. Let us endeavor to trace the characteristics of art in its three great periods, namely, Antique, Renaissance, and Modern. We will take as an illustration the well-known subject of Hercules killing the Nemean lion.

CHARACTERISTICS.—All action depicted by the Greeks and Romans will be found to exhibit a supreme calmness ; every figure gives the sign of perfect life, not to be disturbed by any action which the figures represented are supposed to do. Jupiter is calm, like the master of the gods that he is ; he is at rest, but how easy to see that, with all his repose, he can exterminate in his anger. Hercules is strangling the ferocious lion, but he is sure to accomplish his task ; not a muscle is subjected to excessive strain ; the man is certainly built for his work.

In the Renaissance the contrast will prove strongly marked. Hercules will be found struggling hard with the beast, and obliged to call in aid all the resources of his muscular body ; the effort will be perceptible in the play of

his exaggerated biceps, and though he will kill the lion, to be sure, yet it is clear to any one that he must experience great fatigue from the exertion.

In Modern art, with but few exceptions, the demi-god is perfect in the beautiful lines of his body ; no fault could be found with the anatomy. The lion, too, is a splendid animal ; you can count every hair in his mane. But—but what do they seem to be doing ? No one can tell. Hercules appears to be in the act of having his portrait taken, or perhaps he is quietly shaking a fur, after the manner of our servants who every morning pretend to shake the carpets, but without the least idea that they must shake out the dust.

I have endeavored to show in this little digression, that one has a right to find on an antique coin great calmness combined with perfect vitality ; whereas the copyists of other periods will invariably infuse some of their own art. The cinque-cento copyists, for example, will stamp very restive figures on the coin, while the moderns will insert a well preserved dead body. Another mark of the copyist's work will be seen in the stiffness of the drawing ; for, while the Greek or Roman artist followed his own will, working with perfect freedom, the others only *imitate* at best, and therefore labor under a restraint that is quite apparent in a work of art.

Another way to determine the genuineness of a coin is to study the appearance of the block of metal on which the impression has been placed. In all countries and at various periods the ways of preparing the metal before it was struck were very different, according to time and locality ; so that, without knowing how it was done, one can be sure of the result he ought to find. Thus the name of a given coin should convey at once an idea of how the field and the edge of the coin must appear. It will at once be apparent how easily a counterfeit may be detected when it is known that forgers use but one kind of metal block for all their coins. This part of the investigation is important, for, without looking at the representations impressed on antique coins, a fair classification of them can be obtained by merely studying the edges.

Finally, although it is true that in Numismatics, as in other sciences, some persons are gifted with an intuition that gives them a great advantage over others, it is equally certain that there are many palpable ways of ascertaining beyond doubt the genuineness of ancient coins. Having shown the danger of purchasing coins while traveling, I will add that it is not much safer to acquire them at auction at home. Catalogues are generally made by persons who have not sufficient knowledge to be experts, and the specimens are sold without any guarantee whatever.

In a sale which took place in New York at the beginning of March in the year 1879, there was a large collection of coins, the catalogue numbering some 3,000 specimens. To give an idea of the accuracy of the descriptions, I will select a few numbers as an example :

No. 765. Coin of Nero. Reverse : Temple of Janus. Very good and historical.

It was a poor modern cast.

No. 1005. Faustina Senior. Reverse : Female standing. Strictly uncirculated and beautiful impression. One of the gems of the collection.

It was an electrotype in copper taken from an ancient gold coin, and it was not worth anything.

No. 1086. Titiana, wife of Pertinax. Draped bust to right, braided hair. TITIANH. CEBACTH. Reverse : Female with hasta and ears of corn to left. L. A. in field (A. D. 192) Alexandria Mint, covered with a dark patina. Very good, of the highest degree of rarity. G. B.

NOTE.—This coin was formerly the gem of Sir Edmund Temple's collection, and was valued at £30 sterling.

It was a piece of antique metal, on which a modern hand had engraved a fanciful type.


No. 1258. Aemilianus. Reverse : Hope. Very fine, very rare.

A common coin, on which the name of Aemilianus had been added.

No. 1530. *Hatria*. Head of Mercury, front face, large A on either side. Reverse : A shield. Fine patination. Very fine. Rare.

A modern Italian forgery.

No. 2094. Locri Opuntii, *Locris*. Head of Ceres to left crowned with wheat, with necklace and earrings. Rev : Ajax with sword and shield advancing to right. Bunch of grapes in field. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Tridrachm. (Weight 200 gr.) Very beautiful and *very rare*.

 Particular attention is called to this coin. The workmanship is superb. It is of exceeding rarity and should be appreciated.

A Sixteenth Century forgery.

No. 2167. Myrrhina, *Aeolis*. Laureated head of Apollo to right. Rev : Female to right. ΜΥΡΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Good. Rare. Cop. Size 9.

A modern casting.

No. 2175. Naxos, *Sicily*. Tetradrachm. Head of a Bacchante to right, with wreath of ivy. Rev : Silenus seated on a wine-skin in front of a vine, holding cantharus in his right hand and a wine-bag in his left. A superb and valuable coin. Size 7.

Modern casting from a forgery ; thus doubly false.

No. 2322. Samos, *Ionia*. Mask of a lion. Rev : Forepart of a bull to right. In the field a branch of laurel, Σ Α. A. above. ΗΓΗΣΙΔΑΝΑ. Fine, but poorly struck. Rare. Tetradrachm. Size 7.

A modern cast.

No. 2359. Smyrna. Turreted head of Cybele to right. Rev : Σ ΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. in four lines, with oak wreath. Very broad. Tetradrachm. Good. Extremely rare. Size 9.

Modern cast.

And many others too numerous to describe.

I believe that this shows conclusively that collectors ought to demand a written assurance as to the authenticity of the coins they purchase, and that the genuineness of all coins sold in auction as genuine, ought to be guaranteed by the persons who sign the catalogue as experts, as is done in Paris at such sales.

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

The above article originally appeared in the *Art Amateur*, for June, 1879. It is reprinted here by permission, and at the request of some of our subscribers. Its value to collectors of Ancient Coins needs no comment from us. It appeared almost simultaneously with an excellent paper by Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, on Falsifications of Ancient Coins, and gives evidence that we are fortunate in having not merely honorable men among dealers, but experts, who will not allow misrepresentations to pass unrebuked.

An interesting discovery has been made at Nassenfuss, in Styria. At a depth of a foot and a half under the soil of a field attached to an ancient farm, a boy found a vase, in and around which were 5000 gold, silver and copper coins, bearing the effigies of Severus, Gallienus, Flavius, Claudius, Marcus, Annius, Aurelius and Probus.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Concluded.]

CCCCXVI. Obverse, On a platform approached by three steps, between two pillars surmounted with globes, is an altar; on its face the square and compasses enclosed in a wreath, and in front of which on the pavement is an ashlar, a square, gavel, trowel, and level; behind the altar are two youths, grasping each other's right hand, and the one on the left placing his arm on his comrade's shoulder. Outside the pillars on the left is a globe, and on the right a skull, from which spring three sprigs of acacia. Between the pillars, above, on a ribbon, ZUR WAHREN EINTRACHT [Of True Union.] In exergue, small, LESSER F. Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, L. IÆHRIGE | IUBELFEIER DER □ ZUR | WAHREN EINTRACHT | GESTIFTET AM XIV IULI | MDCCCLXXXVIII | VOM BR : V : HERDA — | GEFEIERT DEN XIV. IULI | MDCCCXXXIII UNTER DEM MST. | V : ST : BR. KREBS U : DEP : MST. | BR : HÖNNICKE.— [The fiftieth jubilee festival of the Lodge of True Unity founded on the 14th of July, 1788, by Bro. Von Herda.— Celebrated, July 14, 1833,* under its presiding Master, Bro. Krebs, and Deputy Master Bro. Hönnicke.] Iron. Size 28.

CCCCXVII. Obverse, On an oval tablet, a cubic stone on a wall of masonry: on the stone is a griffin, segreant,† having two tails, in his dexter paw a square, and in his sinister a crown and sword. The tablet is placed upon a seven-pointed star of formal rays, on which, grouped around the tablet, is a level and trowel on the left, a gavel and compasses on the right, a large square behind, showing one end on each side, a hat at the top,‡ and a square as a Master's jewel, suspended to a broad ribbon, which surrounds the tablet, partly concealing the rays. Legend, ORDO. FRAT. MUR. SUND. POM. F. F. [The Order of the Masonic Fraternity at Stralsund, Pomerania, caused this to be made.] Reverse, The sun and moon shining on the earth, which rolls between. Legend, ITINERE CONCORDI [In harmonious march.] In exergue, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 (1763) Silver. Size 21.

CCCCXVIII. Obverse, Clothed bust of Wieland to left, wearing a skull-cap. Legend, above, WIELAND. On the arm, very small, the letter F. Reverse, A sphinx to left, couching, on a platform of three steps, and holding a triangle in its fore paws. Around is a garland of roses, tied at the bottom by a bow, outside of which is the legend, DEM LXXX. GEBURTSTAGE DIE LOGE AMALIA. above, and WEIMAR D. V. SEPT. MDCCCXII. below. [For his eightieth birthday. The Lodge Amalia, Weimar, Sept. 5, 1812.] Silver. Size 21. Wieland was a distinguished German poet.

There is another Medal struck in honor of Wieland, like that of Ehmsen sometimes added to Masonic collections on account of his intimate relations to the Order, but having nothing distinctly Masonic; the obverse has a younger bust to left, by Abramson, and the full name of the poet above; the reverse has a serpent twined

* This date is of course an error in the die for 1838. This Medal is engraved in Zacharias, Numoth. vii. 5. The Lodge is located at Schweidnitz, and holds under the Grand Lodge "Royal York of Friendship."

† The arms are said to be those of the city of Stralsund, and the device of the obverse was the Lodge jewel.

‡ The legend in full is Ordo Fratrum Muratorum Sundensis Pomeraniae fieri fecit. A few of these Medals were struck, according to Zacharias, by the Lodge Eintracht, of Stralsund, which became extinct in 1777, in commemoration of a convocation in that Lodge of Swedish

Masons, at the close of the Seven Years' War, and presented to those who attended. Merzdorf, in his Index, refers the piece to the Lodge Gustav z. d. 3 Strahlen, or Gustavus of the Three Rays. In "Sveriges och Svenska Konungahusets Minnespenningar. &c.," (by Brol Emil Hildebrand, Stockholm, 1874.) it is classed among Swedish pieces, the dies said to have been cut by G. Ljungberger, and the Medal struck by the officers and members of a Swedish Army Lodge, when in Stralsund, during the Seven Years' War.

around a mirror, and a short staff, its head having a bust. Legend, above, UTILE DULCI, and below, NATUS, MDCCXXXIII. Silver. Size 26.

CCCCXIX. Obverse, Above two branches of oak and acacia crossed, is a ribbon to which is suspended the jewel of the Lodge,—a nine-pointed star, on which are the square and compasses, surrounded by a circle, with □ Z V L Z W (for zur Vaterlands Liebe zu Wismar, the Lodge of Love of Fatherland, Wismar,) below which, in small letters, H. SCHRÖDER. Legend, above, A. O. v. VIEREGGE. 1^{TS} MSTR. v. ST. MITSTIFTER. [A. O. von Vierregge, first presiding Master* and charter member.] and below, AM XIX. APRIL MDCCCXIX * Reverse, Two branches of rose, above which is a burning torch, and near it the inscription in two lines, XIX. APRIL | MDCCCXLIV. Legend, F. L. v. VIEREGGE PR. GR. MSTR. MITSTIFT^R * F. G. F. CRULL. D. Z. MSTR. V. ST. MITSTIFT^R * Struck for the quarter-centennial of the Lodge. Silver and bronze.

CCCCXX. Obverse, A pair of spectacles above an open book, which has the inscription in six short lines, DAS | GAN= | TZE | GE= | HEIM | NÜS [The whole secret.]† Reverse, A Masonic apron, with the lap turned up, and resembling a mantling, on which are the trowel, gavel, and tassel of a cable-tow. Legend, DER FREYMÆUER [The Freemason.] Gold and silver. Size 14. The place of mintage of this piece is unknown.

CCCCXXI. Obverse, A temple supported by four pillars and approached by three steps, on the front of the lowest the compasses slightly opened; the door is closed; in the pediment are two right hands joined, between a burning heart on the right, and the Bible on the left. The dome of the temple is surmounted by a blazing star, above which are stars and a radiant triangle, the sun on the right, and the moon in clouds on the left. In the foreground, on the right of the temple, a square, trowel, gavel, level, and acacia bush; in the background a round tower having three stories finished; from its parapet projects a crane, to which is suspended a stone; in the distance is an ark on the water. On the left of the temple, in the foreground, the fallen capital of a column; behind it, on a cubic stone, a beehive with swarming bees, shaded by a tree; in the distance, a bridge over water.‡ Reverse, A radiant sun, showing the face, and surrounded by a circle of thirty-seven five-pointed stars. This is, says Merzdorf, "a large copper medal, which is surrounded by a ring of brass, and was formerly in the possession of Zacharias, but is now in the Hamburg Collection." It is one of two engraved by Merzdorf, who gives its size as between 3 or 4 zoll; its size as measured on the plate is 50. It was said in the Catalogue of the sale of the Zacharias Collection, to be an Austrian Medal, but its place of mintage is unknown. Extremely rare, perhaps unique.

* The abbreviations are for Meister von stuhle, or presiding Master in the chair, and Mitstifter, or charter member. Pythagoras Lodge has this in bronze.

† Geheimnis is the old spelling for geheimnis. Merzdorf says that this piece, called the "Spott ducat," dates back to about 1740, and is common in both metals.

‡ Merzdorf draws largely on his imagination in the description of this piece: the tower he considers to be partly demolished (zerstört); from the ropes of the crane he sees "Hiram's coffin" suspended, and *Noah's* ark in the distance; the tree on the left is the tree of life, the river is the "Starburzanai," and the bridge is that "over which the twelve Apostles went to spread the true faith." From the "Royal Cyclopaedia of Masonry," it

appears that the word Starburzanai is used in the sixth degree of the French rite, "Knights of the East," corresponding to the Knights of the Red Cross, in the Commandery, as worked in the United States. A similar degree is also found in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and the bridge on the Medal is perhaps that symbolized in those grades. Starburzanai is used in the Vulgate for Shethar-boznai, a ruler near the river Euphrates, (see Ezra, v. 3, and vi. 6,) and it is possible that the description being given by one perhaps unfamiliar with the grade or its ritual, the name of a neighboring ruler has been given to the stream. The engraving in Merzdorf, from which my description is made, is executed by the Collas process, and in its minor details, is not very distinct.

CCCCXXII. Obverse, A bust to right in the costume of the last century ; on the arm, in small letters, *i. c.* Reverse, An obelisk illumined by the rays of the sun. Upon the monument, which is surrounded by various Masonic emblems, rests a shield, with a cypher of the letters *i. c. s.* interlaced. Silver. This Medal I describe from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size. The cypher he considers to be the initials of *I. C. Schubarth*, of Kleefelde.* Its place of mintage is unknown.

CCCCXXIII. Obverse, The Emperor Joseph II. decorated with an Order and seated in his imperial robes upon a throne ; before him stands the Pope and a Cardinal who hand the Emperor a coin for his inspection. Legend, above, *WESS IST DAS BILDNISS UND DIE UEBERSCHRIFT* [Whose is this image and superscription.] In exergue, *MATTH. XXII, v. 20.* Reverse, A Freemason, having a trowel and square in his hand, returns the piece to the ecclesiastics, standing before him. Legend, above, *SO GEBT DEM KAISER, WAS DES KAISERS IST UND GOTTES, WAS GOTTES IST.* [Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,† and unto God the things that are God's.] In exergue, *DES KAISERS* [The emperor's.] Silver.

CCCCXXIV. Obverse, A kneeling youth raises his eyes toward the sun ; near him stands an angel, who shows him a blazing star on which is the letter *γ*. In front of both are lying Masonic working tools. Legend, *WER IST DER DER DEN HERREN FÜRCHTET.* [Who is he who feareth the Lord?] Reverse, A youth wandering in an open country ; before him is the rising sun, behind him, clouds of rain. Legend, *ER WIRD IHN UNTERWEISEN DEN BESTEN WEG* [Him shall he teach the best way.] In exergue, *PS. 25.* (Psalm 25.) Silver.‡

CCCCXXV. Obverse, A mastiff, (*mops*§) seated on a stone which lies upon emblems of the Order, an anchor and trident, surrounded by two radiant circles. Reverse, Two columns on a platform, entwined with ribbon, on which are two hearts ; behind them the rising sun, whose beams fall upon the hearts ; the background is filled with a landscape, on either side of which are towers and buildings. Legend, above, *ASSEZ* [Enough.] In exergue, in two lines, *L. C. D. M. F. A. N. | CE 10 JAN. 1745.* [For, Loge Centrale de Mopses fondée a Nuremberg (or Nancy). Central Lodge of Mopses founded &c., Jan. 10, 1745.] Copper, scarce.

CCCCXXVI. Obverse, An altar, on which rests a globe. Legend, above, *COMITE NON DUCE.* [As a comrade, not as a leader.] Reverse, A

* This rare Medal, which Merzdorf knew from a single impression in the collection at Rostock, he thinks was struck in honor of Schubarth, and to be the one alluded to by Kloss, who says, "On the 6th November, 632, (*i. e.* 1769,) Schubarth was designated as Overseer of the Lodges and General Visitor of the Order, and a Medal of the Order was given him. Pythagoras Lodge at one time had an impression, or rubbing, in foil of this Medal, but it has disappeared.

† This is literally "the Kaiser's," *i. e.* the Emperor's. The Medal I describe from Merzdorf, who makes the following comments upon it : "This was probably cut by De Ville, in the city of Strasburg, and two others also, similar, one of which has for obverse, monks fishing for sacks of money, instead of fishes, and a second with obverse, *Ich bin Joseph euer Bruder.*" [I am Joseph, your Brother.] I do not find any mention of the reverse of these pieces, and therefore am unable to determine whether they are strictly Masonic or not, but from the Legend of the last, that at least would seem to have a reference to the Emperor Joseph, who was a Freemason.

‡ This piece was in Merzdorf's own collection ; he gives its weight, "about one loth ;" but does not mention the size. He considers it to be a premium for a Masonic school. Its date and mintage are unknown, but in Bode's "Almanach" for 1778, it is mentioned as having been "struck for our Society, and needing no further explanation."

§ The word *Mops* signifies a young mastiff, and the name of Mopses was assumed by an association formed in 1740 in the Catholic States of Germany after the Bull of Pope Clement XII, by brethren who, unwilling to renounce the Order, were yet fearful of offending ecclesiastical authority ; it professed to be devoted to the papal hierarchy, but in truth was nothing else than Freemasonry under a less offensive appellation. "Dallwitz," says Merzdorf, "describes this piece incorrectly, giving the date 1741, and omitting the *N* in exergue. For an account of the Society the reader is referred to Lenning," *Encyclopedia*, II. p. 512." Merzdorf's impression came from Nuremberg, but its place of mintage is uncertain.

square, scales, and sword, hanging to a ribbon. Legend, above, INTER UTRUMQUE TENE. [Hold thyself between the two.] Silver. Size 13. The place of mintage and date of this Medal are not definitely known.*

CCCCXXVII. Obverse, The bust of Minerva to left in helmet and armor; on the helmet are two profiles, one facing to the left, of Leibnitz, the other, which faces to the right, that of Wolf. Legend, above, SAPERE AVDE [Dare to be wise.] Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, SOCIETAS | ALETOPHI-
LORVM | AB | ERN. CHRISTOPHORO | S. R. J. COM. | DE MANTEVFFEL | INSTITVTA |
BEROL. | MDCCXXXVI. [Society of Lovers of Truth,† instituted 1736, by Ernest Christopher de Manteuffel, Count of the Holy Roman Empire.] Bronze. Size 29.

CCCCXXVIII. Obverse, As CCCLXXXIV; a pyramid with Time flying near it, &c. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, BONO AUSPICIO | FRATRIS
MODERATORIS | CONSTANTINI | FELLNER — \bar{v} MDCCII | MERITIS TUIS ADPLAUDIT.
[Under the happy auspices of Brother and Presiding Master, Constantine Fellner, 5802. It applauds your merit.] The dash separates the fourth and fifth lines. Silver. Size 32. Struck by the Lodge Unity, of Frankfort on the Main.‡

In addition to these, which complete the list of German Masonic Medals described by Merzdorf, there are several others, of German origin, similar in character to those of Ehmbesen and Wieland, mentioned above, which are often included in the cabinets of collectors of Masonics, by reason of the intimate connection which the individuals in whose honor they were struck, bore to the Masonic Fraternity. As the brethren whose portraits they bear, or whose fame they preserve, were honored for their attainments in other directions, and not from their position in, or their services to the Brotherhood, I have, with hardly an exception, excluded them. In this class, besides those alluded to above, Merzdorf places the two Medals of Böttiger, which I have described, one of Theden,§ Bielefeld, Wendt, (1828,) Reinhold, the Grand Duke Friedrich Franz von Mecklenburg, (1837,) Prince Blucher, Herder, Göthe, Schröder, and several others. Some of these I have seen, but they are none of them common, and aside from a few in my own collection and in that of Mr. Wm. Poillon, I suppose the majority of them are unknown to American collectors.

With these I conclude the description of Masonics in this magazine, which has far exceeded the limits I supposed it was possible to reach when I began to publish it. Those who feel an interest in the completion of the catalogue, are referred to a notice in the advertising pages.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

* It is mentioned in a Catalogue printed at Dresden, April 1, 1812, p. 141. This Medal is in the Pythagoras Collection.

† The abbreviations are for Sacri Romani Imperii Comites. The Society of Aletophili, or Lovers of Truth, which must not be confounded with another, of French origin, having the name of Philalethes, which signifies the same, was instituted according to some accounts in 1736, and seems to have been the fountain from which sprang (says Merzdorf) the Order of African Architects, "as far at least as one may prove it from the Minerva, the device used as a distinguishing emblem, or trade mark, of the printers Haude & Spener." Concerning the society itself, he refers the reader to an "Account of the Medal struck at Berlin for the Society of Aletophili, or Lovers of

Truth, 1740," and other works. Mackay, in his Lexicon of Freemasonry, has a full account of the Order of African Architects, which he says was instituted in Germany in 1767, and which published many important documents on the subject of Freemasonry, (one of which I suppose to be that alluded to by Merzdorf,) and also for a long time decreed annually a *gold medal*, worth fifty ducats, to the author of the best memoir on the subject of Masonry. This Medal I know only by this reference. It seems to have escaped the notice of Merzdorf. For an account of the Philalethes, see Mackay's Lexicon, *sub voce*.

‡ Merzdorf mentions this piece as having come to his notice by an engraving, while the preface of his work was in press.

§ Described in Note to CCCLVII.

COINAGE OF THE MINT.

THE coinage at the various United States Mints last year amounted to \$68,312,692 50, and consisted of 2,759,421 pieces of gold, of the value of \$40,986,912, and 27,228,850 pieces of silver. The silver coinage has been almost exclusively of standard silver dollars, of which \$27,227,500 were coined during the year, and \$45,206,200 have been coined altogether. During the year the total deposits of gold and silver, including silver purchases, amounted to \$71,179,654 65, of which \$42,254,156 80 were gold, and \$28,925,497 85 were silver. Of the above, \$38,549,705 89 of gold, and \$26,934,728 56 of silver, were of domestic production.

JAPANESE PAPER MONEY.

THE Japanese have begun to issue "Fractional Currency." Their ten cent scrip note is made of heavy yellow silk paper, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is printed in black with "tea-chest letters" in a very tasteful manner. Upon one end is stuck a peculiarly shaped adhesive stamp, printed in purple, with a curious arabesque design, in which the words "Imperial Treasury of Japan" (in English) are frequently repeated. Three seals are imprinted on the note in red ink, and altogether it is a curious looking affair to eyes accustomed to Uncle Sam's greenbacks.

THE CARRARA MEDALS.

THE illustration for this number of the Journal, is a photograph of these remarkable Medals from a set in the collection of Mr. Thomas Warner of Cohocton, N. Y., kindly furnished by that gentleman. The limits of our pages obliged him to reduce somewhat the apparent size of the pieces from the originals, which vary from 44 to 46 nearly, American scale.

For some reason which we have been unable to discover, Francis I. was styled "Grand Master" in the catalogue of a sale some time ago, when a partial set of these Medals was first offered to American collectors, and on that account have occasionally been classed among Masonics, but erroneously, as was shown by the writer, Vol. X, page 94. His name does not appear among the Grand Masters of the Knights of St. John, and they have nothing whatever to do with Freemasonry. They were probably struck in the early part of the fifteenth century, and while the artist who cut them is not certainly known, they have generally been attributed to Marco Sesto. (See Vol. XIII, page 4.) By some numismatists they are believed to have been cast, and then carefully finished by tooling. However this may be, they are among the earliest productions of the Renaissance in Italy, and possess an interest of their own for that reason, aside from their historic value.

Although bearing various dates, they were doubtless all struck about the same time, — probably by some descendant of the family, and perhaps by order of Marsiglio, the son of the last duke of his name, Francis II., — to commemorate the fame and unhappy fortunes of his ancestors. The description, and legends on the Medals have kindly been sent us by Mr. Warner.

Obv. Bust to right, draped ; an oriental cap tied under the chin. IACOBVS GRANDIS DE CARRARIA · I · PATAVII · D · AN · MCCCXVIII · Rev. The branching arms of the Carrara family with helmet and shield, bearing ivy. · OBIT ANN · DO · MCCC · XXIII · Size 45. (Figure 1.)

James, the first Duke of Padua, may be considered the founder of his family: having overturned the magistracy of the city, he proclaimed himself Duke, in 1318, and the title was confirmed to his successors by treaty in 1338. Another James, just a century before, had, with Azzo of Este, unsuccessfully attacked the city. He was in some sense a vassal of Frederic, Duke of Austria, from whom he received aid against his life-long rival, Cane de la Scala, Duke of Verona. He died Nov. 22, 1324.

Obv. Bust to right in flowing cowl ; the vest buttoned on the shoulder. MARSILIVS MAIOR DE CAR · II · PAT · D · ANN · MCCC · XXIII · Rev. Arms covered with ivy ; shield and helmet with bear above. OBIT · ANN · MCCCXXXVIII · DIE · XXI · MARTII · Size 44. (Figure 3.)

Marsiglio was the nephew and successor of James: oppressed by some German soldiers of Austria, he sought a reconciliation with Cane de la Scala, and finally transferred to him the sovereignty of Padua. Some time after, he quarrelled with Albert, the son of Cane, and threw himself into the arms of the Venetians and Florentines, who enabled him to regain his power in 1337. He was killed Sept. 22, 1338.

Obv. Bust to left, wearing a banded turban and a closed vest. NICOLAVS DE CARRARIA · II · TERRITORII · PAT · D · AN · MDCCCXXIII · Rev. Arms with horns, with a chain above the helmet and shield. OBIT · ANNO · DO · MCCCXXVI · Size 44. (Figure 2.)

This nobleman may have been a younger son ; he is represented as governing the *territory*, not the city. While the date of his accession is the same (1324) as that of Marsiglio, it will be noticed he died in 1326. I have learned nothing of his history.

Obv. Bust facing left, the head covered with flowing drapery ; the vest closed, with high collar buttoned on the side of the throat. VBERTINVS DE CHARRARIA TERCIVS · D · PADVAE · Rev. Arms, winged, with helmet and shield (with satyr-head with horns and ears) above. OBIT · ANN · MCCCXLV · DIE · XXVIII · MARTII · Size 44. (Figure 4.)

Ubertino was a nephew (one authority says he was a distant cousin) of Marsiglio whom he succeeded, and was distinguished only for his cruelties and debaucheries.

Obv. Bust, three-quarters facing to right ; the top of the head bare, with drapery at the side fastened by a band across the forehead, the vest closely buttoned at the throat. MARSILIETVS PAPAFAVA DE CAR · IIII · PAT · D · ANN · MCCCXLV · Rev. Arms, with helmet and shield quartered, bearing two lions and ivy, with bear above. INTERFECT · AN · MCCCXLV · DIE · VI · MAII · Size 44. (Figure 5.)

Papafava was the family name, but was seldom used. Marsiglietto is said to have been a descendant of a collateral branch.

Obv. Bust to left in a draped hood. IACOBVS MINOR DE CARR · V · PATAVII · D · ANN · M · CCC · XLV · Rev. Arms branching. · INTERFECT · ANN · MCCCL · DIE · XVIII · IVL · Size 45. (Figure 6.)

Obv. Bust to right, in a draped hood. IACOBINVS DE CARR · VI · PATAVII · DO · ANNO · M · CCCL · Rev. Arms of Carrara. OBIT ANN · MCCC · LVII · Size 45. (Figure 7.)

Jacopino (or Giacomino as the name is sometimes spelled) was dethroned in 1355.

Obv. Naked bust to right, the head bare, and showing to the waist. FRANCISCVS · SENIOR · DE · CARRARIA · D · PAD · Rev. Head of a satyr-winged bust with flowing drapery bearing a shield with arms and MEMO on a scroll, and an ox kneeling below; H H in the field on each side. QVI · SVM · CIVI · BENI · REXIT · AN · XXXVII · M · VIII · D · V · Size 45. (Figure 8.)

Francis I. reigned for a time conjointly with his uncle Jacopino, (or Giacomino,) and alone, after 1355. In 1354 he had commanded the army of the Lombard League. In his wars with the Visconti he met with various successes and reverses, finally arousing the enmity of the Republic of Venice, on account of the aid he rendered to Louis of Hungary, who invaded their territory, in consequence of which Francis was compelled to accept a humiliating peace. Soon after he allied himself with the Genoese and the King of Hungary, and took part in the war of Chiozza, (1378-81,) which brought Venice to the brink of ruin. In the year 1388 that city formed an alliance with the Visconti, the Marquis of Ferrara, and the Lord of Mantua, against him. His city was attacked and captured, May 19, 1388, and by the perfidy of Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, he was despoiled of all his possessions, which he had greatly enlarged, and confined in the castle of Como, where he died, October 16, 1393.

Obv. Draped bust to left, the head bare. FRANCISCVS IVNIOR DE CARR · VIII · PATAVII · D · ANN · MCCCXC · Rev. Arms, with quartered globe, LEV · XANZA on a scroll. DIE XIX IAN · NECAT · AN · MCCCXVI · Size 45. (Figure 9.)

Francis II. was the son of Francis I. After his father's overthrow he traveled extensively through Northern Italy and Germany, forming alliances by which he regained Padua in June, 1390. After a war of two years he obliged his enemies to acknowledge his claims, and he restored for a short period the power of his family. Having invaded Verona in 1404, he was attacked by Venice, losing his city, October 21, 1405. Taken captive with his children, he was imprisoned at Venice, and there assassinated by order of the Council of Ten, January 19, 1406. One of his sons, Marsiglio, vainly endeavored to regain Padua, but at last perished on the scaffold, and with him ended the ducal house of Carrara, though collateral branches bearing the family name of Papafava, still survive.

W. T. R. M.

WORSHIP OF THE SUN.

THE STORY TOLD BY A COIN OF CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

THE following observations upon the worship of the sun, as represented upon a coin of Constantine the Great, were embodied in a paper read by HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., A. M., Ph. D., before a recent meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia:—

Many years ago my attention was drawn to the remarkable fact, that upon the authentic coins of Constantine the Great, the first Roman Emperor under whose rule Christianity became the religion of the State, there were no emblems to be found that would exhibit his devotion to his new creed, but that the contrary was really the case, and that upon the money which he caused to be issued during his long reign nothing is met with that relates to the Christian religion, while every type that occurs bears reference solely to the old forms of belief of the heathen world. The piece of which I design to speak this evening is of the size known as second (or middle) bronze, bears on the obverse the head of Constantine, bound with a fillet, and on the reverse the radiated, beardless, youthful head of the Sun with the legend, "Soli invicto comiti."

The worship of the Sun was among the earliest of all creeds. That beneficent body, whose vast flood of light illumines and fructifies the world, whose life-giving influences are felt throughout the whole animal and vegetable creations, became an object first of wonder and curiosity, then of respectful regard, then of reverence and awe. To await its rising beams, to greet them with joy and fear, was the primeval germ

of a cult. The glorious orb of day, with its regular movement across the heavens, soon became the chariot in which Phoebus Apollo drove his daily course.

"The Sun was supposed to be the most powerful and most wise of all created beings. Passing daily over the earth he saw everything that was done in it; and in his course from the place of his setting to that of his rising, he was supposed to know everything that transpired under the earth. It was he who regulated the seasons and made the earth periodically fruitful and sterile. His rays dissipated the terrors of darkness, renewed hope in men, and gave life to animated nature. Falling upon the ground his light and warmth produced fructification, and his heat ripened autumnal fruits. In his apparent passage through the sky he seemed to reside in different stellar houses, and twelve conspicuous groups were inseparably connected with his course. The epochs of his solstices and declinations were marked by peculiar observances, and a variety of myths were fabricated to account for the ritual, ceremonies, etc., which were scrupulously adhered to. The time of the vernal equinox seemed to be that of the restoration of organic life."—*Inman*.

In the Choephori, Orestes calls upon the Sun, which sees all things, to be his witness at judgment to justify him as innocent of the death of his mother. The Sun also is frequently represented as bringing to light and avenging dark crimes, a notion which has not entirely disappeared even at the present day, as the German proverb will show:—

"Kein Faden ist so fein gesponnen
Er kommt doch endlich an der Sonnen."*

The all-powerful, all-consuming deity soon became typified by fire, whose worship, as its symbol, attracted a vast concourse of followers, among whom the Persians were the most conspicuous, and the details of their worship may be found in Herodotus and Strabo, and other early writers. "The fire which they (the Persians) call Eternal, was carried before them on a silver altar, after which came the Magi singing hymns in the Persian manner; then followed three hundred and sixty-five youths, all clad in scarlet, being the number of the days of the year, according to their computation." (Quintus Curtius.) Among the Semitic races the Sun bore the title *Baal Schamaim*, the lord of the heavens, and there is extant a verse of Menander in which he says that we must particularly adore the Sun as the first of the gods, since it is only by its means that we can contemplate the other gods.

At Heliopolis, in Egypt, it was forbidden to erect statues to the Sun, on the ground that he was always and universally visible; that therefore no representation of him was necessary. It is a curious fact to note that the Sun, among certain ancient nations, was considered a female. The Germans called it *Summa*, representing her as a half-naked woman upon a column, with rays around her head, holding before her breast with outstretched arms a shining wheel; her brother *Manna* was masculine, and was the god of the moon. These genders prevail to this day in the German language, where *Die Sonne* (the sun) is feminine, while *Der Mond* (the moon) is masculine.

Slavonic nations represent the Sun as a woman stepping into a bath in the evening, and rising refreshed and purified in the morning. Sometimes they call the sea the mother of the sun, and say that the Sun sinks into her mother's arms at night. (Grimm's *Deutsche Mythologie*.)

The thought that the Sun was of the female sex may account for the fact that males in love invoked the intercession of this deity, while females adored the moon. The reverence paid to the heavenly orbs was probably directed to the deities who were supposed to have their habitations in them. In the Indian mythology the worship of Surya is the same as that of Helios or Here, and the words are stated to be etymologically the same. "Surya dwells in the sun; he sees all things; he knows all things, noting all the good and evil deeds of men; his light is his own, yet it has been given to him; he is the husband and the son of the dawn, as Jokasta is both the mother and spouse of Œdipous; he is the most active of all the active gods; he is the all-pervading, irrepressible luminary; his strength is irresistible." (Coxe.) We cannot realize the sentiment with which

* There is no thread so finely spun
At last that comes not to the Sun.

the eye of antiquity dwelt upon the phenomena of nature. In the earliest dawn of human thought man had not yet grasped the motion of any natural sequence whatever, while to us all is law, order, necessity.

"We calculate," says Muller, "the refractory power of the atmosphere, we measure the possible length of the dawn in every climate; to us the rising of the sun is no greater surprise than the birth of a child. But if we could believe that there was in the sun a being like our own, that in the dawn there was a soul open to human sympathy, if we could bring ourselves to look upon these powers as personal, free, adorable, if we might think that the return of daylight depended upon the caprice of the arbitrary being whom we had watched in his brilliant but brief career, how different would be our feelings at the blush of day! That Titanic assurance with which we say that the sun *must* rise, was unknown to the early worshippers of nature. The sun, whose death they had so often witnessed, might sink down to the sea to rise from it again no more; the regularity with which that orb and the stars perform their daily labor, might be the work of free beings kept in temporary servitude, chained for a time and bound to obey a higher will, but sure to rise like Herakles to a higher glory at the end of their labors. It seems to us childish and extravagant to read in the Vedas the questions asked during the dark hours of the night: 'Will the sun-rise?' 'Will our friend the dawn come back again?' 'Will the powers of darkness be conquered by the god of light?' but they betray a real anguish which manifestly came from men for whom nature afforded but a very slender basis for argument from analogy. When the sun rose, they wondered that, but just born, he was so mighty, and strangled, as it were in his cradle, the serpents of the night. The dawns as they came around made man old, but the day itself never lost its freshness; men might sicken and die, but the years which brought death to them, could not diminish the light of the sun. Sunrise was the revelation of nature, awakening in the human mind that feeling of dependence, of helplessness, of hope, of joy, of faith in higher powers, which is the source of all religion; it inspired the first prayers, called forth the first sacrificial flames, it gave to mankind the first intimation of beings who do not wither and die, of immortals, of immortality."

Julian the Second most especially directed his devotion towards the Sun.

"In the private grounds attached to his palace he reared a temple to the worship of the god, his tutelary deity, where victims were offered up each morning as the bright beams of the orb of day first glowed upon the horizon, and again at eventide as he sank to rest."—*Gibbon*.

In "the Caesars" of this Emperor, we find him frequently addressing it as his father, guide, lord and protector, and he designates himself as the servant of the Sun. According to Zonaras, his last words were an invocation to that deity.

To return to Constantine. This monarch, whose groundless fears induced him, upon false accusation, to put to death his son Crispus, afterwards upon the discovery of the untruthfulness of the charge, caused his Empress to be slain. His demeanor towards Christianity was more that of toleration than of encouragement.

"His liberality restored and enriched the temples of the gods. Upon his coins are impressed the attributes of Jupiter and Apollo, Mars and Hercules. More especially was his devotion attracted towards the Sun, and it pleased him to be represented with the symbols of the god of light and poetry. The unerring shafts of that deity, the brightness of his eyes, his laurel wreath, immortality, beauty, and elegant accomplishments, seemed to point him out as the patron of a young hero. The altars of Apollo were crowned with the offerings of Constantine, and the Sun was universally celebrated as his invincible guide and protector."—*Gibbon*.

We find upon other coins of Constantine the Great the Sun represented in various manners, but always as a youth, because it always renews itself daily and never grows old. Sometimes it appears as a naked youth walking, holding a shield or flagellum, or standing with a thunderbolt in one hand and a globe in the other; or holding a globe and with a pallium falling from his shoulders, or standing with a sceptre at its feet, or crowning the emperor. Sometime it is figured as driving a four-horse chariot, as similarly in the Vedas he is designated as "the runner," "the quick racer," and is represented as drawn in his chariot by the Harits as his steeds, in number two, seven, or ten; upon a coin of Valentinianus he appears driving a chariot drawn by four stags. Sometimes he is bearded, at others beardless, or as a youthful figure running, walking, standing, or crowned with rays.

Upon other coins we find the Sun with the titles, Comes (or Conservator,) Augustorum, and sometimes Dominus Imperatorum Romanorum.

The occurrence of the Sun as an emblem is not confined to the coins of Constantine. It is found very frequently upon those of several of his predecessors. Upon the coinage of Aurelian we find the beardless head of the Sun, with the legend, "Sol Deus et Dominus Imperii Romani." This emperor built at Rome a magnificent temple to the Sun, which he enriched and embellished with gold and precious stones; he even went so far as to institute games in honor of that deity. Gallienus inscribed upon certain of his coins the Sun and the inscription, "Sol Conservator Augusti," which same idea, according to Justinus, prevailed among the ancient Persians, in whose estimation the Sun was "the only one God."

The Sun is also found upon the coins of Elagabalus, under whose reign the worship of this deity was conducted at Rome with especial splendor. This monarch had been in his youth a priest of the god at Emesa, in Syria, where it was manifested as a conical black stone, which was fabled to have fallen from heaven and was revered under the name of Ela-gabal, the plastic (or forming) god. Upon the arrival of Elagabalus at Rome, he caused to be erected a magnificent temple to the solar deity on the Mons Palatinus, where sacrifices were daily offered.

"The richest wines, the choicest victims, the rarest aromatics, were consumed upon his altar, around which a chorus of Syrian damsels performed their lascivious dances to the sound of barbarian music. For the dignity of the god it was necessary that he should be provided with a consort, and after much deliberation the choice fell upon Astarte, the Punic goddess, who, with all the riches of her temple for a dowry, was transported from Carthage to Rome. The day of the celebration of the nuptials was made a great public feast and rejoicing." — *Gibbon*.

DEMAND FOR PENNIES AT THE MINT.

THERE is a prospect of a dearth of pennies. Philadelphia is the only place where the smallest coin of the Republic is turned out, and for several weeks past the combined efforts of the coiners have been directed to the coinage of dollars. Under the Act of Congress, \$2,000,000 must be coined every month, and as the capacity of the Mints at San Francisco and New Orleans is limited, the bulk of the work falls upon the one in this city. The result is that Colonel Snowden has been compelled to discontinue the coinage of what are known as minor coins—cents and three and five cent pieces—much to the annoyance of would-be purchasers, who, in person and by letter besiege the cashier's office day after day. It was said at the Mint, that \$35,000 worth of pennies could be disposed of inside of a week, so great is the demand. A month ago, before the coinage was suspended, from \$1,000 to \$1,500 worth were sold daily, and the books are now filled with orders from all parts of the country. The officers were surprised a few days ago by the receipt of a request from San Francisco for pennies to the amount of \$1,000. This is said to be the first order from that part of the country for many years. Various parts of the South are also beginning to take some stock in cents, large orders having been received from Georgia and Alabama within the last few days.

The Director of the Mint, in his annual report, recommends the repeal of the law authorizing the coinage of three-cent nickel pieces and the resumption of the coinage of the two-cent pieces. He says the demand for one-cent pieces is beyond the capacity of the Mints to supply them, and the renewal of the coinage of two-cent pieces would be a relief to the Mints as well as a convenience to the people.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

[Continued from Vol. xiv, p. 45.]

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

This Province is, numismatically speaking, by far the most important subdivision of the Dominion. Its issue almost equals that of all the other Provinces together. Although Mr. Sandham catalogued the coins of Ontario and Quebec as one group, under the heading Canada, these Provinces have been separated since the consummation of the Confederation Act in 1867. The name being now extended to the whole Dominion, such arrangement would prove inconvenient. The task of separating them is not so difficult as one would imagine, there being only two or three pieces over which one need hesitate in assigning the coins to their respective Provinces.

The name Province of Quebec, chosen by the framers of the Act, is that by which it was known for a long time after its capture from the French.

XXI. *Obv.* VEXATOR CANADIN SIS A rudely executed bust to the left.

Rev. RENONILLOS VISCAPE 1811 An equally rude figure of a woman supposed to be dancing. In her right hand she holds a flower, while with her left she guides her train. Her dress is represented by irregular lines. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

Mr. William Kingsford, in an article in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. II, page 1, gives the history of this piece. He describes it as a political token, satirical in its character, relating to the Governorship of Sir James Craig. The inscription on the obverse he translates "The pest of Canada." The reverse he divides into *Non Illos Vis Capere*, which he has rendered "Don't you wish you may catch them."

XXII. *Obv.* VEXATOR * * CANADIENSIS * Bust as last.

Rev. RENONIL * LO * S * VISCAPE 1811. Woman as in the last, but the dress is not represented by lines. The planchet is thinner than the last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 3.

These pieces are nearly always in poor condition, so that it is rather difficult to decipher the inscription. Sandham's reading of the reverse is incorrect. He also describes three varieties, and states that there are still other two, making five in all. But a careful inspection of a number of specimens that have passed through my hands, and a comparing of notes with other collectors, have failed to reveal more than the two above described.

XXIII. *Obv.* MAGDALEN ISLAND TOKEN 1815 A seal.

Rev. SUCCESS TO THE FISHERY. ONE PENNY. A dried codfish. Copper. Size 34 m. R 3.

Sandham gives a separate division to this coin, although the Magdalen Islands are attached to the Province of Quebec. Of its history I have not been able to learn anything, but believe it was imported by some of the large fish dealers for change, which at that time was scarce on the islands.

XXIV. *Obv.* HALF PENNY TOKEN 1816 Laureated bust of Wellington to left.

Rev. MONTREAL A ship under full sail to the right. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

A token evidently imported as a profitable speculation, as it is struck on a thin planchet. I have a specimen in my collection struck over a Portuguese Five Reis piece.

XXV. *Obv.* MONTREAL | *British* | MILITIA in three lines, occupying the whole field in sunken letters.

Rev. Plain. Brass. Size 29 m. R 3.

Although specimens of the above are occasionally met with in circulation, they are simply buttons, hastily struck for the raw levies that were raised for the defence of Canada during the war of 1812. On the termination of the war these buttons were divested of their shanks and circulated as change among a people accepting anything as money that had the proper shape and size.

XXVI. *Obv.* TOKEN *Ex.* 1820 Laureated bust of George IV. to the right.

Rev. NORTH WEST COMPANY A beaver to the right. Brass. Size 28 m. R 6.

The North West Company was organized in Montreal, to carry on the fur trade in the northwest in opposition to the Hudson Bay Company. The opposition between the two companies ran so high that it almost resulted in open warfare on the part of their respective employees. To prevent bloodshed the companies were amalgamated, the Hudson Bay Company assuming control. This coin was described by Christmas in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and is one of the rarest of the Canadian series, only one specimen being known on this continent.

XXVII. *Obv.* FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION. A ship under full sail to the right.

Rev. . CANADA | . HALF | PENNY | . TOKEN. in four lines. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

I cannot tell by whom or when this piece was issued, but am under the impression that it emanated from Montreal about the year 1830.

XXVIII. *Obv.* SPEED THE PLOUGH HALF PENNY TOKEN A man ploughing with two oxen *tandem* to the left.

Rev. NO LABOUR NO BREAD A man to the right threshing grain with a flail. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

The design of this piece is no doubt intended to represent agricultural interests, and it gives us an idea of old times in Canada, for up to twenty years ago the flail was the only means employed by the French Canadians in separating the grain from the straw.

XXIX. *Obv.* As last ; the plough larger.

Rev. As last ; the top of the flail farther from the edge of the coin. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

These two pieces are undoubtedly Canadian, but by whom issued I have not been able to learn. They appeared about 1837, and for a time were frequently met with in circulation.

XXX. *Obv.* . CANADA . 1830.

Rev. HALF | PENNY in two lines across the field. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

This coin was issued by a hardware firm doing business in Montreal, under the style of Duncan & Co. A number of these also were put into circulation in Prince Edward Island, by a brother of Mr. Duncan, who is still alive and a member of the Dominion Senate, representing the Island Province.

XXXI. *Obv.* . CANADA . 1841

Rev. As last. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

It seems strange that two coins, issued eleven years apart, should bear the same design, but coming from a hardware firm, the order, when the old lot run out, was seemingly duplicated without alteration or improvement.

XXXII. *Obv.* Nine playing cards overlapping each other, the ace of hearts in the centre, surrounded by a serrated circle.

Rev. Nine cards as on obverse, king of hearts in centre. Copper. Size 30 m. R 2.

I place this coin here on the authority of Sir G. Duncan Gibb. In an article in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, Vol. III, page 67, he states:—"Several hundred weight of copper tokens, that contained nine ordinary playing cards spread out, both on obverse and reverse, were struck in England for a Montreal firm alone, who employed a large number of workmen. There is no name nor date on the coin, and therefore its nationality was unsuspected; nevertheless it is a true Canadian token."

XXXIII. *Obv.* LAUZON 1821. A primitive steamer to the left.

Rev. BON POUR HUIT SOLS. In the field, FOUR | PENCE | TOKEN in three lines. Lead. Size 27 m. R 6.

The St. Lawrence, among other claims, puts in a rival one to that of the Hudson, as having in America early encouraged the use of steam in propelling boats over its waters. The above token is a ticket used in coming from Quebec to Point Levis in one of those early steamboats. The history of this token is given on page 42, Vol. III, of the *Canadian Antiquarian*.

XXXIV. *Obv.* PERSONNE Two sprigs of laurel tied with a ribbon.

Obv. DE L'ISLE | DE MONTRÉAL | A REPENTIGUY | ON | LACHESNAYE in five lines. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

This, with the following eleven, form what are termed the "Bout de l'Isle tokens." In all they have only four obverse, and three reverse dies. They were intended as passes across two bridges connecting the Island of Montreal with the main land. These bridges were erected by Mr. Porteous in 1808, and were carried away during the breaking up of the ice two years afterwards.

The word *Personne* indicates that those bearing this obverse were intended for foot passengers. No price is given on these pieces, and we have not been able to learn what the charges were.

XXXV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. DE REPENTIGUY | A | L'ISLE DE | MONTRÉAL | ON LACHESNAYE. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

XXXVI. *Obv.* Same as XXXIV.

Rev. DE LACHESNAYE | A | L'ISLE DE | MONTRÉAL | ON REPENTIGUY. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

Lachenaie, as the name is now more phonetically spelled, is at present a place of no importance. There is now only a rude landing, where steamers receive about one passenger a week, and half a dozen houses, to mark the spot where this now famous bridge afforded hundreds the opportunity of a weekly pilgrimage to the city markets.

XXXVII. *Obv.* CHEVAL across the field. An ornamental scroll above and below.

Rev. Same as XXXIV. Copper. Size 29. R 4.

I cannot conceive how a separate ticket was struck for horses, for riding was not much indulged in by the Canadian peasantry. Probably they were brought into use occasionally when horses were driven to Montreal for sale.

XXXVIII. *Obv.* Same as last.

Rev. Same as XXXV.

I should judge that these tickets could be used indiscriminately for crossing either bridge in any direction, the different reverses being intended to check the issuers, otherwise I cannot imagine why the names of the two villages occur on each token. The connecting word *on* seems to be intended for *ou*, meaning or. "From Repentigny or Lachesnay to the Island of Montreal."

XXXIX. *Obv.* Same as XXXVII.

Rev. Same as XXXVI. Copper. Size 29 m. R 5.

Every specimen with this reverse that has come within my observation has an arc clipped from it, intended no doubt to aid in sorting the tickets at the close of the day's transactions.

XL. *Obv.* CHARRETTE across the field; above, two branches of laurel crossed.

Rev. Same as XXXIV. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

Charette.—The old French Canadian conveyance used for every conceivable work, carrying them to the parish church on Sunday, or on market day to the city with such products of the soil as were available, while on ordinary days it performed the usual routine of farm work.

XLI. *Obv.* Same as last.

Rev. Same as XXXV. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

Repentigny is a small village opposite the lower end of the Island of Montreal. Although so early coming into notice, being one of the two first places numismatically mentioned in Canada, it still retains its primitive simplicity, unrelieved by modern civilization save by the hum of the busy saw mill. Why there should be two bridges so near each other, has often puzzled me, but the l'Assumption river, running between the two places, may have rendered another necessary.

XLII. *Obv.* Same as XL.

Rev. Same as XXXVI. Copper. Size 29. R 5.

These coins, if they serve no other purpose, will retain for a long time with us the memory of the fast disappearing *Charette*, and the now almost extinct *Calèche*. Of a severe shaking in the former, over some rough Lower Canadian country road, or of a rocking on the leather stretchers of the latter, up Mountain Hill in Quebec, some of us may for a time retain vivid recollections, but such reminiscences will in time fade, and only the names remain.

XLIII. *Obv.* CALÈCHE across the field; above and below a rose with two sprigs of rose leaves crossed.

Rev. Same as XXXIV. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

For a long while I was puzzled to know why one reverse was not sufficient, but have now come to the conclusion that they were intended to check the receipts at the different ends of the bridges; in that case we should suppose that there would have been four varieties, one for each of the island ends of the bridges; but I suppose only one person was employed at the Montreal side of the stream, necessitating only one token for the two.

XLIV. *Obv.* Same as last.

Rev. Same as XXXV. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

That a separate token was issued for a *Calèche*, seems strange, it being like the *Charette*, a one horse and two wheeled vehicle, for at the present day the higher tolls are charged by the number of wheels or horses. But in those days a four wheeled carriage was unknown, and even at the present day a double team is hardly used by the French Canadians. The *Calèche*, being only owned by the wealthy, they could afford to pay more, and therefore the separate ticket.

XLV. *Obv.* Same as XLIII.

Rev. Same as XXXVI. Copper. Size 29 m. R 4.

Why Mr. Sandham should have placed these coins, with one or two others, in a group which he calls miscellaneous, when they have direct reference to the Province of Quebec, I cannot understand. Probably it was because they were intended as tickets rather than coins.

XLVI. *Obv.* MONTREAL & LACHINE RAILROAD COMPANY. An old-style locomotive to the left.

Rev. THIRD CLASS. A beaver to the left, beside a stream, gnawing a branch of a tree; behind it is shrubbery and a tree broken off short, with two branches remaining. Copper. Size 35 m. R 2.

These tokens had a hole in the centre, by which they were strung on wires when taken up by the conductors. They proved inconvenient, and were soon discarded, after having been used less than a year.

XLVII. *Obv.* Two spades crossed. Below, an anvil with hammer and tongs. On the right is a vise, and on the left a scythe.

Rev. T. S. BROWN & CO. | IMPORTERS | OF | HARDWARES | MONTREAL in five lines. The s in IMPORTERS is under the o in CO. Copper. Size 38 m. R 1.

This token was issued in 1832 or 1833, as a substitute for change. It not only proved useful, but became a source of profit to the importer. It also coined a name for Mr. Brown, by which he has been familiarly known ever since,—“Copper Tommy.” He took part in the rebellion of 1837, commanding the rebels at the battle of St. Charles. Believing in discretion, even before the first shot was fired he sought safety, and still lives to fight, although now almost blind, those battles in which the pen is the more congenial weapon.

XLVIII. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. As the last, except that the s is under the c in CO. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

The reverse die seems to have given out, and another had to be engraved to complete the order, as this piece shows a slight crack.

XLIX. *Obv.* A scythe and spade crossed over an iron tea-kettle. Below, a knife and fork crossed; on the right a hand-saw, and on the left a vise.

Rev. J. SHAW & CO. | IMPORTERS | OF | HARDWARES | UPPER TOWN | QUEBEC in six lines. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

Mr. Shaw was engaged in a very successful hardware business in Quebec, and wishing to advertise in the least expensive and most lasting way, in 1837 imported a number of coppers. They have indeed proved lasting, for at the present day a specimen is occasionally met with in circulation.

L. *Obv.* A ship under full sail to the right.

Rev. R. W. OWEN | MONTREAL | ROPERY in three lines, within a circle of twisted ropes. Copper. Size 27 m. R 6.

Owen's ropewalk was situated in the eastern part of the city, and up to the year 1840, when it was burned, was in successful operation. When and how many of these tokens were issued we can find no record. They are now very scarce, and most of the known specimens are in poor condition.

LI. *Obv.* TH^S & W.^M MOLSON MONTREAL. Within a circle a cask; above, BREWERS; below DISTILLERS . . & & . .; to the left, UN; to the right, SOU.

Rev. ★ CASH PAID FOR ALL SORTS OF GRAIN ★ 1837. Within a circle, distilling apparatus, consisting of still, vat, cask, &c. Copper. Size 29 m. R 3.

I have also in my collection a specimen in silver, size 30, and another in copper, size 31, all struck from the same die. The Molsons in those days were the most enterprising firm in Montreal; the founder of the house owned a line of steamers running between Montreal and Quebec, almost as soon as steam navigation was invented.

LII. *Obv.* COMMERCE TOKEN A ship under full sail to the right.

Rev. FRANCIS MULLINS & SON | IMPORTERS | OF | SHIP CHANDLERY | &c. | MONTREAL. in six lines. Copper. Size 27. R 1.

This coin represents a firm that was not consummated. The dies were ordered under the anticipation that the son would be admitted as a partner, but some hitch prevented. To me this coin is one of the least attractive of the Canadian series. It also occurs in *brass*.

LIII. *Obv.* R. SHARPLEY. JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER. MONTREAL. Head of Victoria to the left.

Rev. IMPORTERS | OF | SILVER-WARE | CLOCKS | GASELIERS | BRONZES | CABINET-WARE | GLASS-WARE | &c &c. &c. in nine lines. Brass. Size 20 m. R 3.

This token was intended as a card marker. The size, if nothing else, would prevent its ever entering into circulation. The firm here advertised are still doing business in the same line.

LIV. *Obv.* MAISON JACQUES CARTIER EX S^r ROCH QUEBEC A beaver to the right with a leaf or twig in his mouth.

Rev. UN CENTIN PAYABLE | CHEZ | H. GAGNON & CIE | RUE LA COURONNE | S^r ROCH | QUEBEC inscription in six lines, occupying the whole field. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

The dies of this coin were engraved in New York, and to prevent such customs interruption as interfered with the issue of the Devins & Bolton token, were sent on, oddly enough, not to Quebec, but to St. Epiphanie, a small village about a hundred and fifty miles down the river. The coins were struck there by a tinsmith named Garnet. Messrs. H. Gagnon & Co. do an extensive retail dry goods business, and issue these tokens to their customers as an inducement for them to return. There are rumors that the government intend interfering with their further issue. Having been struck as late as November, 1879, we may class this coin as our newest Canadian numismatic treasure.

LV. *Obv.* DOMINION OF CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Laureated head of Victoria to the left within a beaded circle.

Rev. DEVINS & BOLTON. DRUGGISTS MONTREAL. Within a beaded circle, USE | DEVINS' | VEGETABLE | -WORM- | PASTILLES | JULY 1ST | 1867 in seven lines. Copper. Size 30 m. R 2.

This is the first coin issued under the Confederation, in fact bearing the date when it was completed. Unfortunately the shipment was seized for infraction of the new currency law, or we would have found abundance of these in circulation. Still, enough of them leaked out to supply the demands of collectors.

LVI. *Obv.* LYMBURNER & BROTHER | GOLD | AND | SILVER PLATERS | 663 | CRAIG, STREET | MONTREAL in seven lines.

Rev. LYMBURNER & FRERE MONTREAL DOREURS ET ARGENTEURS. RUE CRAIG inscription in two circles. 663 in centre, radiated. Copper. Size 26 m. R 2.

There are also impressions in tin. This coin was issued by the same firm which struck the Pilgrimage medals to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

LVII. *Obv.* COMMERCE BAS CANADA Two maple leaves crossed.

Rev. J^{re} ROY MONTREAL. UN SOU within a wreath. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

This coin, although not rare, is seldom found in good condition. The relief is low, and as it is of Canadian manufacture, care does not seem to have been taken to have it struck up well.

LVIII. *Obv.* T. DUSEAMAN BUTCHER * BELLEVILLE An eagle surrounded by thirteen stars. An anchor on an oval shield in front.

Rev. AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE BAS-CANADA. A bouquet consisting of rose, thistle, ears of wheat, &c. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

This token has been the subject of considerable discussion, as to whether it pertains to the United States or Canada. The reverse is undoubtedly Canadian, and the obverse leans nearly as strongly to the other side of the line. It has been claimed as a mule piece, but the obverse never occurs with any other reverse. And it is by no means scarce, having been frequently found in circulation, so that it has not been struck as a rare variety to sell to omnivorous collectors.

To mix up matters, we find a coin with a bouquet similar to last, and the inscription T. D. SEAMAN, BUTCHER, BELLEVILLE. The obverse has a cow to the right and the inscription A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION. There is still another piece having the same obverse as the above, with a ship and the inscription AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE, which inscription is found on all the Canadian *un sou* tokens. This has been explained thus:—There is a Belleville in New Jersey, where a large copper smelting furnace was in operation, and where a number of the dies of the *un sou* were prepared, and that Duseaman, or D. Seaman, adopted one of the discarded dies as the obverse of his token. The coin shows that both dies were badly cracked. In issuing a new token he retained the old device of the bouquet, thus confirming this theory.

R. W. M^cLACHLAN.

DISCOVERY OF PAPAL GOLD COINS AT ROME.

It has just been learned, that early on a certain morning last summer, a lad engaged in repairing the drain of a house in Rome, came upon a quantity of buried coin dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and very rich in value, being gold. The lad at first found only a single piece. This he put into his pocket, and when occasion offered he showed it to a goldsmith across the way, and agreed to sell it for \$4. As the bargain was about to close, the head mason and the owner of the house happened to see the transaction, and going across the street put an end to it. Further search was made for coin in the same spot, and one hundred and forty-two gold pieces were unearthed between the drain and the wall of the house. A quantity of dirt which had been taken away from the drain and was on the road in carts to a point outside the walls was sent for, and forty-two more pieces were taken out of it, making one hundred and eighty-four gold coins of the largest size and as fresh as if they had just been taken from the mint. As works of art the pieces have special merit, and well they may, for the greater part of them were coined by Alexander VI., Julius II., Leo X., Clement VII., and Paul III., and hence belonged to the great art age. Some of them are said to be of exquisite beauty, and were done by artists who seem worthy to stand at the side of Donatello and Cellini.

THE NIHILIST MEDAL.

IN the October *Journal* we mentioned the appearance of a medal, struck by Russian Nihilists. Some further information in regard to it has been received. It was struck "for the perpetual remembrance of April 2 (14), 1879," the day on which Solovieff made his attempt upon the Czar's life. The medal exhibits on one side a bust of the Czar, against whom a revolver is directed, and bears the inscription, "Down with autocracy." On the reverse side is the conventional figure of Liberty, who is handing bread and salt to a group of Russian peasant-folk. The inscription runs, "For Liberty and the People." The oddest thing is that the medal was distributed for a whole day among the lowest order of police, who are seldom able to read. They were informed that it was struck in commemoration of the deliverance of the emperor from the hand of the assassin. Perhaps the recent attempt on his life may make them more plentiful.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 3.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations from Mr. George H. Lovett, of New York, of a medal of the Mexican Exposition at Merida, Yucatan; and from the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, of the Proceedings at its twenty-first annual meeting. The Secretary announced donations from the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society of its medal of the Pittsburgh Exposition; and from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, of several medals of Washington, Wayne, Andre, &c. Mr. Marvin stated that he had received for the Society, from Mr. Edward Frossard, of Irvington, N. Y., a copy of his Monograph of United States Cents and Half-Cents, &c. For all of these the thanks of the Society were voted. Dr. Thayer showed a number of ancient Roman and colonial coins from Egypt. Mr. Marvin exhibited some Masonic medals. The Society adjourned about 5 P. M.

November 7.—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Dr. Fowle showed several medals, including a few Masonic, and some ancient coins of Macedon, of Alexander the Great, and of "Makedon Protes," and of Syrus of "Theon Kabeiron," all in fine condition. Mr. Woodward exhibited various modern coins, including two of Georgia in Asia, and several German cities, most of them being in particularly good condition. Mr. Marvin exhibited one of the Sears Family Medals from Mr. Farrier's collection. The Secretary showed a copy of M. H. Hoffman's work on "Les Monnaies Royales de France," which was much admired. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held at the Society Rooms, No. 30 La Fayette Place, November 18, 1879, at 8 o'clock, Vice President Parish presiding.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Executive Committee recommended for Resident Life Membership, J. Otis Woodward, of Albany, N. Y.; for Permanent Corresponding Membership, Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., Hon. John Jay Knox, of Washington, D. C., and Henry W. Henfrey, of London, England; for Corresponding Membership for two years, Rodney A. Mercur, of Towanda, Pa., Edward Frossard, of Irvington, N. Y., and Gerald E. Hart, of Montreal, Canada; for Honorary Membership, Horatio C. Burchard, of Washington, D. C.

The Committee recommended the following amendment to the By-Laws: "That it is the duty of each member to contribute to the Society's collection a copy of each paper printed, or coin or medal with the issue of which he may have been connected:" and also the propriety of deciding at each meeting the subject to be particularly considered at the following meeting.

Mr. Oliver, Chairman of the Removal Committee, presented his final report, which on motion of Mr. Levick was accepted, and the thanks of the Society given to the several gentlemen who so generously contributed to defray the expenses. Mr. Wood offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"Our valued friend and fellow laborer, Mr. Edward Groh, having on account of business pressures and removal from the city, to our great regret declined a re-election to the office of Curator, after many years' faithful service in that capacity, the Society desires to record its sense of obligation to him, not only as the attentive custodian of its cabinets, but also as one who, having been a founder of the Society more than twenty-one years ago, has ever since remained singularly devoted to its interests and prosperity; and but for whose determined vigilance during a period of trial and embarrassment, several years since, the most valuable portion of our collections would probably not be now in our possession, and the Society in consequence might not be occupying so flourishing a position as it does to-day.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this minute, suitably engrossed, signed on our behalf by the President and Secretary, and authenticated with the seal of the Society, be forwarded to Mr. Groh."

Mr. Parish read an obituary notice prepared by him, relating to our late Corresponding Member, Col. M. I. Cohen. Mr. Lawrence, the Curator, made his report, covering a number of donations from various gentlemen. The Librarian stated that he would have his report made up as soon as possible, and called the attention of the members to the following donations: from Mr. Balmanno, seven volumes *Tresor Numismatique et Glyptique*; from Mr. Edward Frossard, a copy of his work entitled "Monograph of United States Cents and Half Cents;" and volumes from Mrs. Pickering and others. On motion of Mr. Dodd, thanks were voted to these donors.

The Society presented on behalf of Honorary Member W. T. R. Marvin, a bronze Schleswig-Holstein Medal, and a paper relating to it. After the reading of the paper, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed for his contributions, and the Secretary directed to notify him.

The Medal commemorated two points of interest in the Schleswig-Holstein history, and was interesting also as showing the connection of Heraldry with Numismatics. After briefly alluding to the early history of the two duchies, the paper mentioned the event commemorated by the obverse, which shows King Christian I. of Denmark, entering into a solemn compact with the duchies, typified by two female figures; these characters, standing around an altar, are made known by the heraldic bearings on their shields and banners. The legend, in "Platt-Dutch," signifies "May they be united forever, not as enemies to the King of Denmark." The reverse commemorates the outbreak of the Revolution, in 1848, and bears the same female figures, distinguished as on the obverse by their armorial bearings, and uniting to support each other in repelling the attack of Denmark, as typified by a wivern or dragon, while in the distance is a ship, bearing the flag of Denmark. The legend above, in German, signifies "We have right and justice on our side;" and below, in "Platt-Dutch," is "In desperation our sole reliance is on ourselves." The dies were cut by Lorenz.

After the reading of letters, Mr. I. F. Wood tendered his resignation as Librarian, to take effect at the next meeting. He stated it was impossible for him to give the duties of the position proper attention, and hoped the members would accept the same. On motion of Mr. Betts, the resignation of Mr. Wood was accepted. The Secretary exhibited bronze and white metal impressions of a new Masonic, sold at the Fair of the Seventh Regiment, to commemorate the laying of the corner stone, of which the following is a description:—

Obverse, Within a wreath of wheat, grape leaves, and olive, (typical of corn, wine and oil,) a corner stone, having on its face the square and compasses enclosing the figure 7, and on its top three burning tapers. Legend, ARMORY SEVENTH REGT. N. Y. S. N. G. ★ CORNER STONE LAID OCT. 19, 1877 ★ Reverse, A trophy of colors and military weapons supporting the Arms of the Regiment. In the foreground a sword and trowel crossed, on either side of which Masonic implements. Legend, on a band, ★ PRO OPERE AUT BELLO ★ (For labor or war.) In exergue, (a continuation of the legend on obverse,) BY THE M. W. GRAND LODGE F. A. M. NEW YORK, in four lines, the last curving.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting was held at the Society's Hall, October 2, President Price in the chair. A large number of letters of interest were read, and many donations to the library and cabinet received, among which were a series of medals from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York city; a Kossuth bank note of ten gulden. The committee appointed to prepare the proceedings of the Society for publication, were instructed to publish the same at once. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read an essay entitled "Observations upon the worship of the Sun, as it appears upon a Coin of Constantine the Great," (see page 67,) after which the Society adjourned to November.

The Society held its regular meeting November 6, the President, Hon. Eli K. Price, in the chair. A large number of members were present, and much interest was manifested. The record of donations for the month was read, and many objects of interest were exhibited to the Society. Letters were read from various persons on matters

pertaining to the organization, and from some accepting membership and entering their photographs. The Special Committee appointed to publish the proceedings of the Society made a report, which was adopted, and on motion the committee was continued. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary, read a report of the workings of the Society for the past two years, embracing a synopsis of the essays which had been read before it during that period. This report was ordered to be published by the Society after the December meeting, and the Secretary was directed to add to it an index of all the essays read before the Society since the issue of the last volume of its proceedings. Dr. D. G. Brinton called to the attention of the Society the alleged discovery of an ancient Mexican library in the ruins of Xayi, near Chiapas. The writings were said to be on terra-cotta tablets in a language not as yet accurately deciphered. On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to communicate with the members of the Society in Mexico to ascertain the truth of the alleged discovery.

Mr. Charles Hart read a paper on "The Bones of Columbus."

Messrs. Brinton, Hart, and Law were appointed a committee to nominate officers and committees for the ensuing year. Messrs. Hart, Davis, and Carson were appointed to revise the order of business of the Society. After desultory discussions on topics suggested by the subjects of the evening, the meeting adjourned until December, at which time Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr., the Librarian, will read an essay.

A stated meeting was held December 4, President Price in the chair, with a very large attendance of members. Dr. Daniel Brinton made an important communication upon the subject of the original mica mines of North Carolina.

In laying before the Society specimens of the implements used by the aborigines in working the mica mines of North Carolina, he briefly referred to the uses of their substances by the North American Indians. It was evidently highly esteemed among them as an article of adornment, and in the opinion of the learned archæologist, Professor Raw, was even invested with a mysterious significance in their superstitious rites.

In the mounds of Ohio it has been discovered in large quantities, sometimes fifteen to twenty bushels in a single mound, which is more remarkable as it is found nowhere in that State in natural deposits. All of it was brought from a distance, probably from those North Carolina mines of which Dr. Edwards spoke later on in the evening. The mica plates were used to cover the bones of the corpse after the fire had charred the remains; as a sort of pavement around the sacrificial altars; and as decorations which the dead might find of use in their spiritual homes. To suit the latter purpose the mica was cut into circular, oval, or diamond-shaped patterns, with extraordinary precision and neatness, and pierced with a hole so that a number of pieces could be strung together. In the celebrated Grave Creek mound, in Western Virginia, one hundred and fifty such pieces were found in one spot, all of the same size, oval in shape, about the thickness of writing paper, and with a small hole at one end. Evidently they were intended to be strung on a cord and formed a belt or sash.

Sometimes large plates are found, as one in a mound in Circleville, Ohio, which was three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and one-half inch thick. It has been believed by some antiquarians that such slabs were used as mirrors, and it is true that in certain kinds of mica of sufficient thickness a faint reflection of the face can be seen.

Evidently it was an article of considerable commerce among the Indians; and those of them who worked the mines of North Carolina evinced no despicable judgment, in spite of their rude implements. The kinds of mica now rejected were then rejected; and when they had mined more than they could transport, they hid it in pits. In one of these pits several cart-loads were discovered which had been carefully packed and buried there.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brinton's remarks Dr. Edwards still further elucidated the subject, illustrating it by sheets and pieces of mica and various stone implements of very ancient and rude construction, found in the old workings, and a general debate ensued, which was participated in by the Society.

There were exhibited a necklace formed of antique gold coins, belonging to Mr. Chandler, and exhumed at Carthage, during his residence at Tunis, all in the finest preservation; also, a fine silver dollar of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, 1822.

The Historiographer announced the death of Dr. J. A. Meigs, a resident member of the Society. The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President.—Hon. Eli K. Price. *Vice-Presidents.*—William S. Vaux, William P. Chandler, Edwin W. Lehman, Daniel G. Brinton, M. D. *Treasurer.*—Henry Phillips, Jr. *Recording Secretary.*—J. Hays Carson. *Corresponding Secretary.*—Henry Phillips, Jr. *Historiographer.*—Charles Henry Hart. *Curator of Numismatics.*—R. Coulton Davis. *Curator of Antiquities.*—Philip Howard Law. *Librarian.*—Francis Jordan, Jr.

After miscellaneous business the society adjourned.

J. HAYS CARSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

At the annual meeting of this Society there was a full attendance of members. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, *President*; Messrs. Edward Murphy and Thomas Craig, *Vice Presidents*; George A. Holmes, *Treasurer*; William McLennan, *Curator*; Thomas Jubb, *Secretary*; Messrs. H. Mott, Thomas D. King, and William McLennan, *Editing Committee*. During the evening several interesting articles were exhibited; amongst them being a curiously carved reliquary of the Seventeenth Century, by Mr. Edward Murphy; a number of portraits of Canadian celebrities, by Mr. John Horn; a funeral medal (in copper) of Mary II., consort of William III. of England, by Mr. T. D. King; and a copy of the first edition of Robert Bloomfield's "Fakenham Ghost," published in 1806, by Mr. Mott. A very interesting paper was read by Mr. McLennan, on some incidents in the Rebellion of 1837, connected with the suicide of the Swiss, Amury Girod. Many manuscripts of Girod's, and some unpublished letters, made the essay full of interest and of value in an historical point of view. The reports of the President, Treasurer, and Curator were favorably received, showing an increasing interest in the labors of the Society.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN CHICAGO.

A NUMBER of gentlemen assembled at the Historical Society rooms, early in November last, for the purpose of taking steps to organize a Numismatic Society in Chicago. Mr. S. H. Kerfoot was made Chairman, and Mr. A. D. Hagar, Secretary. Major Butts, Dr. Briard, and Messrs. Swortfiguer, Pierce, Canfield, Maurer, and others, exhibited many rare coins, and furnished much interesting matter for conversation.

Messrs. Kerfoot, Lindsay, and Pierce were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and accompanying by-laws to be presented at a subsequent meeting.

This promises to be the nucleus of an association which may do very much for the cause of coin collecting and study.

NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

THE Medals of Luther, Huss, Zwingle, Calvin, and other Reformers, and the Coins and Medals of the Jubilees of 1617, 1619, 1630, 1717, 1719, 1730, 1817, 1819, and 1830, form a large and interesting series, and a list of works on the subject may interest some. I give them in order of date.

JUNCKER. Vita Mart. Lutheri et Historia Reformationis numis illustrata. Frankfurt, 1699. 8vo.

———. Das guldene unde silberne Ehren-Gedächtniss D. Martini Lutheri. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1706.

This is an enlargement of the first. It is an 8vo. volume of 562 pages, with portraits and cuts of coins and medals. It is a curious and interesting work and worthy of a place in every Numismatic library.

KETTNER. Kirchen und Reformations Historie des Kaiserl. freyen weltl. Stiffts Quedlinburg, mit Münzen. 1710. 4to.

WURTZER. Medaille auf das andere Lutherische Jubelfest, samt derselben Erklärung. 1717. 4to.

CYPRIANI. Hilaria Evangelica. 1719. Folio.

This is what Dibdin would call a "Thundering folio." The first part contains the official proclamation; the second, the orations and programmes of the jubilees, and the third part is Schlegel's Ebenezer, with descriptions of the coins and medals of the Second Jubilee, 1717.

WERNSDORFF. Evangelische Jubel-müntze mit ihrem Bild und Ueberschrift. 1719. 4to.

GLEICHMANN. Historische Nachricht von EvangelischLutherischen Reformationen; und Jubel-Medaillen. 1730. 4to.

ERGEDAGINIS, de goude en zilvere, van D. Mart. Luther. 1734. 8vo.

LESSER. Besondere Münzen. 1739.

BIDERMANN. De numis, rei monetariae reformatae testibus. 1764. 4to.

AUSZUG. Eilfertiger, ein und anderer, mehrentheils zur Illustration der Reformationen historie dienlicher, Kais. Königl. Schwed. Dän. Preussischer und Reichsstädtischer Medaillen, Ducaten und Thalerstücke. 1766. 8vo.

KREUSSLER. Dr. Martin Luther's Andenken in Münzen. 1818.

Decorah, Iowa.

E. W. HOLWAY.

COIN SALES.

THE number of Coin Sales is unabated; indeed it is rather on the increase, and we might fill several pages of the *Journal* with notices of the various collections which have been recently offered, but must confine our remarks to a simple reference to the different sales and the most interesting pieces.

THE PRATT COLLECTION.

The sale of the Pratt Collection, which we mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, was in some respects among the most interesting that have taken place for many years. Seldom have so many gold coins, possessing such rarity, or in such fine condition, been offered in our auction rooms. In addition to the gold, there were a great many fine coins and medals in silver and bronze, both foreign and American. The Catalogue we referred to in a previous notice. A few of the prices only can be given:—GOLD: Noble of Henry V., \$15.; Sovereign of Elizabeth, 11.; do Cromwell, 1656, 14.50; Five-pound piece, William and Mary, 1692, 36.; U. S. Eagle, '95, v. f. 15.25; do. '96, 15.75; do. '97, small eagle, ex. r. 23.; '98, four stars facing, 21.; Half Eagle, '96, 13.; '25, sp. pr. 10.; '26, do. 9.50; Quarter Eagle, '97, of highest rarity, and v. g. 9.; Castorland piece, said to be unique in this metal, 24.50; Five Moidore piece, John V. of Portugal, 30.; Doubloon of Philip V. of Spain, 17.60; Japanese Oban, 50. SILVER: Crown of Elizabeth, 5.75; Libera Soror Medal, 11.; Dollars, '95, flowing hair, v. f. 6.; do. fillet head, 17.; '36, flying eagle, 14.; Half Dollar, 1801, "superb," 36.; Quarter Dollar, '96, "finest ever met with," 28.; *Proof sets*, 1840, 6 pieces. 39.; '58, 55.; '77, 10.60. Cents, '93, rare variety, 12.; '94, large planchet, 27.; '96, fillet head, from Nichols hoard, 22.50; '97, 22.; 1804, 10.; '6, 9 10. Half Cents, '95, uncir. thick planchet, 8.60; do. thin do. 4.75. Miscellaneous. Rare Canadian piece on fisheries, 4.75; Newfoundland Temperance Medal, unknown to Sandham, 3.55; Set of Trade Dollars, 1873, 6 pcs. 26.; Pine tree Shilling, small planchet, 1652, 6.; Oak tree do. 9.25; Pine tree Sixpence, v. f. 9.; French Colonial, "Non Vilius Aureo," 11.50. Washingtons, Cent, '92, size 23, 27.50; Apollo Garden, 4.10; Davis dies, size 21, 5. Fractional Currency generally brought very good prices, much of it one hundred per cent on its face value. 25 cent piece, Fessenden head, fifth series, numerals in white, 10.; 15 Cents, heads of Grant, green back, auto. signatures, 5.50. Many Indian antiquities and relics of the Stone age at moderate prices. The sale as a whole was very successful.

FROSSARD'S SALES.

We mentioned one in the last number as having taken place Sept. 26th, ultimo. The pieces offered brought, in general, satisfactory prices. A Dollar of 1794, a weak impression, sold for 30.; one of 1838, brilliant proof, flying eagle, 45.; one of '39, similar, fine and very rare, 29.; '51, br. pr. 42.; '52, do. 44.25. Proof set, 1858, 7 pieces, 55.25; Half Dollars, 1796, fifteen stars, 45.; '97, almost fine, 52.; 1802, 9.25; '15, 8.25; '52, v. f. 8.75. Twenty Cent piece, 1877, proof, 5.50. Cents, '95, 8.50; '96, Liberty cap, fine, 6.50; '99, good, 10.60. There were quite a number of Masonics, of some of which a plate was given; these brought very good prices, generally. One of Franklin, struck by the Lodge of the Nine Muses, 1783, (Marvin LVIII,) sold for 16.50, and immediately after at private sale it was taken, we hear, for Mr. Poillon's fine collection at a considerable advance. One of Martin Folkes, said to have been cut by Hamerani, the die cutter of the Papal Mint, which is rather curious, from the opposition of the Roman See to Masonry, brought 4.63 though only fair. A similar piece in the Anthon Sale, a few weeks later, in uncirculated condition, sold for 2.13. It has been said by some foreign numismatists, that only three of these pieces were struck before the dies broke. We know of four or five, but the medal is doubtless scarce, if not rare.

November 7, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold a small collection of coins and medals, nearly all American, the catalogue of which, (28 pages,) was prepared by Mr. E. Frossard. There were quite a number of Canada tokens, including several of the Bridge pieces, but the prices generally were low, and not very satisfactory.

ROBINSON COLLECTION.

Mr. Woodward's Twenty-fourth Sale took place in Boston, Oct. 15 and 16, when he offered the collection of Mr. John Robinson, of Salem, the Catalogue containing 44 pages and 1,133 lots, and the usual variety of coins, medals, &c., with many valuable Numismatic books, Coin Catalogues, &c., and several pieces of Fractional Currency. A Dollar of 1836, flying eagle, somewhat injured, brought 7; Half Dollar of 1801, v. g. 9.50; another, 1815, 10.25. Varieties of '93 Cents. in very fine condition, from 5. to 6.80; 1800 over 1799, v. r. and uncir. 15.; 1804, v. f. 13.; 1812, 9. Half Cent of '96, from the Edwards dies, 5. Proof set of '57, seven pieces, sold for 29; one of '58 for 50.

HASELTINE'S SALES.

October 22 and 23, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York an interesting collection of United States and foreign Coins, silver Centennials, and a classified series of old East India coins. The catalogue, 32 pp. contained 1,022 lots, and was prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine, of Philadelphia. One of the Confederate cents, in *nickel*, of which Mr. Lovett guaranteed that only twelve were struck, sold for 16.25. Washington Cent, '91, large eagle, pr. v. r. 4.75; do. small eagle, r. 6.25. Half Dime 1802, very poor, but guaranteed genuine, 20; 1805, v. g. 6.50. Quarter, '96, v. g. 7.75. Half Dollar, '94, good for date, 8.00; '15, v. f. 9. Dollar, '36, br. pr. Gobrecht flying eagle, 12.10; '39, proof, flying eagle, 38.25; '78, Barber pattern, br. pr. 10. Franklin medal, 1777, "Non irrita fulmen curat," bronze, 9.50.

November 28 and 29, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold another collection of United States and foreign pieces, centennial curiosities, &c., catalogued by Mr. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, (36 pp. 1031 lots.) The description of varieties of the Dollars and Half Dollars was carried out with more minuteness than we have noticed in any other sale that has yet taken place,—in accordance with a forth-coming volume on the types and varieties of American silver. in preparation by Messrs. Haseltine and Randall, of Philadelphia. We can mention only those bringing upwards of \$5.00. *Dollars*, '98, 13 stars, small eagle, (H. & R. 1.) 5.25; '99, 5 stars facing, (H. & R. 23.) 5.25; 1857, bril. proof, 7. *Half Dollars*, '94, (H. & R. 1.) 6.50; '15, (H. & R. 1.) 7; '52, Phila. mint, (H. & R. 1.) 6.25; do. (H. & R. 2.) 4.30. *Quarter*, '53, no arrows, 5.80. *Twenty Cents*, '77, br. pr. 6. Commune Five Franc, trident m. m. 5.60; a "Non Vilus Aureo" in this sale brought only 2.05. A '99 Cent. guaranteed genuine, good for date, 13.25; another, 7. Half Cent of '96, fair, 10.10.

THE ANTHON CABINET.

This sale had been looked for with considerable interest from the known value of the collection, the numismatic attainments of the owner, and also from the fact that it was the first of a series of sales contemplated by Dr. Anthon, to take place at intervals of about one year, each one to be devoted to a specific department. This embraced the Coins and Medals of the British Empire and its Oriental dependencies. The second, to take place in the autumn of 1880, will consist of French, Belgian, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian coins and medals, to be followed in succeeding autumns by three others, in accordance with a plan announced in his preface. Should Dr. Anthon live to complete his arrangements the series of catalogues will become a standard of reference for future American collectors, like that of Wellenheim, and others on the continent. The descriptions of pieces were full but not diffuse, and the sale was in most respects a success. There were 950 lots, and the catalogue contained 62 pages. We have space for but a few quotations of the prices, as the number which might be mentioned would far overrun our limits. A silver penny of William Rufus sold for 6.50. Gold Rose Noble of Edward III., v. r. and f., 14.50; gold angel of Henry VII. 8.25; Sovereign, Edward VI. (1551.) 25; one of Mary. (1553.) 32; Half Sovereign, Elizabeth, (1594-6.) 9.25; Rose Rial, James I. (1605.) 14; Charles I. Silver pound, (1642.) 35; Half pound do. 17; Oxford crown, (? counterfeit) 10; Cromwell, crown, (1658.) br. pr. 22; several silver medals of the times of the Stewarts, 16 to 20; one on the accession of George I. (1714.) 12. "Peel Castle Token" for Five Shillings, proof, v. r. 7. Coronation medal, George III. gold, 30; Cruikstone Dollar of Darnley and Mary, 16.75; crown of James VIII. Pretender, 25. White's Brass Farthing, Halifax, (Sandham 24, supplement,) 10, and many others. The sale took place November 17 and 18, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, and the catalogues are already scarce.

RILEY COLLECTION.

December 1-3, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the Riley Collection in New York, one of the last sales with which the veteran dealer, Mr. Cogan, will be connected. The catalogue, 66 pages, contained 1318 lots, a large proportion of medals, and the usual varieties of coins. Some of the more interesting pieces sold as follows:—Thaler of John III. of Poland, 1685, 6.50; Chinese dollar, head facing, v. r. 11.50; Crown of Cromwell, head to left, 19; Medal of Vladislav V. of Poland, about 1636. silver, size 50, 25.50; an 1804 Cent, "by far the best Cent I have ever known to be offered," 205.; one of 1823, v. f. 21.50.

SCOTT'S SALE.

Messrs. Scott & Co. sold through the Messrs. Leavitt of New York, on the 9th and 10th of December a collection of American and foreign coins and medals. The Catalogue, 26 pages, contained 785 lots. A '94 Dollar, plugged, but good for date, brought \$27; '58, br. pr. 54.; *Half Dollar*, 1801, v. r. 11.; *Quarter*, 1823, original, 77.50; *Dime*, 1811, 9.; *Half Dime*, '94, uncir. and v. r. 12.70; *Cents*, '93, flowing hair, fine, 10.50; another, stars and bars in edge, 8.; '96, "Knot or tie," 10.25; '99, better than usual, 16.; 1811, 8.25; *Half Cent*, '95, thick planchet, lettered edge, fine, 6.50. *Sundries*. Immune Columbia, 27.; Non vi virtute vici, 30.; Baltimore Town piece, Threepence, silver, v. g. 8.75.

ENGLISH SALE.

The collection of early British, Anglo-Saxon, and English coins of General William Yorke Moore were lately sold in London. Among the prices, which were unusually high, we note the highest:—Cunobeline, on the reverse a cow resting upon her haunches against a tree, £45 10s. Baldred, a king of Kent, £69; Cœrnwof II., diadem bust to right, reverse, two seated figures holding a globe, a Victory standing at the back, £81; and Charles II., the celebrated Petition Crown, by Thomas Simon, £86. The total of the sale was £2,087 6s 6d.

We should be glad to allude to other recent sales,—that of the Messrs. Chapman, which contained some very choice pieces, Mr. Woodward's sale of the Gertz, Pecker and other collections, Mr. Harzfeld's Philadelphia sale, and others announced, but the crowded state of our pages forbid us to do so in the present number.

EDITORIAL.

OUR readers will doubtless have noticed the large number of Coin Sales which have been chronicled in the *Journal* for the year just closed. It far exceeds that of any other year in our history, and must be encouraging to the dealers. We hear of several others in preparation. Mr. Woodward, Mr. Harzfeld, and Mr. Frossard are all hard at work preparing Catalogues.

ALUMINIUM is the lightest of metals in use; it is about one-fourth as heavy as silver, which it very much resembles. It does not tarnish by the action of sulphur fumes, and some other corrosive substances as silver does. We hear that a Boston gentleman, well known among numismatists, has discovered how to electro-plate with this metal.

WE would call the attention of our readers interested in Art and Antiquarian matters to several pages of new advertisements in the present number, which will appeal to their tastes. Magazines devoted to Art have rapidly increased lately, and are apparently well supported, and several of them certainly are well conducted.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN is a valuable quarterly magazine, and is the only periodical of the kind on the continent. Its articles have been exceedingly interesting, and the illustrations add greatly to its value. The new Magazine, "THE AMERICAN ART REVIEW," edited by Prof. Koehler, aided by Messrs. William C. Prime and Charles C. Perkins, starts under most favorable auspices, with a strong list of contributors. Its engravings and etchings are in the best style.

THE retirement of Mr. EDWARD COGAN from active participation in business, will be a cause of regret to all the lovers of numismatics. His long experience as a coin dealer has made his name familiar to every collector. His labors in preparing catalogues of collections for sale, and the conscientious manner in which he has performed this duty, his accurate judgment as regards the rarity or condition of the pieces he has handled, and the fidelity with which he has attended to the commissions placed in his care, have made him hosts of friends everywhere, who have relied implicitly upon him. The pleasant memories of our own connection with him will long remain; and his hearty, genial ways will not be forgotten by those who have met him in the auction room or at his office in Brooklyn. He intends hereafter to reside in Philadelphia. His son will continue his father's business; and we hope that the success attending the elder may crown the efforts of the younger representative of the name.

c.

WE are under obligations to Mr. Adolph Weyl, of Berlin, Germany, for kindly sending us his catalogues of coins and medals.

CURRENCY.

READY money is a ready medicine.

LOVE can do much,—silver can do all.

ONE penny after another builds the house.

WELL is the half-penny spent that saves a penny.

LOVE, the cough, the smoke and money, cannot long be hidden.





1824

*Presented to John Adams
on his 80th birthday
By the Sons of the Revolution
1824*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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BOSTON, APRIL, 1880.

No. 4.

DIPLOMATIC MEDAL OF THE NETHERLANDS.

By the courtesy of the Honorable Charles F. Adams and Mr. John Bartlett of Little, Brown & Company, we have been allowed to use the plate which furnishes the illustration of this number. The following documents are taken from Vol. VIII of THE WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS, &c., &c.

Thursday, 6 March, 1788.

MR. DE WASSENAAR CATWYKE, the president of the assembly, brought forward and made known the fact to their High Mightinesses, that Mr. Adams, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had been at his house this morning, and had delivered to him, sealed up, a resolution adopted the 5th of October, 1787, by the United States of America, in congress assembled, by which it was allowed to Mr. Adams, at his request, to return to America, and to close his commission as minister plenipotentiary near their High Mightinesses; and that he had, at the same time, presented a memorial, by which he takes leave of their High Mightinesses, which memorial is in the terms following:—

To their High Mightinesses the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,—The subscriber, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, has the honor to communicate to your High Mightinesses an act of the United States of America, in congress assembled, by which he is recalled from his mission to your High Mightinesses and permitted to revisit his native country.

The wisdom and magnanimity with which your High Mightinesses manifested your friendship to the United States of America, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, contributed to accelerate that general peace of the world which has lasted so long; and the candor and goodness of your High Mightinesses, and of the whole republic, to the subscriber, as well as to his country, have made impressions on his mind, which neither time nor place can ever obliterate.

In terminating his residence in Europe, and in taking a respectful leave of your High Mightinesses, he begs leave to express his thanks for all indulgences and attentions to himself, and his ardent wishes for the happiness of

your High Mightinesses and your families ; and his sincere assurances that, in whatever country he may be, he shall never cease to pray for the liberty, the independence, and the universal prosperity of the whole republic of the United Netherlands.

Done at the Hague, this sixth day of March, A. D. 1788.

Signed,

JOHN ADAMS.

Whereupon, it having been considered, it seemed good, and was hereby ordered, that leave be taken of the said Mr. Adams, at the same time declaring that his person and conduct have been agreeable to their High Mightinesses, and that the usual present of a chain and medal of gold, of the value of thirteen hundred florins, be transmitted to him ; the jeweller de Koning having it in charge to prepare the same forthwith.

And a copy of this resolution of their H. M. shall be delivered to the said Mr. Adams by the agent Slicher.

(Signed)

W. F. H. VAN WASSENAAR.

A true copy.

H. FAGEL.

The resolution of Congress is this : —

By the United States, in Congress assembled, October 5th, 1787.

On a report of the secretary of foreign affairs, to whom were referred two letters from the Honorable John Adams, of the 24th and 27th January last :

Resolved, That the Honorable John Adams, the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of London, be permitted, agreeably to his request, to return to America at any time after the 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1788, and that his commission of minister plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses do also then determine.

Resolved, That congress entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States, in the execution of the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him ; and that the thanks of congress be presented to him, for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity, and diligence with which he hath ably and faithfully served his country.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

The character and purpose of this medal and chain were of course similar to the Diplomatic Medal of the United States, previously described at length in the *Journal*. The medal now is in possession of John Q. Adams, Esq.

MEDAL IN HONOR OF MR. GLADSTONE.

A MEDAL has been struck to commemorate Mr. Gladstone's seventieth birthday anniversary, and a copy in gold has been accepted by Mrs. Gladstone. On the obverse is an excellent likeness of Mr. Gladstone, with the legend, "William Ewart Gladstone, æt. 70," and the reverse bears the date, "29th December, 1879, Liverpool," surrounded by a wreath of palm and laurel, and the motto from Horace, "Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque lætus intersis populo."

A DANISH-HEBREW COIN.

A DANISH silver coin with Hebrew inscription on the reverse was obtained in a silversmith's shop in the city of Bergen in Norway, last summer, and we are indebted to a gentleman in Montreal for a description of it, from which I make the following extract.

These coins were issued by Copenhagen Jewish bankers at times of necessity, but with the sanction of the sovereign of Denmark. The obverse has the value of the coin, II Marks Danske (two Danish Marks in contradistinction to the Hamburg Mark). Monogram of the Danish King Christian IV. Date 1644. Reverse, Inscription, IUSTUS A Hebrew character denoting "God." IUDEX. Translation, "Jehovah Just Judge."

These coins occur in 1644 and 1645. They were private issues, but sanctioned by the crown; and on one side is invariably either the arms of the state or a monogram of the ruler, denoting the legality of the piece. The inscription is merely the fancy of the issuer.

In this connection I also add the following description of a bronze medal which was lately brought from the city of Perugia, Italy, and which also bears a Hebrew inscription.

Obverse, Bust of the Saviour. On the right side of the head are Hebrew characters, signifying *Jesus*, and on the left a character signifying *Lord*. Reverse, Five lines of Hebrew, signifying "*The Messiah, King, has come in peace, and the Lord has been made Man, moreover.*"

This medal was probably worn by the sick or afflicted as a charm, as appears from the hole in it, and therefore the words—*in peace* (to bring peace.)

R. S.

A WOODEN MEDALLION.

As impressions from dies are rarely struck upon wood, a description of an article which has been in my collection for more than twenty years may be of interest. Use was made of a circular disc of wood, sawed across the grain. Diameter, 57 centimeters; thickness on the edge, 13. The wood is of very fine grain, in color yellowish white, resembling maple. It is possible that the pores have been filled artificially.

The obverse shows a figure emblematic of the Church, holding a cross with her right hand, extended over a fallen Turk. The hand of the Turk is raised, as if to shut from his sight the glory of the cross. His turban seems falling off, exposing a bald head. He has a mustachio, but no beard. He wears a crescent on his breast, and has boots on his feet. The Church on the other hand is sandalled, and bears a representation of the sun on her breast. The cross is of the double or patriarchal variety: near it is the motto, IN HOC SIGNO, almost bottom side up, so placed as to connect the x of the word CRUX in the legend with the hand of the Church. Rays stream downward every way from the cross and the motto. The legend is IMBELLES TVRCOS CRVX ATQVE ECCLESIA VINCVNT. The sum of the numeral letters, which are made larger than the others, is 1688, the date of the piece.

The reverse represents a walled city, in the centre of which rises a steep fortified hill. Both the fortress and the town below are full of towers and

minarets. The stronghold is further protected by a body of water, all along in front, and around behind it on the right. The legend above is GRIEGISCH WEISSENBURG, that is, "The Greek white-city." The place is no doubt Belgrade, the famous capital of Servia, situated at the junction of the Danube and the Save. Belgrade in the Servian language means "The White City." In the exergue we read, IST IN TURKISCHE GEWALT GERATEN · AO · CHRI : 1521 VON DEN CHRISTEN MIT STÜRMENDER HAND EROBERT · 1688 · D · C · SEPT : "Came into Turkish control A. D. 1521 ; seized by the Christians with a mighty hand Sept. 6, 1688." It was probably struck in Servia immediately after the victory.

Iowa College.

FISK P. BREWER.

THE CANTERBURY COINS OF EDWARD I., II., AND III.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY.

THE Canterbury Mint was one of the most ancient in England, and, although the earliest known coin bearing the name of this city is one of Baldred, (King of Kent, A. D. 805,) there can be little doubt that money was minted there at even a more ancient date. To enumerate all the coins struck at this important Mint, both those made under royal authority and those under that of the Archbishops, from Anglo-Saxon times down to the reign of Edward VI., would require a considerable volume ; and I only purpose, in the present short paper, to deal with the silver pennies which were coined at Canterbury in the times of the first three Edwards.

In examining any considerable number of these coins, a sharp eye will detect various little differences on pieces of the same general type. Some of them, such as dots or pellets placed in various positions in the legend, appear to be "*points secrets*," or private mint marks ; others are of a more conspicuous character, and do not appear to be *secret* marks. In Hawkins's standard work on *English Silver Coins*, it is merely stated that "many of the coins of Edward I. have small marks upon them, introduced, probably, according to the fancy of the moneyer and without design ;" but no description of the marks on the Canterbury pennies is there given. I am also myself inclined to think that they were certainly *not* without design. It is well known to all collectors of English coins, that in the reign of Edward I. was discontinued the practice, (hitherto almost universal) of each moneyer putting his own name, as well as that of the place, on the reverse of the coins. Consequently, we find that the legend on the reverse of Edward's Canterbury pennies is simply CIVITAS CANTOR (for "City of Canterbury"). But there is no doubt that several moneyers were employed there at the same time, for it is proved by the coins of the preceding reign that no less than thirteen (or perhaps fifteen) different moneyers worked in the Canterbury Mint in the reign of Henry III. The following are their names (as shown by the "short-cross" pennies of the first coinage of Henry III.), viz:—HENRI, IOHAN or IOAN, IOAN CHIC, IOAN F. R., IVN, NICHOLE, NORMAN, OSMVND, ROGER, ROGER OF R., SALEMVN, SIMON, TOMAS, WALTER, WILLEM TA.

It is therefore my opinion, that the various little secret marks that occur on many of the Canterbury pennies of the Edwards were intended to mark which dies were the work of certain moneyers, so that a moneyer might afterwards be able to identify the particular coins for which he engraved the dies, although they no longer bore his name. There is a practice analogous to this in use at the Royal Mint at the present day. On many of the current coins may be perceived a minute number, which marks from what particular die the coin has been struck. Possibly, however, *some* of the peculiar marks on the pennies of the Edwards were intended to denote a different coinage, and thus indicate a chronological sequence, to which we have not now the key. But the classification of the coins of the first three Edwards is still in such an uncertain state, that I cannot here attempt anything towards deciding this curious question, only remarking that I cannot agree with Hawkins in assigning all the Canterbury pennies to either

Edward I., or Edward II., leaving none for Edward III. Probably those reading "EDWARD" and perhaps those with "EDWAR," ought also to be given to Edward III.

I will now proceed to give a concise catalogue of all the varieties of the Canterbury pennies of Edward I., II., and III. that I have myself examined, describing at the same time the little peculiarities and *points secrets*, of which, so far as I know, no list has hitherto been published; and I hope that it will be found of some interest to collectors and students of English coins, and lead to further researches on this curious subject.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class I. of Hawkins; Type I. of Mr. A. J. Evans.*—*Obverse*, Full-face bust of the king crowned, with drapery on the shoulders. All within a beaded inner circle. A cross patée at the commencement of the legend, which is—EDW R' ANGL DNS HYB. *Reverse*, A large cross extending to the edges of the coin. In each angle of the cross are three pellets, within an beaded inner circle. Legend, CIVITAS CANTOR. Large-sized coins, with large letters.

Many specimens of this type are apparently without any *point secret*. One variety has a dot between the D and the W in the obverse legend. A second has for secret marks—a pellet before EDW, and before CIVI. A third has a pellet before EDW, and before TOR. A fourth has three pellets on the king's breast (where the drapery joins,) and one pellet before CIVI. A fifth has the three pellets on the king's breast, and a pellet before TAS. A sixth has the three pellets on the king's breast, and a pellet before TOR. A seventh has the three pellets on the king's breast, but apparently no pellet or secret mark in the legends. All these seven coins are in my own collection.

There are several pennies of this type with the legend *blundered*. I possess one reading CANTVR on the reverse; and in the British Museum are: one reading *obv.* EDWR WR ANGL' DNS HII (no cross), *rev.* CACANT (for CANTOR). Another, *rev.* CANTON. A third, *rev.* CASTOR. A fourth, *rev.* CORCAS CANTOR, *obv.* also blundered.

Edward I.—Penny. Type 1a of Hawkins (figure 294). In the British Museum. This coin, perhaps unique, has *obv.* the bust in a triangle, like the Irish money.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class II. of Hawkins; Type II. of Mr. A. J. Evans.—Similar to Class I., also reading EDW. etc., but coins smaller, and with smaller letters. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

Some pieces of this type have the cross-strokes to the Ns as usual. Others have no middle strokes to any of the Ns in the legends. One variety of this class, in my collection, has a *rose* (of six petals) on the king's breast, and all the Ns in the legends have *two* cross-strokes. This is not mentioned by Hawkins, and is not in the Museum Cabinet.

A blundered penny of Class II., in the British Museum, reads CANTAS on the reverse.

Pennies of Edward I.—Class III. of Hawkins; Type III. of Mr. A. J. Evans.—Similar to Class II., (still reading EDW. etc. on the obverse,) but there is always a *star* on the king's breast. On most pennies of this type the star is an heraldic *mullet* (of five points); but I possess a variety which has the star with *six* points and also a Lombardic n (instead of the Roman N) in the word ANGL. I have also another, with a five-pointed star on the king's breast, very much larger than the usual coins of this class.

A blundered penny of this type, in the British Museum, reads CASTOR for CANTOR.

Pennies of Edward II.—With the king's name written EDWA.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée at commencement. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

Some pieces of this class have nothing between HYB and the cross on the obverse. One, in the British Museum, has apostrophe and dot after HYB. Another has two pellets after HYB, and a third has three pellets after HYB; both these latter coins being in my collection. I am not sure whether these peculiarities are intended for *points secret* or not.

There are a good many pennies of this type with blundered legends. One, in the British Museum, reads HB for HYB; and another, from the Oxford find, (*Numismatic Chronicle*, xi. 266,) has ANG. for ANGL. I have noted eight different blundered *reverses*:

* *Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S., Vol. XI, p. 265.

one with CANTAS, British Museum. A second with CANTOS, Oxford find. A third with CANCAN, Oxford find. A fourth with CANTOR, B. M. A fifth with CIVITAS CA...COR, B. M. A sixth with CIVITAS CANNGLI, B. M. A seventh with NIVI TAS CAN AN, B. M. An eighth with CIVIT VIT NA TOR, B. M.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—With the king's name written EDWAR.—*Obverse*, EDWAR R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée at commencement. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR. One sort has no apostrophes and no dots between the words. (B. M. and H. W. H.) Another variety, in B. M., has two pellets after HYB. A blundered specimen in the Museum reads CIVITIIT AANTOR.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—Reading EDWR. R.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWR' R' AGL' DNS HYB', with cross patée. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR. British Museum cabinet, and my own.

Pennies of Edward II. or III.—Reading EDWARD.—*Obverse*, bust as before, draped. Legend, EDWARD R ANGL DNS HYB, with cross patée. *Reverse*, CIVITAS CANTOR.

The usual coins of this type have nothing but the cross after HYB, but a variety, in the British Museum, has dot and apostrophe after HYB. I have also another in my collection which appears to have a pellet over the centre of the large cross on the reverse.

Unappropriated.—A very blundered penny in the British Museum reads—*obv.* EDWINS HINGL DNS HYB, *rev.* CIVITAS ORITOR. It is probably of Canterbury, but it is impossible to say of which class.

GREEK COINAGE.

THE following comments on Ancient Greek Coinage we take from an article by Sir John Lubbock, lately printed in "Nineteenth Century."

GREEK coinage, however rude at first, soon acquired a beauty and perfection surpassing all our modern efforts. The staters, for instance, of Philip and Alexander, the coins of Syracuse and Metapontum, present to us the most lovely female faces and deities—perfect models of human beauty. Animals are also admirably represented, not only the horse, the lion, &c., but other smaller creatures, as the harvest mouse on an ear of wheat on a Metapontum coin, and even insects, as, for instance, the praying mantis. The heads on the earliest coins represent gods and goddesses, the first human head being that of Alexander the Great on a coin of Lysimachus, and even in this case the great conqueror is represented in his divine character as descended from Jupiter Ammon, which is indicated by the ram's horn. It would not, however, be fair to modern mints to attribute the comparative poverty of modern coins to want of skill. It is a great convenience that coins should lie flatly one on another; the greater boldness of ancient coins, however it may add to their beauty, necessarily rendered this impossible. Not only were the Greek coins admirable for their beauty, but they were also made of pure metal and full weight, offering in this respect a striking contrast to those of most countries. There were, however, of course, exceptions. Thus the money of Phocaea was notorious for its bad quality. Herodotus mentions, though with some doubt, that Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, having to pay a large sum to the Lacedaemonians, "coined a large quantity of the country money in lead, had it gilt, and gave it to them; and that they, having received it, thereupon took their departure." That the true theory of coinage was well understood in Greece, we may see from the words of Aristotle, who thus describes the origin of coins: "It became necessary, therefore, to

think of certain commodities, easily manageable and safely transportable, and of which the uses are so general and so numerous that they insured the certainty of always obtaining for them the articles wanted in exchange. The metals, particularly iron and silver and several others, exactly corresponded to this description. They were employed, therefore, by general agreement, as the ordinary standard of value and the common measure of exchange, being themselves estimated at first by their bulk and weight, and afterwards stamped, in order to save the trouble of measuring and weighing them." In ancient Greece, as now, the right of coinage was a prerogative of the sovereign. And here we find a curious difference between the basileus and the turannos. The former coined in his own name, but the turanni, however absolute, never did so; their money was issued in the name of the people. Coins, are, of course, very instructive from a historical point of view. Nevertheless, it is somewhat remarkable that the Greeks do not seem to have struck commemorative medals. Even on their coins they did not for a long time admit any allusions to contemporary events, and then only in an indifferent manner. Almost the only exception is the enormous gold piece struck by Eucratides, King of Bactriana, of which the French possess the only known example. The fact that it is just equal to twenty staters, does not prove that it was ever intended to serve as a coin, against which the size must have been a great objection. Moreover, it would appear that very few specimens were struck. Indeed, there is some reason to suppose that the French example is the only one ever made, as the die appears to have been broken in striking it. Neither the Greeks nor the Romans had any name for a "medal" as distinguished from a true coin.

OLD MEDALS FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE following "cutting" from a Philadelphia paper gives an account of the exhumation of two early American Medals in that city.

A GENTLEMAN in Philadelphia recently bought and placed in his museum, two rare silver medals, said to have been dug up while making excavations at Ninth and Christian Streets. Each medal is about the size of a silver dollar, and almost as sharp and perfect as when first struck. One of them is the Kittanning or Armstrong medal. Colonel John Armstrong, with the troops under his command, destroyed the Indian village of Kittanning, and the city of Philadelphia awarded him a silver medal. He afterward rose to the rank of general. The device of the medal is as follows: Obverse, An officer, accompanied by two of his men, is represented pointing to a soldier firing under cover of a tree, with the Indian prostrate before him. In the background are shown the Indian wigwams in flames. The legend is, "Kittanning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, Sept. 8, 1756." Reverse, The coat of arms of the corporation of Philadelphia, consisting of four devices, viz., on the right a ship under full sail, on the left an evenly balanced pair of scales; above the ship a sheaf of wheat, and to the left two hands joined. The legend is, "The gift of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia."

The other medal commemorates peace with the Indians. On the obverse is a laureated bust of George II., king of England, "Georgius II. Dei Gratia."

The reverse shows a white man and an Indian seated on opposite sides of a fire and beneath a tree. The white man is in the act of presenting his companion with the calumet of peace, which he has been smoking. The sun, with his diverging rays, is above. Legend, "Let us look to the Most High, who blessed our fathers with peace, 1757." An association was formed for the purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes, and was chiefly composed of members of the religious Society of Friends. Silver medals were struck by the association and presented to the Indians. The medals described above were engraved and struck by Edward Duffield of this city, and are believed to have been among the first made in the Province of Philadelphia.

THE ANNUAL ASSAY OF U. S. COINS.

BY W. E. DU BOIS.

NEITHER the numismatic philosopher, nor the coin-collector, ordinarily cares much as to what the coins are made of, or how much they are intrinsically worth. A small copper coin will often take precedence in his eyes of a heavy gold one. There are numerous proofs of this fact in coin sales, and to the unenlightened world around, who go by currency values, they are startling and unaccountable. The great point of the coin fancier is, not to get gold, silver, or copper, but to obtain the piece in good condition: "just as it came from the dies," or nearly as good. The next great point is, to have a coin which nobody else has, or which is in the hands of a very select few. After those two considerations, the historical interest comes in, modestly taking the third place, yet of much importance.

Here let us mention an interesting case in point. The Act of March, 1849, authorized the issue of a double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. This was to meet the abundance of gold then pouring in from the new discoveries in California. The dies for the same, the work of Mr. Longacre, were not ready until December. Only one piece was struck of that date, and the Director of the Mint, Dr. Patterson, wisely forecasting its future interest and value, had it placed in the Mint Cabinet, where it is labelled *UNIQUE*. Very recently, a gentleman from Boston, who spares no pains and no expense to secure the rarest pieces, stood still before this piece awhile, and remarked to the curator, that if it were offered for sale with no lower limit than five thousand dollars, he would go beyond that mark. The cheek on the lady-face was a little too much rounded for coining, and was flattened for 1850, in which year over twenty-six million dollars in this single denomination were struck. So that, to the collector there is a vast difference of value between 1849 and 1850.

It is doubtful, therefore, whether your readers will take any interest in an account of the Annual Mint Assay, for which you ask me. They ought to know, however, that in the language of the Mint law, "at every delivery of coins by the coiner of each Mint, it shall be the duty of the superintendent, in presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins," which shall be sealed up and deposited in a pyx, and so secured by diverse locks that no one officer can have access to its contents. In the case of other Mints than the one at Philadelphia, the packages are transmitted thither, and held for the same trial.

And again, it is provided that "to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins, to their respective standards of weight and fineness," a Commission shall assemble at the Philadelphia Mint, on the second Wednesday in February; said Commission consisting of certain officers of the Government *ex officio*, and such other persons as the President shall designate, who shall open the packages, count the coins, and have them carefully weighed and assayed. Formerly these operations were performed only on masses of coin melted together; but, in better accord with Mint laws, trials are also made of single pieces. The whole transaction is under the personal superintendence of the Director of the Mint, who brings one of his clerks from Washington to record the proceedings. But the chair is always taken by the Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the officer first named in the law. Some eight or ten gentlemen from various parts of the Union, statesmen and capitalists, professors and men of science, are present as special commissioners. The Chairman names a Committee on Weighing, and a Committee on Assaying. As there are several Mints under trial, and gold and silver coins from each, they are actively employed for at least two days. Their work is chiefly that of supervision and recording results. In the matter of assay, the samples are so arranged by the Committee, that the Mint operators do not know where the samples belong. This, of course, is a guarantee of impartiality.

Here I must take a little room to explain that the mint laws of every country allow certain limits of deviation, both in weight and fineness, from the exact standards. This could not be permitted in weights and measures, which are adjusted carefully and slowly to the closest practical compliance; but in the rapid operation of coinage, such nicety would be impracticable, and indeed useless. If coins were so adjusted, in weight, a brief wear would make various stages of inequality.

Those limits, in the early years of the Mint, were much wider than they are now, because the processes have been improved upon, and the implements are of more refined construction. It will give a sufficient idea of the advance, to state that when the Mint was established, nearly ninety years ago, the allowed deviation from standard of fineness, both in gold and silver coins, was *seven* parts in a thousand (strictly 1 in 144), while now it is *one* part in the gold, and *three* parts in the silver. The deviations as really found, by the late Commission, were about half of those measures, in the extreme cases. The daily workings are still closer.

The findings are highly satisfactory; and yet I need not say, that until the weighing and assays are finished, there is some nervousness in the operative officers, however well kept out of sight. There is always danger of some mishap in the process; some possible revelation not anticipated; something not easy to explain to persons not familiar with such work. So that the trial is a real trial, and Mint officers are glad when it is safely through.

It may seem, taking another view of the matter, that the trial is of no use, or that it comes too late. These reserved coins are the representatives of large deliveries which have been paying out during the whole previous year. To have a grand inquest a month later seems like examining the stable-lock after the horse has disappeared. But there is another scrutiny which forms part of the functions of the Mint Bureau, and that consists in sending coins

taken at random every month, from one Mint to another, for trial. Thus the coins of Philadelphia are examined at the Assay Office in New York, both as to weight and fineness of individual pieces; and those of New Orleans are tested at Philadelphia. The western Mints keep a similar watch upon each other. Probably a more direct system of checks will be ordained, by which the monthly assays will be made at Washington.

I may mention a third guard, however, which operative officers hold in much respect. It is the fact that foreign Mints are constantly proving our coins, just as we are constantly trying theirs. If we do not find them up to the mark, we make no secret of it, and we expect the same impartial dealing. And it is somewhat of a compliment that the foreign Mints occasionally send their coins direct to us to have them tested.

Thus there is the safeguard of three sorts of trial. The first, by the Annual Commission, is a certificate to the public that the coins in their hands are up to weight and fineness, for the year preceding. The second is an assurance to the Treasury Department, and especially the Chief of Bureau, that things are working right. And the third is a guarantee to the commerce of the world, which is governed not a little by national coin and the incessant shipments thereof.

I need not say that we do not starve the jury, although we do little more than dine them a couple of times. Their travelling expenses are paid, and doubtless they consider the novelty of the employment, with what is to be seen and learned, a good part of the *honorarium*.

The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint does the honors of the house handsomely, and at the conclusion, presents each Commissioner with a silver medal specially got up for the occasion. It is doubly to be prized by them, both as a memento of their visit, and because so few are struck. The medal for this meeting bears the head of President Hayes.

A similar "trial of the pyx" is made, with much ceremony, at the London Mint, in the presence of the Lords of the Privy Council.

By the new mint law of France the annual trial is made by a scientific commission which exercises authority over mint workings all the year.

LOST COUNTRIES FOUND BY COINS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* has furnished an interesting story of the manner in which Numismatics have led to some discoveries, from which we take the following :—

ONCE, when looking over a collection of odds and ends, one of the numismatists in France came across a small, insignificant piece, not much bigger than a nickel. On its face it bore a head of Jupiter. That, however, amounted to nothing. On the reverse was the form of a dog, with beams radiating from him; then there was a bee, the legend in Greek, GLAU—the whole surrounded by a vine. Now, the figure of a dog with the radiating beams and the bee were known. They were typical—the first of Ceos, the other of Julis, both islands in the Ægean Sea. But what was *Glau*? There was the mystery. Book-lore came in there, and every geographical work that the expert could find was consulted. It took years to find it out. Then

a reference was found to a small island called Glauconesus, so named because it just loomed over the azure sea.

Ulysses might have sighted it. It looked like a blue cloud to the Greek sailor. The existence of this island was quite positively demonstrated as having belonged to a period long before the Christian era. We all know how, in this portion of Europe, there is elevation and depression of the land. Glauconesus, the Blue Island, is, then, found to-day as a shoal, between Ceos and Julis. In the old classic time it bore on its surface a temple sacred to Jupiter, and produced the vine. There is a system, it should be remembered, about all designs on Greek coins. They designate respect to the deity worshiped and show the principal product of the soil.

There was a lost city which owes its place to a coin. For over a thousand years no one knew where *Pandosia* was. History told us that at Pandosia King Pyrrhus collected those forces with which he overran Italy, and that he established a mint there; but no one could put his finger on Pandosia. Eight years ago a coin came under the sharp eyes of a numismatist. There were the letters — Pandosia — inscribed on it, but what was better, there was an emblem, indicative of a well-known river, the Crathis. Then everything was revealed with the same certainty as if the piece of money had been an atlas, and Pandosia, the mythical city, was at once given its proper position in Bruttium. Now, a coin may be valuable for artistic merit, but when it elucidates a doubtful point in history or geography, its worth is very much enhanced. The silver coin, which did not weigh more than a quarter of a dollar, because it cleared up the mystery of Pandosia, was worth to the British Museum \$1,000, the price they paid for it.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[Continued from Vol. XIV, p. 77.]

BEFORE describing the *Un Sou* tokens, it may be well to explain how they are to be arranged. To me they form the most interesting series of coins issued in Canada, for there is still much of mystery surrounding them. The questions: who were the coiners? where were they minted? who the issuers? and what the number of varieties? remain to a certain extent unanswered.

As all have the same design, and the variations are often slight, the series is a difficult one to arrange and properly describe. It will be necessary to give much minute detail, so as to point out the differences to the collector wishing to know the vacancies in his cabinet. The frequent interchange of dies has made the matter still more complicated. It will be seen that some classification of the forty or more known varieties is necessary. The simplest mode of grouping them is by the variations on the reverse. I shall therefore divide the series into nine groups, (numbered from A to I,) determined mainly by the number of leaves in the wreath.

Group A. "½ penny" reverse.

LIX. *Obv.* ★ TRADE & AGRICULTURE ★ LOWER CANADA A bouquet consisting of a rose and thistle on either side, three wheat-heads at the top, two

of which incline to the left. The centre of the bouquet is made up of blades of wheat, rose leaves and buds.

Rev. BANK TOKEN MONTREAL. A wreath consisting of laurel leaves to left, and long slender leaves to right. Within the wreath $\frac{1}{2}$ | PENNY. Copper. Size 27 m. R 6.

Although this token may not be properly described as one of the *Un Sous*, yet having the bouquet and wreath in common with them, I class it as one of the series as Group A. As not more than two or three are known, and these have long been in the hands of collectors, no issue could have gone into general circulation. The similarity of the lettering and close resemblance of some of the leaves in the bouquet to the "Rebellion token," described as CII, points to J. Arnault as the engraver of this coin. Sandham figures it on Plate VI, No. 5.

Group B. Sixteen leaves in wreath.

LX. *Obv.* + AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE + BAS. CANADA. A bouquet tied with bow to left and one ribbon to right. The bouquet consists of four shamrocks, two thistles, one rose leaf, one ear of wheat, and one wheat blade to the left. One shamrock, five rose leaves,* one bud, one rose, one ear, and two blades to the right.

Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL. A wreath of sixteen laurel leaves, eight on either side; in most of the spaces between the leaves are berries. The wreath is tied at the bottom with a bow, on either side of which is a berry extending above the bow. Within the wreath UN | SOU. Copper and brass. 27 m. C.†

In Sandham's work this token appears to be catalogued three times, (Nos. 41, 55 and 56.) After having compared a great number of specimens, and looked over such collections as have been open to my inspection, I have only been able to find one variety. The style differs from those that follow, and the relief is not so high. It is also found struck over coins that at one time formed the bulk of our Canadian circulation. I have specimens struck over pieces described by Sandham as Nos. 8, 23, and 26, "Doubtful." This would indicate that the coin was struck in Montreal. The edges of many specimens are coarsely milled, but as the milling seems to pertain to those struck over older coins, and is wanting on such as are struck from fresh blanks, this coin cannot be described as milled.

LXI. *Obv.* + AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE + BAS-CANADA. Bouquet as in last, with small angular bow to left and two ends of ribbon to right. To the left two oak leaves, one shamrock, two thistles, two blades, and one ear. To the right three shamrocks, four rose leaves, two buds, one of which is above the rose, one rose, and one ear.

Rev. Similar in design to last, but the bow is more angular, and the berries on either side of the bow are lower. The leaves to the left of the wreath are more spread. Copper. Size 27 m. R 6.

I have marked this coin as of the highest degree of rarity. The only specimen known to me is the one in my own collection, although through the similarity it has to a number of the commoner varieties, specimens may have been overlooked in hunting up a set.

LXII. *Obv.* Similar to last. The bouquet has to the left two oak leaves, two thistles, three blades, one shamrock, and one ear. To the right two shamrocks, four rose leaves, one oak leaf, one rose, one ear, and one blade.

* When a leaf or ear of wheat is so near the centre as to incline neither to the right nor to the left, I describe it as being to the right.

† The letter C indicates that the piece, to the description of which it is attached, is quite common, commanding in ordinary condition little above par value.

Rev. Same as last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

This piece in the design of the bouquet closely resembles the last, but one of the shamrocks is between the rose and ear, and the ends of the ribbon overlap so as to appear almost as one.

LXIII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon are more curved. The bouquet has to the left two oak leaves, two thistles, three blades, one shamrock, and one ear. To the right three shamrocks, four rose leaves, one oak leaf, one rose, one blade, and one ear.

Rev. Same as LXI. Copper. Size 27 m. R 4.

The leaves described here as pertaining to the oak, Sandham designates as those of the thistle. The engraver of these dies cannot have been a student of nature, or there had been no disagreement regarding the identity of plants so different. Still, the width of these leaves in proportion to their length, and the absence of spines, has caused me to give the preference to the oak.

LXIV. *Obv.* Same as LXIII.

Rev. Similar to LXI. The leaves lie closer to the stem. There is a berry to the right of the bow, but none to the left. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

There is a dot just over the o in *Sou* in this coin, and it appears with few exceptions throughout the series. As this dot is exactly in the centre, it may have been placed there by the engraver as a guide in arranging the distances of the leaves in the wreath.

LXV. *Obv.* As LX. To the left three shamrocks, three maple leaves, three blades, two thistles, and one ear. To the right four shamrocks, one maple leaf, four rose leaves, one rose, one ear, and two blades.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Sandham, doubtful as to the engraver's botanical accomplishments, was at a loss how to class what I have described as maple leaves. But, as the maple is a recognized Canadian emblem, and especially so of Lower Canada, there cannot be any doubt that it is what was intended to be represented in our emblematic bouquet.

LXVI. *Obv.* AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE. BAS-CANADA. Bow to the right of the bouquet, two ends of ribbon to the left. To the left one maple leaf, two shamrocks, two thistles, three blades, and two ears. To the right seven rose leaves, one rose, three blades, and one ear.

Rev. Same as LXIV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

There is a crack across the top of the bouquet. A number of varieties of the *Un Sou* tokens were issued by an exchange broker named Dexter Chapin; but which varieties, or how many, it is now impossible to learn. He furnished, for a number of years, sufficient copper change to supply all comers. The amount he thus pushed into circulation is variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand dollars, netting Mr. Chapin a handsome profit.

LXVII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. No bow; the ends of the ribbon extend to either side of the bouquet. To the left two oak leaves, two thistles, two blades, and one ear. To the right three shamrocks, four rose leaves, one bud, one rose, one ear, and two blades.

Rev. Similar to LXI, but the bow is higher and has no berry to the right. The berry to the left is lower. Copper. Size 27 m. R 4.

The bouquet figured on this obverse is identical with that appearing on the "Duseman" token, and although the crack is wanting and the surface of the coin much smoother, there is little doubt that both pieces were struck from the same die. This is the first combination with which this obverse was struck; it also appears with two

others, but in a less perfect condition, and when they were worn out, it was still sufficiently legible for a fresh coinage in combination with the Duseman die. The surface was then worn and corroded, the old crack had widened and deepened, and a new crack had appeared, confirming the belief that the "Dusemans" were struck from discarded dies, the obverse having no doubt been rejected by Mr. Seaman on account of the incorrectness in spelling.

LXVIII. *Obv.* Same as LXII.

Rev. Same as last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

A mule piece, as both dies occur with other combinations. In the whole forty-four varieties there are only twenty-eight different obverses and twenty-six reverses, inclining one to the belief that as one die became useless a new one was engraved, the coiner ordering a new obverse or reverse as necessity required.

Group C. Seventeen leaves in wreath.

LXIX. *Obv.* Same as LXVI.

Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of seventeen leaves, nine of which are to the left and eight to the right. The wreath has no bow, and enclosed is the inscription, UN | SOU. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The reverse is not deeply engraved, and although showing less signs of giving out than the obverse, never occurs with any other. The crack across the bouquet is more extended, showing that it was struck with this reverse later than with LXVI.

LXX. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Bow to the right, two ends of the ribbon to the left. Bouquet has to the left two shamrocks, two oak leaves, two thistles, one bud, two blades, and one ear. To the right four shamrocks, four rose leaves, one oak leaf, one bud, one rose, one ear, and two blades.

Rev. As last, but the wreath is tied with a bow, and the eight leaves are to the left, with nine to the right. Copper. Size 28 m. R 1.

This piece differs from the rest as to size, while the planchet is thinner and the relief somewhat lower. The finish also is hardly equal to those previously described, showing that it was issued from a different establishment from the bulk of the series. Sandham has described as No. 38 a *Sou* of this group, which much research on my part has failed to bring to my knowledge.

Group D. Wreath of eighteen leaves without bow.

LXXI. *Obv.* Same as LXVII.

Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of eighteen leaves without a bow, nine on either side. The two bottom leaves extend upward and are near each other; within the wreath UN | SOU. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

This *Un Sou* is related like LXVII to the Duseman. Although coined later, the crack had not made its appearance when the specimen under description was struck.

LXXII. *Obv.* Same as LXVII.

Rev. Similar to last. The differences are very slight; the leaves at the top of the wreath approach nearer each other, and there is a berry directly over the N in Montreal. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The difference between this and the token previously described is so slight, that it requires a careful inspection to note the points in which they vary. It is also a relative of the Duseman, more intimate perhaps, because the crack has made its appearance, but not so deep.

LXXIII. *Obv.* Same as LXV.

Rev. Similar to LXXI, but the leaves at the top of the wreath are closer; the others are more spread and better formed. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

A coin struck at a later time than LXV, for the obverse shows signs of wear. I would infer, from this and other similar instances, that most of the sixteen-leaved group appeared earlier than the eighteen-leaved varieties.

LXXIV. *Obv.* : AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE : BAS—CANADA The bouquet has a bow to the right, and two ends of ribbon to the left. There are to the left two shamrocks, four maple leaves, two thistles, two blades, and one ear. To the right three shamrocks, three rose leaves, six blades, one rose, and one ear.

Rev. Same as last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This variety, with the last, is rather plentiful. Varieties bearing these two obverses are by far the most common of the series.

LXXV. *Obv.* • AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE • BAS CANADA Bouquet without bow or ends to tie. To the left twelve leaves, two buds, and two flowers. To the right eleven leaves, two flowers, and two thistles. Some of the leaves are not well struck up, and appear indistinct.

Rev. As LXXI, but the two upright leaves at the bottom of the wreath are much farther apart. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

The dies of this coin were found in August, 1863, in the cellar of a building tenanted by Dr. Piccault, a druggist. His son, having some taste for numismatics, saved them from the fate of old iron, and presented them to the collection of the Montreal Numismatic Society, then newly organized, and they were the first treasure of any importance that came into its possession. At the time of the discovery of the dies two or three impressions were struck off in lead, and at a later time a number of specimens in copper. As none but restrikes have ever come under my notice, and because the dies are still almost as sharp as from the hands of the engraver, it may safely be asserted that no specimens were struck for general circulation. Corroborative of this opinion is the fact that the dies have never been turned down so as to admit of a collar. This renders it difficult, almost impossible, to obtain a perfect impression. The design and composition of the bouquet is entirely different from all others of the series. It is likely, especially as the dies were discovered here, that they are the work of some now forgotten Montreal engraver.

LXXVI. *Obv.* + AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE + BAS CANADA Bouquet with bow to left and one end of ribbon to right. To the left three shamrocks, one maple leaf, two thistles, three smaller leaves, one ear, and one blade. To the right four shamrocks, four rose leaves, one maple leaf, one smaller leaf, one rose, one ear, and one blade.

Rev. Similar to LXXI; leaves more pointed in shape. Copper. Size 27 m. R 6.

Only two specimens of this token have come under my notice, and both of these were sold at auction in New York. The rarity, and the proof condition of the known specimens, lead to the belief that none were issued for general circulation.

[To be continued.]

R. W. M^cLACHLAN.

A FACT probably but little known is that the United States nickel five-cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimetres in diameter, and its weight is five grammes. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the decimetre, and two of them will weigh a decagramme. As a kilolitre is a cubic metre, the key to the measure of length is also the key to measures of capacity.

THE INCREASE OF COIN COLLECTORS IN THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

"My opinion with regard to the high prices to which certain dates of our ordinary subsidiary silver have been driven, is less the result of real scarcity than a temporary excitement brought to bear by a number of dealers. Several of those dates rated as scarce, in fine condition, are quite frequently met with here in the West in circulation. Of course I refer to circulated coins. The proofs of many are necessarily limited. My remarks apply to at least twenty or more types and dates, about which the later collectors have been deceived, and prices not warranted by the facts have been obtained. With regard to real rarities, some operators have managed to have them quoted so high, that many collectors in only moderate circumstances as to money, are abandoning the thing in disgust. The West is taking much interest in Numismatology."

COLLECTOR.

NUMISMATIC DISCOVERIES.

WHEN the Germans entered into possession of the grounds and ruins once the establishment of the Knights of St. John at Jerusalem, a discovery was made of coins dating from the eighth to the tenth centuries of the Christian era. An earthen lamp containing forty-one pieces of gold, and a vessel which was filled with one hundred and eighteen silver medals, together worth about one hundred and twenty-five dollars in precious metal, were among the discoveries of interest. Some of them were of great rarity, and a few of them hitherto unknown to collectors. Deposited at once in the cabinet of the Berlin Museum, they have been recently briefly noticed by Dr. Ad. Ermann, in the *Zeitschrift* of the Deutschen Palæstin Vereins.

Several belong to the period of the Omniade dynasty, (661-750,) whose coins have almost wholly disappeared. Many struck in Syria and Palestine are of peculiar interest. For example, whereas down to the present time only a single silver coin of Tiberias has been known, this collection embraces one of gold and another of silver, both dating about 320 of the Flight, or 931-2 A. D. Damascus is represented by a single *dirhem*; and *Hums* is elevated from the rank of copper currency alone to that of silver, by two silver pieces. Possibly Jerusalem is intended by the title *Filestin*, literally Palestina, borne by one silver and by several gold coins of the greatest rarity. Even Egyptian money found its way into this region, and contributes a large number of medals, both of silver and gold. We shall wait with interest for further accounts of this valuable discovery. The buildings, which have long been in ruins, were near the famous Church of the Holy Sepulchre; they were formerly a hospital and house of refuge for pilgrims. The Moslems have held them since the final expulsion of the Crusaders.

The excavations for the foundation of Madame Ristori's mansion at Rome, which the Marchese Grillon, her husband, is to erect for her, had not proceeded far when the workmen came upon a large deposit of ancient bronzes. Some of the statuettes are Roman and some Greek, and the whole collection is worth not less than \$25,000. In digging the foundations for a gasometer at Monaco, nine bracelets, a gold medallion of Gallian, a gold bust of Gallian, two inches in height, and eight gold medals were discovered.

Some of the bracelets are believed to be decorations belonging to a Roman general under Probus.

As a farmer was digging near a hedge at Mantua a short time since, he found an earthen pot containing a large number of gold pieces belonging to the sixteenth century, and including some half and quarter doubloons of Spain and Genoa, and several florins of Cosmo III. and Ferdinand de Medicis, Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

An old medal has come to light at Nantucket, bearing a full-length picture of Tristram Coffin on the obverse, and the words, "Tristram Coffin, the first of the race that settled in America—1642;" the reverse has four clasped hands, and the words, "Be united—Do honour to his name." Its history was unknown to the finder; the Medal itself is well known.

Samuel Dutcher, a gardener for Mr. W. W. Wilcox of Middletown, Conn., dug up a French copper coin in Mr. Wilcox's garden, a short time since, coined in 1655, which is in a fair state of preservation, considering the fact that it has probably been drifting about that garden more than two hundred years. Middletown was settled two hundred and thirty years ago, and the coin was perhaps brought there by some of the early settlers. On one side there is "Liard De France, B.," with the arms of France. On the reverse the legend is not legible; there is a head which has a crown upon it—apparently the bust of the reigning ruler of France at that time, who was Louis XIV.,—also the date, plainly visible, 1655.

A farmer named James Keetor, residing near Deep Creek, Norfolk County, Va., while ploughing in an old field that had not been under cultivation for several years, unearthed an iron chest containing several thousand dollars in American gold coin of dates as far back as 1830. The treasure is believed to have been buried during the last war. Mr. Keetor is a poor man, and the "find" was very acceptable.

LIFE-SAVING MEDAL.

EIGHT medals, under the Act of Congress of June 20, 1874, have been received through the Nantucket Custom House, for the following named persons: Thomas F. Sandsbury, James C. Sandsbury, Henry C. Coffin, Geo. E. Coffin, Marcus W. Dunham, John B. Dunham, Edwin R. Smith and Andrew Brooks. The first received a gold medal of the first class, and all the others a silver medal of the second class.

AN INDIAN MONEY-COWRIE IN A BRITISH BARROW.

IN excavating a mound or "barrow," not far from "Land's End" and Penzance, (England,) a few months ago, a little cowrie-shell, three-fourths of an inch in length, and of an entirely different type from any found on the Cornish coast, was discovered. In answer to an inquiry made at the British Museum, the gentleman who discovered it was informed that it was the common money-cowrie found all over India and the Pacific Ocean, but never on the British coasts. This specimen has been rubbed or scraped, by accident

or design, so that the enamel has been taken off the rounded surface, with the result of showing the blue color underneath. It is impossible, his informant added, that this shell could have come to England by itself, for it is not even found as a fossil. As it was used for money at a very early period, it is possible that Romans, or even Phoenicians, may have brought it. That it could have dropped through the upper strata of the mound at a later time seems impossible: (1) Because the original stratification had never been disturbed; (2) Because of the tightness with which the clay soil had been packed; (3) Because of its own lightness. It was filled with earth from the layer in which it occurred, and has slightly changed color since it was found. With it was a perforated flint, used perhaps as a pendant charm. Can any one give a parallel instance of Eastern objects occurring in British tombs?

CUTTINGS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS.

OF the pieces of money to be coined in this State, an EAGLE will be of the value and pass for *Ten* of the pieces called Spanish milled *Dollars*—HALF-EAGLE, *Five*.—DOLLAR, *One*; HALF-DOLLAR, *Half an one*; DOUBLE-DIM, *One Pistareen*, (or fifth of a dollar); DIME, *Half a Pistareen*, (or tenth of a dollar);—CENT, (one hundredth of a dollar) about an English Half-penny, or *Copper*.—*The Massachusetts Centinel*, October 18, 1786.

THE copper coinage now emitting in New Jersey, is to amount at least to Ten Thousand Pounds, one-tenth part of which is to be paid to the State.—*The Massachusetts Centinel*.

COIN SALES.

WE have a number of Coin Sales to chronicle in this number, most of them occurring in the month of February, and have mentioned prices of some of the more interesting pieces. In addition to those referred to below, there were others of less interest. For the coming quarter several have been already announced, and more are in preparation. Mr. Frossard has one early in April, and Dr. Woodward one towards the last of the month, and another to follow in May.

WOODWARD'S TWENTY-SIXTH SALE.

MR. WOODWARD sold on the 27th and 28th of January, last, the Haines Collection; the Catalogue, 42 pages, contained 1126 lots, and the sale took place in the rooms of Messrs. Sullivan Bros. & Libbie, Boston. There was the usual variety of Coins, Medals, Tokens, Fractional Currency, &c., &c., and some very fine proof impressions of United States coinage. The prices were generally satisfactory, but not of sufficient interest to call for quotations.

HASELTINE'S SALE OF PAPER MONEY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10, Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, sold a collection of Continental and Colonial Paper Money, Confederate Notes and Bonds, (to which Mr. Haseltine has given, we believe, more attention than any other dealer,) United States Fractional Currency, State, County, and other Notes, with other similar matters of antiquarian interest. The Catalogue, 24 pages, included 536 lots, but the prices, as might be expected, were nominal. Two pieces of the Fourth issue, for 15 Cents, with autographic signatures of Jeffries and Spinner, sold, that with *green* back for \$5.25, and that with *red* back for 5.50. We notice nothing else worth mentioning.

THE DAVIS COLLECTION.

ON the evening of the same day, Mr. Geo. A. Leavitt sold a collection of United States and foreign coins, political and papal medals, a series of bronze medals of Louis XIV., with a few ancient coins, &c., formerly belonging to Mr. M. W. Davis, of Iowa city. The Catalogue of 502 lots occupied 21 pages, and was prepared by Messrs. Scott & Co., of New York. We note a few of the prices obtained. *Half Dimes*.—1794, fine, \$5.60; one of '96, v. g. 5.30. *Dimes*.—1797, thirteen stars, g. 5.70; 1804, v. g. and

r. 13. *Half Dollars*.—1797, v. g. and now quite rare, 40; 1801, do. 8; 1802, do. 7; 1852, v. f. 6.25. *Dollars*.—1795, v. f. 7.55; 1855, do. 6.25. *Half Eagle*, 1795, five stars facing, 13; one of 1798, large date, 7.25. A Danish-Hebrew coin of Christian IV. of Denmark, of 1649, for Three Marks, similar to that described on p. 87 of this number, sold for 2. A bronze award medal of the Centennial Commission, size 48, brought 10; a curious piece, having a head of Satan on one side, and of Priapus on the other, brought a price as great as its lack of decency—7.50; a Hebrew mite, described as of "King Judas Aristobulus, obv. Judas the High Priest and the confederation of the Jews, rev. two cornucopias and a poppy-head, first King after the captivity, (106 B. C.) fine and exceedingly rare," 5.20; a "mite" of Herod Agrippa, (40 A. D.) 5; a copy of Vaillant's Roman Coins from Julius Caesar to Cornelia Supera, 2 vols. in one, Paris, 1694, in good order, 7.50. The "Napoleon Medals," London, 1837, 40 plates folio, 9; these are a selection from the Tresor Numismatique, reprinted in London, if our memory is correct. "Berzero, Greek and Roman Coins, Gems, &c.," 17; Lenormant's Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, 48 plates, 13; Madden's Jewish Coinage, 6.

THE BISPHAM COLLECTION.

MESSRS. BANGS & CO. sold on the 11th and 12th of February the collection of Mr. Samuel A. Bispham, containing some rare and desirable coins, catalogued by the Messrs. Chapman of Philadelphia, (38 pages, 1024 lots.) A Jewish shekel of Simon Maccabeus, year 2, sold for \$30, and a half shekel of the same, Paris, 1694, in good order, 7.50. Some other pieces sold as follows: *Dollars*.—1794, good for date, 27; '98, 15 stars, small eagle, 12.50; '99, uncir. 6 stars facing, 18.50; 1839, Liberty seated, flying eagle, 29. *Half Dollars*.—1794, fine for date, 8.20; '95, 15 stars, 48; '96, 16 stars, 25; '97, 50; 1815, v. f. 7.70; '36, Gobrecht head, 5.75; '52, New Orleans Mint, 6.50. *Quarter Dollar*.—1819, uncir. 5.25. *Dimes*.—1800, fine for date, 8.85; 1804, g. 10; '22, v. f. 18. *Half Dimes*.—1794, v. g. 6.30; '95, uncir. 4.50; '97, 16 stars, uncir. 13.10. *Cents*.—1796, very fine, thick planchet, lettered edge, 27; '96, Liberty cap, 8.30; '99, fine, 15; 1804, broken die, 13; 1805, uncir. 9; 1809, v. g. 7.50; 1811, v. f. 7.50; '23 over '22, v. f. 9.25; '25, uncir. 8. *Half Cent*.—1795, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. f. 12.50. *Colonials*.—Willow tree Shilling, *not double struck*, 19; Pine tree Threepence, 1652, uncir. 9.50; Massachusetts Half Cent, 1788, 4.16; Continental Currency, pewter, 5.50; Chalmer's Annapolis Shilling, 5.50; Nova Constellation, 1785, Immune Columbia, copper, v. r. 36; Non Vi, Virtute Vici, v. f. 33; New Jersey Cent, 1788, (Crosby, 3-B.) 6.50. *U. S. Gold*.—Half Eagle, 1795, nearly proof, 28.50; do. 1815, *only four known*, 150; Quarter Eagle, 1798, 6. *Medals*.—Centennial Award, copper shell from original dies, size 66, 15; same, type metal, 12; Early Campaign Medal of J. Q. Adams, 6; Washington before Boston, 1776, guaranteed original, bronze, pr. v. r. 7.50. *Miscellaneous*.—Pattern Dollar, '36, Gobrecht in the field, 42.10; Barber's Pattern Set, 1870, 10.50; Washington Cent, 1792, v. g. 30.

SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.

MESSRS. THOMAS BIRCH & SON sold in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, February 17, a small but interesting collection of Coins and Medals; the Catalogue, 16 pages, prepared by Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, contained about 350 lots.

THE STENZ SILVER COLLECTION.

FEBRUARY 27 and 28, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York a collection catalogued as the Stenz Silver Collection, and said to have been formerly that of Rev. T. Wilkinson of Berlin. It included a large assortment of coins, of "nearly every country, rare German crowns, an extensive selection of Reformation Coins and Medals," and some fine specimens of South American and United States Coins and Medals. There were 1200 lots, and the Catalogue, 68 pages, was prepared by Mr. Ed. Frossard. We name a few of the prices obtained:—Crown of Elizabeth, \$8; another of Charles I., Christo Avspice, 6; Gothic Crown of Victoria, lettered edge, 5; Pattern Five Franc of 1816, with bust of Napoleon II. pr. r. 8; Five Francs of Henry V., 1871, 6.50; one of Napoleon IV., 1874, 10; Scudo of Clement X., 1675, 7; Triple Crown of Charles III. of Sicily, 1733, 7.25; Broad Crown of Zurich, 1512, v. f. and r. 7.75; one of Wladislaus IV. of Poland, 1644, 8.25; Double medallion Crown of Fred. Augustus of Poland, 1699, 8.75; Twenty Shilling piece, gold, of Charles I. of England, 9.50; Proof set of U. S. Coins, ten pieces, including gold, 1843, 100; Dollar of 1799, five stars facing, 6.25; Half Dollar, 1795, 9.10; Quarter, 1796, uncir. 27; Dime, same date, and v. f. 14; Half Dime, do. nearly proof, 29; Peace Medal, on surrender of New Amsterdam to Great Britain, 8.25; Libertas Americana, fine original in silver, 20; Armed Neutrality of Northern Powers, 1780, bust of Catharine of Russia, 19.50; Triple Thaler of Frederic William, 1640, 9.25; German Unity Medal, 1871, br. pr. size 35, 8; Medal com. column of Victory, Berlin, 1873, 8.50; Mortuary one and half Crown of Augustus, 1666, 11; Quadruple Crown of John Frederic, Wurtemberg, 11.95; Broad Crown, Hannover, 1625, 6.05; Double medallion Crown, Augsburg Confession, 1629, 12.50; Crown of Eisleben, 1634, bust of Luther, g. and v. r. 14.50; Medal of Margaret Theresa, 1673, 10. There were many other interesting foreign pieces, which brought fair prices.

WOODWARD'S TWENTY-SEVENTH SALE.

MARCH 9-12, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold in New York the Emery, Taylor, and Loomis Collections, catalogued for his twenty-seventh sale by Wm. Elliot Woodward of Boston. It was especially rich in silver medals, and perhaps the best collection that has been offered in this branch of numismatics since the Holland Sale, many of the pieces being unique; the gold coins, the Washington pieces, the Soldiers' Medals and Badges were quite valuable, and the last more numerous than have ever before been offered.

We quote a few of the prices. *Dollars*.—1794, unusually good for date, \$63; '98, small eagle, 15 stars, 11.25; 1802 over 1801, splendid, nearly proof, 8.50; 1802, uncir. 9.25; '36, sp. pr. 12; '39, br. pr. exceedingly rare, 44; '50, do. 11; '57, uncir. 5.50. *Half Dollars*.—'94, worn, 7.51; 1801, fine for date, 9.50; 1802, do. 10; '15, plugged, 6.30; '36, milled edge, uncir. 6.25; '52, v. f. 7.50. *Quarter Dollars*.—1821, sp. pr. 5; '24, proof, 20.50. *Dime*.—1800, fine for date, and v. r. 5.60. *Pattern Pieces*.—Half Dollar, 1838, rev. flying eagle, br. proof, 5.10; do. spread eagle, 7.15. *Cents*.—1797, uncir. (from Nichols hoard,) 18.25; '99, poor, but warranted, 6; 1804, fine for date, 7.05. *Half Cent*.—1793, v. f. 5. *GOLD*. *Eagle*.—'97, small eagle, 17. *Half Eagle*.—do. 26; '21, almost pr. 11; '27, nearly pr. 15; '29, do. small date, 14; another, do. smaller planchet, 19.50. *Quarter Eagle*.—'26, nearly proof, 8.90; '34, old variety, with motto, fine and rare, 10.25. *Medals, &c.*—Franklin, "fur cap," bust to left, copper, gilt, pr. size 18, 9.50; Charles Wesley, silver, proof, wt. nearly 5 ounces, 5.10; City of Charleston to John McCollum, 10.13; Wright's Steamer San Francisco, size 30, 7.75; Arctic Medal to Robt. Bruce, 9; Furst's N. Y. Mech. Inst., proof, size 34, 8; Jefferson, Indian Medal, *bronze*, size 64, 6; Madison, Indian Peace Medal, silver, pierced, size 48, 7.25; Jackson, do. 8.75. A brass copy of the Higley Copper, proof condition, rare variety, 10; a curious and very rare Masonic, with obverse, two skeletons, struck in Rouen, 4.50. A Portuguese medal, 1775, probably referring to rebuilding of Lisbon after the great earthquake, silver, v. f. 4.25. Indian Medal of George III., size 50, 8.50. The Catalogue numbered 2941 lots, and filled 126 pages.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 5, 1879. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Rodney A. Mercur of Towanda, Penn., was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. Joseph B. Ripley of Savannah, Geo., resigned, by letter, his membership, and his resignation was accepted by the Society. The President nominated Mr. Davenport to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and Messrs. Green and Marvin a committee to report at the annual meeting a list of officers for the coming year. Dr. Thayer showed some Roman Imperial Colonial coins of Alexandria, and some early Hindoo coins. Mr. Woodward exhibited a series of Chinese coins. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

January 2, 1880. The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Rodney A. Mercur, accepting Corresponding Membership, and another from Mr. Wm. Poillon of New York, presenting two medals of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.; the thanks of the Society were voted for the donation. Mr. Joseph B. Ripley of Savannah was elected a Corresponding Member. Dr. Green for the Committee appointed at the last meeting, reported the former list of officers for re-election; this report was accepted and adopted. The Secretary showed the sham Washington Dollar of 1794, and mentioned the strange query concerning it in Frossard's Monograph. Mr. Woodward exhibited several interesting pieces, including a silver medal presented to Wm. McDonald, on occasion of the loss of steamer San Francisco, a fictitious medal of Queen Dido, a silver medal of Queen Victoria for Arctic Discoveries, a large Indian Peace Medal of President Jefferson, a Coronation Medal of William and Augusta of Prussia, a heavy ancient silver coin of the Orrescii of Macedon, (see volume of the Catalogue of British Museum,) and a curious piece with + N. E. COL + M, in centre a star on obv., and on rev. XII PENCE 1665. The Society adjourned at 5½ P. M.

February 6. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Joseph B. Ripley accepting Corresponding Membership. The Secretary also communicated some pamphlets presented by Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York. The resignation of Dr. Thomas Hall was received and accepted. Mr. Woodward showed several pieces, among which was a particularly elegant medal with head of an officer of a Highland Regiment of the British Army. Mr. Marvin exhibited a gold Masonic medal of Hamburg. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE Regular Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held January 20, at their Rooms, No. 30 Lafayette Place, President Anthon in the chair.

The Executive Committee recommended for election to Resident Membership, Mr. Henry Corbin Lawrence and Prof. Solomon Woolf. Acceptances of election have been received from Resident Member J. Otis Woodward of Albany, Corresponding Members Rodney A. Mercur, Edward Frossard, Thomas Warner, Henry W. Henfrey and Hon. John J. Knox; also from Horatio E. Burchard of Washington, as Honorary Member. The Committee stated that arrangements have been made for the use of their room, satisfactory to Mr. Feuardent, and consistent with the financial condition of the Society.

Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Membership Medal Committee, made his final report, showing a total of forty-four medals as having been taken out. On motion, the Committee was discharged, and the dies and other matter relating to the medal were ordered to be placed in the hands of the Treasurer.

The Librarian, Mr. Wood, made a verbal report, and called particular attention to several volumes recently received from Vice President Parish. On motion of Mr. Wright, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"The special thanks of this Society are due to Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., for his valuable donation to their Library of a complete set of Cohen's Description Historique des Monnaies, a volume of Spanheim, and one of H. Bolzenthals's Medaillen-Arbeit, and highly appreciate the generous action which has so enhanced the numismatic literary property of the Society."

Mr. Lawrence, Curator, presented his written report, showing nine additions of coins, medals, and tokens from Messrs. Isaac F. Wood, Wm. Poillon, Geo. H. Lovett, and G. F. Ulex. On motion of Mr. Levick, the report was adopted. Mr. Wood stated that the Society was greatly indebted to Prof. Anthon for the Bulletin in the Hall, and to Mr. R. H. Lawrence for the one in the Room, and he moved a special vote of thanks to them for their donations, which was on motion adopted. The proposition to hold alternate meetings of an informal character was discussed, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this Society approve of the plan to hold informal meetings, and that the details be left with the Executive Committee."

President Anthon read extracts from a letter he had recently received, giving a detailed description of a silver piece (size of a dollar) about which information was desired. The description was apparently that of a coin of Aegina, but the size given was very much larger than those known, which are the size of a quarter of a dollar. Prof. Anthon illustrated his remarks with some fine specimens from his own collection.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, the Assay Medals of the United States Mint have latterly become of increasing interest and value as historic-biographical memorials, by reason of their commemorating in portraiture and legend, noted men connected with the designs and issuance of the coinage of the U. S. Government, and said medals are in consequence not only of special interest to numismatists, but also to collectors of historic material generally; and whereas, the present method of their issuance confines their distribution to members of the Assay Commission only, and subjects those really interested in their collection to rare opportunities of purchasing these medals at second hand from unscrupulous dealers, and at extortionate prices,

Resolved, That this Society formally requests the Director of the Mint of the United States to place the said class of medals on sale in at least one kind of metal, for instance, bronze, in the same manner as the medals of Congress.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Society, to confer with the Director of the Mint and such other Government officials as may be necessary, in the matter, and that said Committee be authorized to obtain, if possible, the coöperation of the various Numismatic and Historic Societies in the aforesaid request. The President appointed Messrs. Wood, Lawrence, and Wright as that Committee. These minutes having been read and approved, on motion adjourned.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

At a recent meeting of the British Archæological Society the Rev. Canon Pownall exhibited a coin of one of the types of Edward the Confessor, struck at Thetford, but bearing instead of the name of Edward, that of EDRED REX, and on the reverse ATSER ON THETFOR—Atser being a known Thetford moneyer of Edward the Confessor. Canon Pownall exhibited some counterfeit base shillings of Edward VI., without any trace of silver remaining upon them. Mr. P. Gardner read a paper "On some Coins brought from Kashgar by Sir Douglas Forsyth." Among these were two of iron, probably of a local issue. One of them bore a name resembling that of Hermæus, Greek king of Bactria, in Aryan letters, and on the reverse some Chinese characters.

At one of the recent meetings of the London Numismatic Society, a paper was read by Mr. Edward Thomas, in which he sought to give an explanation of the ancient symbol occurring on coins, vases, and elsewhere, called by the Indians (*swastika*), mystic cross, and found on many of the objects discovered by Schliemann in the ruins of Troy. The same design is also used on coats of arms, and is known in heraldry as a "cross potent rebated." With this emblem Mr. Thomas connected the "Triquetra," found on the coins of Lycia, that of Sicily, &c., and in later times on the Manx copper coins; he associated with it also the cross-like labyrinthine pattern of the early coins of Cnossus in Crete. At the same meeting, Dr. Aquila Smith, well known to American numismatists for his researches into the history of the *Quiescat plebs* or St. Patrick pieces, better known to our collectors, as the Mark Newby Halfpence (see *Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 1,) read a paper on the Irish Silver Coins of Henry VIII.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Is there such a Washington really in existence as is represented in Dickeson's Numismatic Manual, Plate XII, 5, and described on page 129? The plate and description do not agree. The plate has the obv. of "large-eagle" cent combined with rev. of "fillet-head" cent; the description combines the obv. of "small-eagle" cent with its usual rev. *minus two stars*. Does either piece really exist?

W. S. A.

GOVERNOR CORNELL signed his first message with a gold pen made from Egyptian coins 4,000 years old, which has lately been presented to him.—*Daily Papers*. This is the saddest news (numismatically) that we have had for some time. The coins were worth far more than the message, in fact worth their weight in greenbacks of a thousand dollars each. The only consolation is that so few of them were required to make the pen. But, joking aside, what does the item mean? And what kind of coins were melted?

In the Coin Collector's Journal, II, 34, is mentioned a Centennial Washington with heads of Kosciusko and Pulaski on reverse. Is this medal to be obtained anywhere? I have never seen it.

W. S. A.

AMONG the New Year's gifts published at Paris is one entitled "L'Art Ancien a l'Exposition Universelle de 1878," giving a full description of the ancient sculptures, bronzes, medals, illuminated manuscripts, &c., which were collected at the Trocadero and Champ de Mars.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, has ordered several gold and silver medals to be struck, for presentation to the navigators who have succeeded in effecting a passage to the East, north of the continents of Europe and Asia.

AUSTRIA finds it profitable to continue the coining of the Maria Theresa Silver Dollar, with the original design and date, (1780,) because of its great popularity in Northern Africa and the Levant.—*Canadian Antiquarian*.

THE British Government is erecting a Mint at Hong Kong for the purpose of coining a silver piece for circulation in China. It is intended to take the place of the American and Mexican Dollar.—*Canadian Antiquarian*.

BOOK NOTICES.

LES MONNAIES ROYALES DE FRANCE DEPUIS HUGUES CAPET JUSQU'A LOUIS XVI
PUBLIEES PAR H. HOFFMANN EXPERT EN MEDAILLES ANCIENNES.— DESCRIPTION
DES PIECES AVEC INDICATION DE LEUR VALEUR ACTUELLE. OUVRAGE ORNE DE
118 PLANCHES. PARIS CHEZ H. HOFFMANN, 33, QUAI VOLTAIRE 1878. Quarto,
pp. xv, 215.

THIS beautiful volume will be gratefully welcomed by all who are interested in French numismatics. As M. Hoffmann says in his introduction, a general work on the subject has long been wanted, the last named by him being in fact that of Le Blanc, published in 1690. The works of Ruding, 1840, Heiss, 1865-9, and Schubert, 1858, have done so much for England, Spain, and Russia, as to leave France far behind; and M. Hoffmann has undertaken to remedy this. His volume, as appears from the title, is not absolutely a general work on the whole French series, but very nearly so, reaching from 987 to 1793. The plates form the important part of the work, and were first prepared; the text describes them, mentioning also varieties which it was not thought necessary to engrave. The first feeling, which an examination of the volume gives, is one of admiration for the beauty and interest of this long series. The skill of her workmen placed and kept France in the foremost rank for perfection of coinage, and the gold, beginning with Louis IX., 1226-70, represents from the first the highest development of artistic excellence.

It is not easy to write intelligent criticism of works like this, without the opportunity of studying a really full series of the coins. My own collection contains something to represent every reign, beginning with Louis IX. just mentioned, and I have also coins of his predecessors Louis VI. and Philip II. The chief fault, perhaps the only one, which I find with the book, is the absence of a full statement of the rules for distributing similar coins among kings of the same name, as we find so thoroughly undertaken for Edwards and Henries in Kenyon's Edition of Hawkins on Silver Coins of England, noticed in the *Journal* for last October. M. Hoffmann's aim was to condense as much as possible, but when we have six kings named Philip between 1060 and 1350, five named Louis between 1108 and 1316, and five named Charles between 1322 and 1498, the most exact and complete statement of the principles adopted for distinguishing the coins of the same type would have added value to the work, especially for collectors at a distance.

It is very interesting to follow, in a work like this, the gradual improvement of the coinage from the rude money of Hugh Capet to the exquisite pieces which characterize several of the later reigns. That of John, 1350-64, is worthy of mention for the number of different types. Real portraits first appear on the coins of Louis XII., 1498-1515. The issues of most of the reigns after his, form a collection in themselves, because of the number of mints and moneyers. The coinage of Francis I. has been made the subject of a special volume by M. de Saulcy. Of Francis II. no coins are known, except those struck in connection with his Queen, Mary Stuart, for France and Scotland, a fact which M. Hoffmann considers quite remarkable. With Louis XIII. as with Charles II. of England, begins what may be called the present style, particularly as regards workmanship. To him seven plates are given, while Louis XIV. claims no less than thirteen. During his long reign change was the order of the day, both as regards his portrait, and the design of the reverse. A perfect series of his crowns must make a beautiful and interesting group. We find here of course the pieces of fifteen and five sous, and the "double" struck for Canada. The last M. Hoffmann values at sixty francs, at which price he could undoubtedly dispose of some in this country. Under Louis XVI. the most important pieces are those of the competition of 1791, which introduces the coinage of a constitutional King of the French.

It remains only to speak of the appearance of the volume, which is most attractive in text and plates. The latter were engraved by Leon Dardel, under the immediate care and watchful oversight of M. Hoffmann. It is to be hoped that several copies will reach the United States, so that numismatic students may find it in the libraries to which they have most convenient access.

W. S. A.

MONOGRAPH of United States Cents and Half Cents issued between the years 1793 and 1857: . . . by Ed. Frossard. . . Irvington, N. Y., 1879.

It is not proposed here to write a long notice of this work, but only to call attention to a few points which seem to require it. The volume, though small, is so beautiful, and the result of such honest and earnest study, that one is sorry to find any mistakes in it; but it is given to no one to be infallible. It seems as nearly certain as possible that Mr. Frossard has inserted a non-existent wreath cent of 1793; that is, so far as differing from others. Obverses 6 and 7 surely represent the same die, being probably impressions taken at different times, one of the coins (6) having also received some injury. This is the opinion of Mr. Crosby as well as the writer, and the examination of a very perfect specimen with second reverse shows the stem extending well over the 7 of date, while one leaf just touches the hair, the three leaves being perfectly distinct and separate.

Mr. Frossard's query as to the sham Washington Dollar of 1794 (page 57) would never have been made after a sight of the piece. The reverse is an imitation of an early dollar by the same hand as the obverse, and of workmanship but little better than that of Betts.

W. S. A.

EDITORIAL.

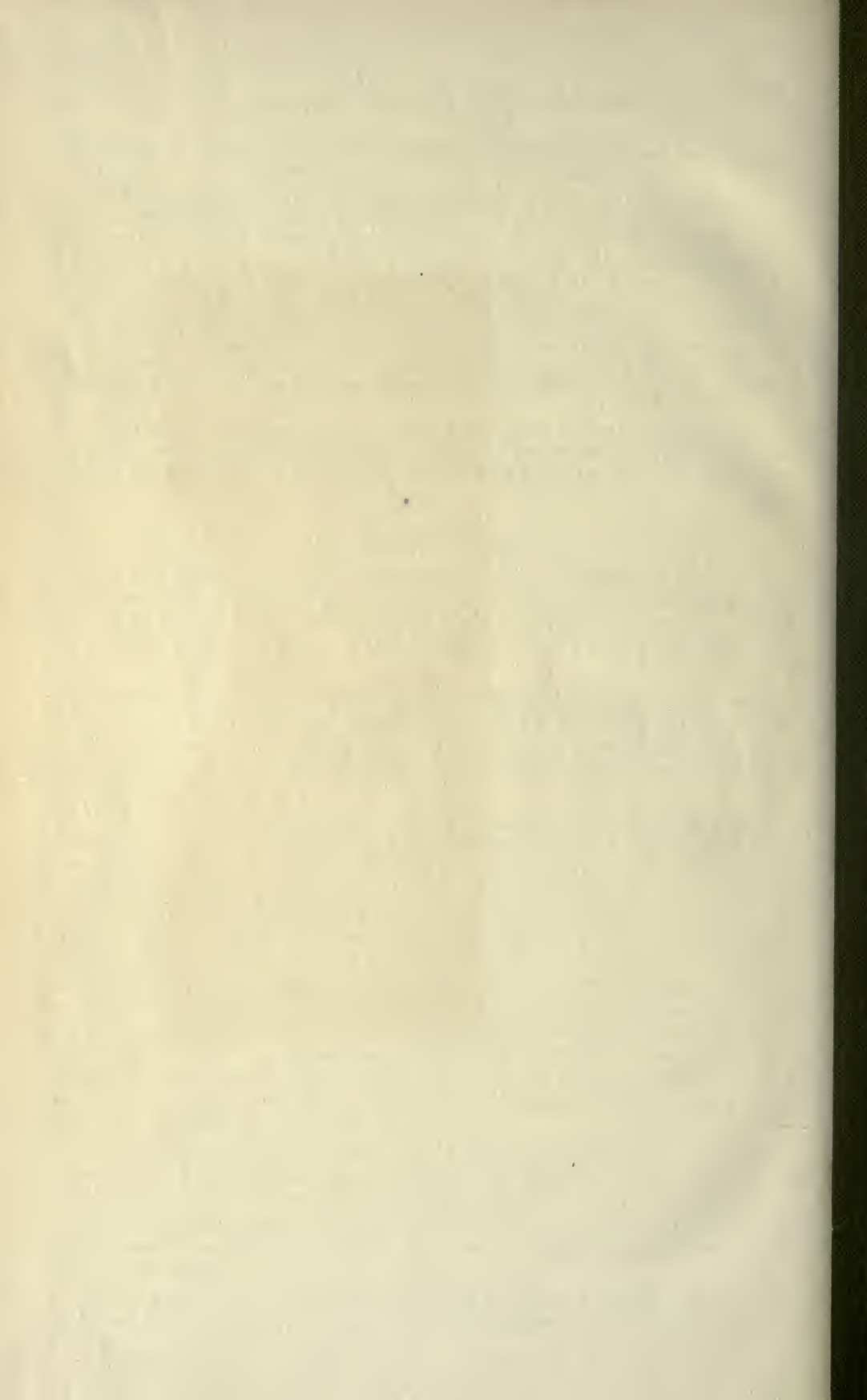
THE next number of the *Journal* begins a new volume, and we hope that our friends will aid us in increasing our subscription list. More attention will be given to proceedings of Societies abroad, and translations from foreign periodicals on Numismatic matters will appear, we hope, in each number. We shall be glad to receive contributions at any time from those interested in the science.

ALTHOUGH the article on the Worship of the Sun contributed to the last number of the *Journal* was on a *light* subject, there was a German proverb in it, which the author did not think necessary to translate. As *all* the readers of the *Journal* are not familiar with that language, we added a homely rendering to give it brilliancy to any beclouded intellect—should there have been any among our subscribers.

WE have several times alluded to Dr. Loubat's magnificent work on the Medallic History of the United States. We notice that he has lately published a sheet of additions, which is intended to be placed in the book. The *New York Evening Post*, of March 4, ult., says:—"The additions thus made consist of small details, of importance only because the work is meant to be as complete and perfect as labor and scholarship and patience can make it. Dr. Loubat's researches in preparation for the original publication were so painstaking and thorough that only the most minute details afford possible occasion for additions. The success of the work in gaining recognition in high quarters as a most important contribution at once to history and to art has been very great. The gold medal for distinguished services to art and literature has been conferred by the Austrian authorities upon the author, and Wurtemberg has added its medal of the same class. Dr. Loubat has been honored by the King of Sweden with the Order of Commander of Vasa; he has received the decoration of the third class of the Crown of Prussia, and been created by the King of Italy a Knight of the Crown. Prince Bismarck has added to all these honors his personal recognition in the shape of an autograph letter."

WE have received several numbers of the NUMISMATISCHE BLATTER, a paper devoted to Numismatics, and published near the close of each month by Herr J. Nentwich in Vienna. It is a handsomely printed sheet, and has full accounts of proceedings of local Societies, descriptive lists of special coinages, and occasionally an engraving of some new, or rare and interesting issue of the German Mints. The first volume has lately been completed, and we offer our good wishes to the "Redaction."

WE are under continued obligations to Mr. G. F. ULEX, of Hamburg, C. F. THIEME, of Leipzig, and ADOLPH WEYL, of Berlin, for foreign Catalogues of Coin and Medal Sales.



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